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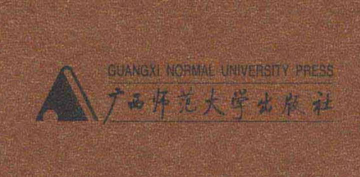
# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告（1790–1906）

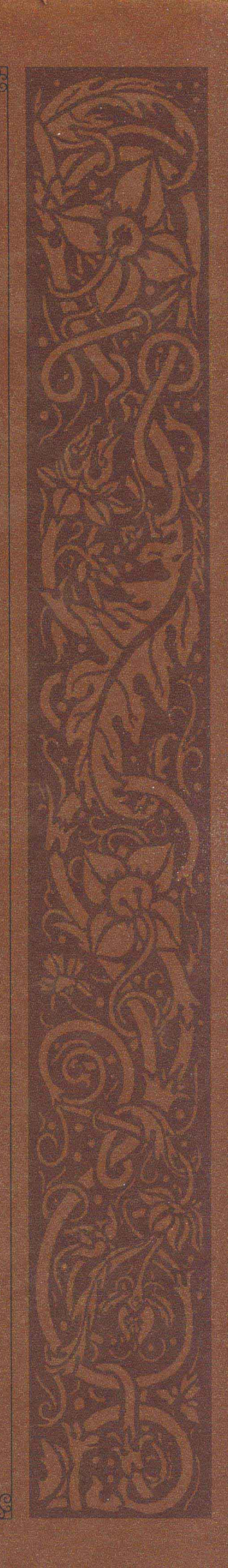
# Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社　组织整理

程焕文　审订

17





“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告
## （1790—1906）

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—— 17 ——

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## 第十七册目录

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 048 | M101-14 | 42 | R. M. McWade 报告:已收到提交给美国特使 W. W. Rockhill 的关于中国起义的报告副本。附带 Cuolu 与 Chelton、Chace 与 Cridler 的往来留言 | 1900-9-24 | 242 |
| 049 | M101-14 | | 附件(1):Robert M. McWade 提交给 W. W. Rockhill 的关于领事辖区内情况的报告 | 1900-9-22 | 247 |
| 050 | M101-14 | 43 | R. M. McWade 继第 42 号公文进一步报告中国危机的情况,并引用他与总督之间的相关通信、有关的煽动性的布告及虚假的布告。附带 1 封 Cuolu 致 Chelton 的短信 | 1900-9-24 | 265 |
| 051 | M101-14 | 44 | R. M. McWade 请求提供雇用职员、保险箱和电灯的附加津贴 | 1900-9-26 | 286 |
| 052 | M101-14 | 45 | R. M. McWade 报告杰出的德国病理学家 Kock 博士到访 | 1900-9-27 | 289 |
| 053 | M101-14 | 46 | R. M. McWade 报告发布伪造的及煽动性的布告的情况,附寄总督德寿警告这种行为的公告副本 | 1900-9-26 | 292 |
| 054 | M101-14 | | 附件:光绪六年闰八月总督德寿发布的公告 | 1900-9 或 1900-10 | 299 |
| 055 | M101-14 | | (电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“中国皇帝发布谴责朝廷大臣的敕令,命令一些官员降职,皇帝仍旧自我谴责,但坚持由端亲王和其他人为流血事件负责。” | 1900-10-1 | 300 |
| 056 | M101-14 | 47 | R. M. McWade 继第 46 号公文进一步报告中国危机的情况,并附寄几份公告的译文 | 1900-10-1 | 301 |
| 057 | M101-14 | 48 | R. M. McWade 报告美国蒸汽艇“Fook Hing”售给 1 个中国人 | 1900-10-4 | 320 |
| 058 | M101-14 | 49 | R. M. McWade 确认本月 14 日的电报,并提供电报中提到的皇帝敕令的原文 | 1900-10-4 | 322 |
| 059 | M101-14 | | (电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“朝廷的军队被 5000 名三合会会员和反清武装所击败。报告提供了朝廷军队的位置,并声称德国和法国的战舰增倍。” | 1900-10-8 | 327 |
| 060 | M101-14 | 50 | R. M. McWade 报告各种势力在东方的企图,可参考他的第 46、47 号公文。附寄十几幅中国人所画的说明事态发展的漫画 | 1900-10-12 | 328 |
| 061 | M101-14 | | (电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“叛乱者占据了广州附近的惠州(Huichow),法国炮舰与总督合作。” | 1900-10-13 | 370 |
| 062 | M101-14 | | (电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“法国炮舰提供合作。” | 1900-10-13 | 371 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 079 | M101-14 | 59 | R. M. McWade 继第 58 号公文后进一步报告中国的危机,并提供公使 Conger 的相关信件的原文 | 1900-11-14 | 461 |
| 080 | M101-14 | 60 | R. M. McWade 继第 59 号公文进一步报告中国当前的局势。附带 1 封 1901 年 1 月 3 日 R. S. C 致 Adee 的信及 Adee 的回复 | 1900-11-17 | 472 |
| 081 | M101-14 | | Frank R. Mowrer 致 John Hay 的信件 | 1900-11-14 | 477 |
| 082 | M101-14 | 61 | R. M. McWade 报告与美国浸信会传教士有关系的一些人的行踪和情况。附寄相关的信件 | 1900-11-21 | 478 |
| 083 | M101-14 | 62 | R. M. McWade 报告有关传教士对财产破坏的索赔要求的陈述。附寄一份提交给总督德寿的索赔书副本,内容包括美国传教士受损财产的摘要重述及相关的图 | 1900-11-24 | 482 |
| 084 | M101-14 | 63 | R. M. McWade 报告 Yeung Kong 的和平局势的信件(一式两份)。附寄 Rev. Geo. Marshall 的相关来信 | 1900-11-30 | 566 |
| 085 | M101-14 | 64 | R. M. McWade 逐条详细地报告传教士财产的破坏情况,并对起义过程中发生的事情进行详细评论。并提交在义和团运动期间,广东、广西、云南所发生的与美国布道团相关的事件登记表 | 1900-12-7 | 573 |
| 086 | M101-14 | 65 | R. M. McWade 继第 64 号公文后进一步报告中国当前的局势 | 1900-12-13 | 620 |
| 087 | M101-14 | 66 | R. M. McWade 继第 65 号公文进一步报告中国当前的局势,并转送写给广州领事馆辖区的传教士信件的副本 | 1900-12-14 | 628 |
| 088 | M101-14 | | 前任领事 Edward Bedloe 致函 Thos. W. Cridler 表示已经收到 1900 年 11 月 16 日的公文,并称 Chung 先生收到全部的工资,同时报告了领事馆的中国家具的情况。附带一封 Cuolu 致 Chelton 的短信,内容关于将文件复制一份给 Goodnow | 1900-12-15 | 632 |
| 089 | M101-14 | 67 | R. M. McWade 报告他已领取 484.79 美元,用于支付 Richard Joulmin 审判的未付费用 | 1900-12-21 | 635 |
| 090 | M101-14 | 68 | R. M. McWade 表示已经收到 1900 年 10 月 22 日的关于国务卿 John Shecuraw 之死的国务院通告 | 1900-12-21 | 639 |
| 091 | M101-14 | 69 | R. M. McWade 报告纽约标准油公司的商标侵权诉讼审讯的情况 | 1900-12-23 | 641 |

Cont Bureau
Navy Confirm
Copy sent to the Sec'y

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

*From* Canton,

July 3, 1900.

Received P. M.



Confirmed, July 5, 1900.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Viceroy Li has assured ~~self~~ me? today he will issue immediately strong proclamation commanding the preservation of the peace in his province ~~in order~~ ~~to~~ and will adopt measures to protect foreigners as far as possible. Has increased force 15,000 men.

McWADE

*Deciphered by* the Navy Department

July 3, 1900. , *189* , *M.*

Confidential

Cons Bureau

No. 19

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 6th 1900



Mr. R. M. McWade



To the Department of State.

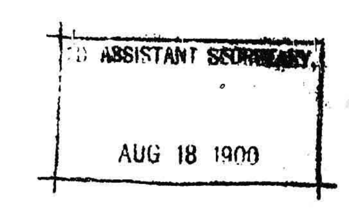
Subject:

Crisis in China

Cus. to War, Navy, The President, Aug. 21, 1900.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of his No. 18 of June 26th, regarding present crisis in China makes report of arrival at Hongkong of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, at Canton of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria" and "Princeton"; of interviews had with Viceroy etc., etc., etc.




Dear Cridler
I think these should be copied to War + Navy. They would particularly interest the Navy Dept, and Mr Root highly appreciates these intelligent continuous narratives with their interspersed telegrams in due sequence.
You might send a third copy to the President. Adee

Office of the
Third Assistant Secretary.

Dear Adee
You may care to read Mr McWade's confidential despatches No 19 & 20, herewith, in relation to the Crisis in China —

—

Mr Cridler
Ack & say they have been read ~~with~~ interest especially in view of the circumstances under which they were written —
Adee

Confidential

No. 19

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 6th, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 8 of the 26th ultimo regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows.

On June 26th I received the following cablegram from the Department:

"Brooklyn due at Hongkong about 29th and will give passage to Chinese officials en route to Peking." (Signed) "Hay"

Immediately after its receipt I instructed Hubbard T. Smith, Esq., our efficient and energetic Vice Consul, to wait on His Excellency Li Hung Chang at his Yamen and

2

acquaint him with its contents, assuring him at the same time that every precaution would be taken for his personal comfort and safety. The Viceroy ordered his confidential Secretary and Chief Interpreter, Dr George Mark, a native Cantonese and a graduate of Tien Tsin University, to call on me that afternoon to arrange the preliminary details for His Excellency's departure. As Dr Mark was preparing to leave the Yamen an edict arrived from the Empress Dowager and the Emperor commanding Li Hung Chang to remain in Canton "until further orders". This meant that although his departure was stayed for the time being he was to hold himself in readiness for a hurried summons to Peking.

On receiving this information I determined to have a

conference

3

conference with the Viceroy over his intentions, and also to discuss the condition of affairs in the Two Kwangs. Accordingly I waited on him early the following morning. I was accompanied by Commander Mc Lean of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria", whose broad intelligence, tact and promptitude in all emergencies have proved most real able aids to me since his advent in Canton. The Viceroy expressed his deep regret and disappointment concerning the sudden and unexpected disarrangement of our plans. He felt that his voice and presence at Peking would have been all powerful in settling the difficulties and troubles there and feared that ill-advisers might place the Dowager Empress in such a hostile position that trouble would result

4

much lives would be lost and the Empire be in danger. His words were those of a man who loved his country, and his allegiance to the Dowager Empress was equally as apparent, the latter however being tempered by the expressed hope that faith would be kept with the Foreign Powers. He deplored the rapidly growing strength of the I Ho Chuan Boxers and other anti-foreign secret societies. Prompt measures he declared should be taken to prevent their further depredations in the North and rigorous means adopted for their disbandment there as well as in Kwong Tung and Kwong Sai, his own provinces. I appealed to him for the most ample protection for the lives and property of our American Missionaries and other Nationals, instancing as part of my reasons

therefor

5

therefor the inflammatory hos-
tile placards distributed on
the streets and the consequent-
ly disturbed condition of the
minds of foreigners and na-
tives alike. He assured me
that he would immediately
give orders to that effect to
his local magistrates and
other subordinate officials,
civil and military. He asked
"if the U.S.S. Brooklyn could
be detained at Hong Kong for
a week or so, intimating his
belief that within that period
he might be able to leave on
her for Peking." Commander
McLean and I assured him
that we would communicate
by telegraph with Admiral
Remey and make the best
arrangement possible under
the changed circumstances.
He thanked us cordially, said
that his friendship and friendly
offices

6

officers on behalf of the United States and of Americans gen=erally which never falters and added that in the present exigency a passage for him=self and his confidential Sec=retary on any given boat, belonging to the U.S. Navy would be acceptable to him.

Admiral Remey was at once notified of the Viceroy's wishes and he thereupon as=signed the U.S.S. Princeton Com=mander Henry Knox to the Canton Station to wait for His Excellency.

The native population of the Two Kwangs, which form my Consular District, numbers, according to official estimates over forty-six millions and the American missionaries of all faiths, who are laboring among them number 129 men and women. I except the

Roman

7

Roman Catholic Missionaries, who, by the way, are all Frenchmen. The imperative necessity to provide for the safety of these good men and women many of whom work in places that are isolated and at a considerable distance from each other, impelled me to forward the following letter to each of them:—

"In view of the present disturbed condition of affairs in the District, and of the strong possibility of danger to life and property through the "Boxers" or other lawless natives; it is my duty to urge you to take prompt measures for your safety and that of all our friends in your vicinity. Helpless women and children should be your first care".

After the above had been forwarded I secured, so far as I was able, an inventory

of,

8

of the property, real, personal and otherwise, of the different missions for use in case of damage by fire, pillage, etc., by Boxers, or other rebellious and turbulent natives. I did this so as to place the liability for damage, etc., entirely upon the Imperial Government and at the same time avoid hereafter the possibility of evasion or escape from the payment of damages by the Chinese authorities. I notified the Nam Hoi, Pun U and other local magistrates and officials, of my desire that soldiers be assigned to guard, by day and night, the properties indicated in my note to them, said protection to continue until the rebellion ceased and peace was thoroughly established. The following are copies of

sample

9

sample responses which I have received, the originals being placed in the archives of this Consulate.

" From Poon U Magistrate
To Consul McWade.

Your Honor

Acknowledging receipt of your communication informing me that there are five Chapels, Schools and Insane Asylum in my jurisdiction which you request me to protect, I have the honor to inform you that I will consult with the officials of the military stations and give orders for the necessary protection. If there are other Chapels, schools, etc, not mentioned in your letter, please inform me of them so that they also may be protected."

" From Nam Hoi Magistrate
To Consul McWade

Your Honor:

10

Your Honor:

Acknowledging receipt of your communication asking that soldiers be assigned to guard and protect the following properties:–

1. The dwellings of Rev. G.W. Greene and Rev. R.A.Graves and the adjoining chapel and two school houses situated at Wu Sien Mun, Nam Hoi District,
2. The chapel on Chin Jane street, also in Nam Hoi District,

I have the honor to inform you that I have written to the Kwang Chow General and the Commanding Officer Ching of the trained soldier stations to keep a constant guard to protect said properties"

During the evening of June 28th I received the following from the Hon. John

11

John Goodnow, U.S. Consul
General at Shanghai:—
"Hay authorizes you con=
sult Viceroy about measures
preserve peace their provinces
and protection Americans"
On the following morning
I visited the Viceroy's Yamen
and prior to conferring with
His Excellency I had a some=
what prolonged conversation
with Dr. Mack. The latter in=
formed me that, at an audience
given by Li Hung Chang the
previous afternoon to an in=
fluential Committee, represent=
ing the gentries and wealthy
Cantonese, he was besought by
them to remain in Canton,
as they had good reasons
for fearing that his depart=
ure would be the signal
for an uprising. He told
them he was bound to obey
any mandate from the
Emperor

12

Emperor and Dowager Empress ordering him to Peking, adding that events of national importance might demand his presence there at any moment: Memorials signed by many thousands of Cantonese and others resident in the Two Kwangs were thereupon handed to him, the Committee simultaneously declaring that if he persisted in obeying any such mandate during the present perilous crisis the Cantonese would block with their bodies the streets through which he would have to pass. He told them that the preservation of anything like order lay largely with themselves, for, with an almost empty treasury, he could not enlist, drill and maintain such a properly armed and uniformed

13

uniformed body of troops as would be necessary for that purpose. He would need, he said, at least one million taels now and more money later on for the pay of the soldiery. One of the Committee named Lao, a prominent Cantonese banker, asserted that he would guarantee that five million taels would be raised. This promise gratified the Viceroy

I presented the contents of the cablegram to His Excellency and received, in reply, his strong assurances that he was "strenuous in his efforts to preserve law and order in his Provinces and that he would protect and safeguard Americans and American interests as far as lay within his power. He had increased by 15,000 men

14

now the troops of his two Generals and was using all resources at his disposal to maintain peace and punish the lawless. Canton was being policed with armed and reliable men and every village and district under his care was receiving attention. Wherever rebellion attempted to show itself repression and punishment would quickly follow."

The U.S.S. Princeton, Commander Harry Knox, arrived and anchored off Shameen on the afternoon of July 1. I informed the Viceroy of that fact by letter, also stating that I would, accompanied by Commanders McLean and Knox, pay him an official call on the 3rd instant at 9 o'clock A.M.

Later in the afternoon of

July

15.

July 2nd I received the following telegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai:-

"Inform Viceroy United States will not attack provinces central and Southern China so long as order is maintained and foreigners protected. All nations are acting together. Urge him immediately issue proclamation commanding peace regardless of edict."

A number of hostile edicts have, within a few days, been issued from Peking, but, I think, this is the particular edict referred to by Mr. Goodnow:-

"An Imperial Order issued on the 1st day of the sixth moon stating that the Viceroys and Governors of all provinces have been continuously presenting memorials to the Throne with the

same

16

same intention to have the "Boxers" put down and have actually pointed out that Minister Wong of the Tsung Li Yamen is unfit for the important position.

You Viceroys and Governors are only looking after your own interests and doing nothing nor taking any thought whatever for the good of the nation. The Government does not wish to make trouble which will cause dislike to all foreign nations, but desires to have the matter settled in a day so that we may have peace always; but the uncommon uprising of the "Boxers" this time is due to their hatred towards the native converts and it is difficult to make them submit to orders or to prevent

17

prevent them from killing the
converts and burning their
dwellings. On account of the
"Boxers" all of the nations com-
pelled us to exterminate them.
The Foreign Powers have all
the sayings and we have to
take the consequences. Under
these circumstances even the
lowest and the most ignorant
people would be aroused to
anger. To fight it out is hard
but not to fight is harder.
Orders have been daily given
to Minister Wong instructing
him that from the Prince down
to the people every one is deter-
mined to sacrifice their lives
for the country and if she is
about to be partitioned off,
why not make our last strug-
gle against it. Should we
fail in our attempt then we
will die for her as patriots and
thus we will not be ashamed
to

18

to face our ancestors. The Chief desires of you Viceroys and Governors are riches and houses and really do not realize the present crisis. I have issued this order to you all so that you may know the circumstances thereof and hope that you will pay more attention to the Government."

We called on the Viceroy at the appointed time and he was much gratified with Commander Knox's statement at the opening of the interview that Admiral Remey had instructed him to proceed to Canton with the "Princeton" and there await His Excellency's embarkation. The following copy of a letter addressed by me to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai details what occurred during the conference

19

conference:-

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 2d instant reading as follows:

'Inform Viceroy that United States will not attack provinces central and southern China, so long as order is maintained and foreigners protected. All nations are acting together. Urge him immediately issue proclamation commanding peace regardless of edict'

Also to confirm my reply of the 3d instant:-

'Instructions fully obeyed. Letter follows'

Immediately upon receipt of your telegram I communicated with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and arranged for an interview with him at his yamen at nine o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant. Accompanied by Commander McLean

20

McLean of the "Don Juan de Austria" and Commander Knox of the "Princeton", I visited His Excellency and was treated with the marked friendly courtesy that has characterized our intercourse since my first interview with him after assuming the duties of my official position.

During our Conversation the present desperate condition of affairs throughout the Empire was discussed at length. His Excellency frequently expressed his admiration of and friendship for the American Nation and finally, in response to my urgent representations, decided to at once issue a strong Proclamation. A document of that sort requires considerable care in its preparation and I anticipated, after my

21

my experience of the dilatory methods of Orientals in general, a delay of at least one week before the desired document would be made public. I am indeed much gratified at being able to inform you that the promise of prompt action has been faithfully kept and His Excellency has, this morning, issued two proclamations covering the ground desired and has sent to me the first copies issued of said instruments. Translations of them are herewith enclosed.

In this connection I beg to inform you that on the third instant I wired the Department, in Naval Cipher, the following:-

"Viceroy Li assured me today will immediately issue strong Proclamation commanding peace in his provinces and

22

and take measures protect foreigners as far as able. Has increased troops fifteen thousand men"

Here are the two proclamations:—

"Proclamation by Viceroy Li of the Two Kwangs.

By Imperial Orders the people and places are to be protected. Troubles between natives and native converts are to be prevented. The promoters of any uprising are to be at once beheaded and those who spread false rumors are to be arrested and severely punished.

Dated the 9th day, 6th moon, 26th year K.S."

"An instruction to the subordinate officers from Viceroy and Governor for the purpose of giving protection.

The

23

The foreign missionaries and native converts are, according to Treaty and by Imperial Orders to be protected. The various rumors are now afloat and it is hard to say that there are no bad characters and escaped robbers in the inland places who, under pretence of attacking converts are in reality taking advantage to make trouble and disturbing the localities. A proclamation has been issued strictly prohibiting such doings. We will give orders to the subordinate officials on receiving our Proclamation to immediately dispatch runners to have them posted up in the District cities, villages and market places and to detect all those who attempt to make false rumors to alarm people under pretext

to

24

to attack the converts, but in reality are trying to raise all sorts of trouble. These people should be arrested at once and severely punished. All those who join them for the sake of curiosity should be prosecuted. The foreign missionaries and native Christians must be carefully protected and if anything happens to them the local authorities, civil and military, are held responsible. The subordinate officers are to report when the proclamations are posted up and to act accordingly. Enclosed herewith proclamations for the Prefects, Sub-Prefects and Magistrates of the Two Kwongs.

(Note. Here follows the first proclamation.)"

It was, indeed, with much pleasure that I presented to His Excellency the following

25

following cablegram. Its hearty friendly tone made a deep impression on him and I feel satisfied intensified his firm determination to maintain friendly relations with the United States in particular and the Foreign Powers.

"Assurances of Viceroy Li cordially appreciated. Now that anarchy controls capital the President trusts to responsible provincial authorities to maintain order and fulfil treaty and international obligations of Chinese Nation. Hay"

Both Commander McLean and I on the occasion of our first interview emphatically assured the Viceroy that the United States did not covet or desire any Chinese territory, and this assurance

was

26

was reiterated during the last interview. The statements evidently made a decidedly marked impression on His Excellency and his Chief Officials, a large number of whom surrounded him.

Herewith follows the latest Imperial Edict which has reach Canton:-

"An Imperial Order stating that the Viceroys and Governors of all provinces have been continuously presenting memorials to the Throne to have the "Boxers" put down and have actually pointed out that Minister Wong of the Tsung Li Yamen is unfit for the position.

Is it true that you Viceroys and Governors are only looking after your own interests and pleasures and taking no thought whatever for

27

for the good of the Nation?
The "Boxers" are close to the
Capital, it is difficult to make
them submit to orders or to
put them down. Your memo=
rials stated that the "Boxers"
must be exterminated. Others
have all the sayings and we
must take the consequences.
From the princes down to the
people every one is aroused to
anger and determined to fight
it out. If our country is about
to be partitioned why not make
our last struggle against it
and should our attempts fail
then we will die for her as
patriots and thus will not
be ashamed to face Heaven or
our ancestors. The Chief de=
sires of you Viceroys and
Governors are riches and
honors and you really do
not realize the present crisis
of the Government"

It

28

It will be noted that
it is simply a paraphrase of
the before quoted edict.

Apropos of the timely
arrival of the U.S.S. "Don Juan
de Austria", it is my agreeable
duty to report to you that her
Commander Thomas C. McLean,
immediately after she had
been anchored in the stream,
made a tour of inspection of
Shameen on which island
is situated the Consulates and
the homes of all of the ~~foreign~~
residents of Canton. He drew
up a masterly plan of stragetic
defence, covering every exposed
and dangerous point of the is-
land, and left nothing undone
on his part to reassure the
timid and fearful. The French
and other Consuls have thanked
him personally for the courteous
and opportune proffer of his
services, when necessary.

Commander

29

Commander Knox, after a similar tour of inspection and a most careful study of Commander McLean's plan of defence, has given it his unqualified approval, and so has Commander Corbet of the British gunboat "Redpole", the arrival of which was noted in my previous despatch.

In both of the edicts, which I have quoted, mention is made of "Minister Wong", who, I am informed, is one of the chief advisers of Prince Tuan, whose virulent and deadly hostility to all foreigners has been made most painfully evident by his murderous actions at Peking.

The following ~~is a~~ translation of a minute adopted by representative wealthy and responsible men of Canton, at a meeting held in the

Tax

30

Tax Department, will indicate the character, etc., of "Minister Wong" and one of the reasons for the popular feeling against him:-

"The proprietors of the Seventy-two guilds assembled at the Lekin Department at the request of the Sub-Directors named Tung and Chu to consult personally over the Lekin farm tendered by them. The 72 guilds are held responsible to pay an annual tax of Taels 4,000,000 for the monopoly. One-half of the amount must be paid in before opening the business and the remainder paid over to the Lekin Department in quarterly instalments in advance. The four representatives of the 72 guilds should be elected as Directors for managing affairs. The matter has been personally presented to the

31

the Viceroy, and His Excellency told them to at once send in their regulations for that purpose so as to enable him to make his report to the Government. The former provincial treasurer, His Excellency Shum, during his office in Canton had found out on examination of the books of the Lekin Department that the accounts were incorrect and that the former Director Wong of the Board of Re-organization had actually cheated a certain sum of money entrusted to him, subscribed a few years ago by the charitable gentries for famine purposes. The case was presented to the Throne by His Excellency Shum after his arrival at Peking, to have Director Wong handed up for investigation

and

32

and punishment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

United States Consul

Confidential.

Cons Bureau

No. 20



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 9, 1900, ~~489~~.



Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Aug 4 to War, Navy, & the President Aug 21, 1900.

Subject: Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of Nos. 18 and 19, reports in detail on condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity.

No. 20

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 9th, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 18 of the 26th ultimo and No. 19 of the 6th instant, regarding the present situation in China, local and national, I have the honor to report as follows:-

Viceroy Li Hung Chang, emphasizing his recent promises to me, regarding the issuance of a proclamation for the maintenance of peace and the protection of foreigners in the Two Kwongs, has just issued this, his third proclamation. You will note that it also bears the signature of Tak, the Governor of Kwang Tung:-

"Proclamation

"Proclamation issued by Viceroy Li of the Two Kwongs and Governor Tak of Kwang Tung:-

By Imperial Orders the people and places are to be protected. Troubles between natives and native converts are to be prevented. The promoters of any uprising under false pretext are to be at once beheaded and those who spread false rumors to alarm people are to be arrested and severely punished.

Dated the 13th day 6th moon, 26th year Kwang Shü"

I enclose herewith the first copy that was issued of the proclamation. It was sent to me by His Excellency by special messenger, immediately after being impressed with his official seal.

I have received information that the Cantonese,

replying

3

replying to Viceroy Li's request for money to raise, equip and pay a larger standing army for the Two Kwongs, have already subscribed upwards of Taels 20,000,000. He only asked them to contribute Taels 5,000,000. Viceroy Li opened the subscription list with his own donation of Taels 2,000,000 and was immediately followed by Lao, the public-spirited Cantonese banker, with a similar large contribution. The Hoppo, the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, Governor Tak and the Salt Commissioner, each donated Taels 500,000.

-A considerable amount of money is raised yearly by the Imperial Customs, which goes towards the payment of the Chinese loan. The amount

now

4

now in hand from the Customs source, together with other funds collected from the Lekin, or taxes on sugar, rice, etc, amounting to a gross total of Taels 70,000,000. are, I am informed, withheld by the Hoppo and the Salt Commissioner, to be used in case a general war is declared against China.

There is a general feeling of disquiet and unrest, pervading alike the foreigners and natives. The exodus of the gentries with their wives and families still continues, although every effort is made by Viceroy Li to inspire confidence among all classes.

The execution, by decapitation, of Boxers and other criminals goes on daily. One of yesterday's victims was

5

was the Captain of a Chinese guard-boat, caught smuggling 20,000 Mauser rifles, part of which he had already delivered to the Boxer leaders. He was led to the place of execution dressed in the robes of his Mandarin rank. Some influential men tried to save him, When their hopes of success seemed about to be crowned with fruition they learned to their dismay that with Viceroy Li radical punishment quickly follows the commission of a crime.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

United States Consul

One enclosure:-

A Proclamation.

兩廣閣爵督部堂李
廣東撫部院德
示

欽奉
諭旨。保境安民。禁約民教
各不相凌。藉端逞亂
立正典刑。造言惑衆
嚴拏重懲

光緒二十六年六月十二日

4 Govt

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Canton

July 13, 1900.

Received 9 10 A M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 13

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Sec State,

July 12

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Confirmed July 12, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 12 9 11 AM 1900

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Wu 6 RY WA U.S.Govt.

Canton, 25.

SecState,

Washington.

Have arranged Viceroy Li wire your appreciative cablegram to Paoting-Fu, thence by Viceroy's special courier to Prince Ching and General Yuan Lu.

McWade.

Rec'd 6:57 A.M.

July 12, 1900.

Read by the Secretary July 12

Consg.

Govt



TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From Canton

July 13, 1900.

Received 9:10 A M.

Sec State,

Washn,

Viceroy engaged quarters Chinese Steamer Anping leave north date departure undecided.

McWade

No. 21

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 13th, ~~189~~ 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Draft on Secretary of State for $300.

Abstract of Contents.

Reports that owing to exhausted funds he has been compelled to draw for sum stated to meet expenses of cablegrams &c., &c.

File

No. 21

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 13th, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have this day drawn upon the Honorable Secretary of State for $300. U.S. Currency, said sum to be charged against the contingent expenses of this Consulate for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900. In explanation of this rather unusual procedure, I beg to state that owing to the paralysis of business, due to the present critical state of affairs in China, the amount of official fees now being received by this office for certifying invoices, etc., is insufficient to meet current expenses.

expenses. Since the 1st in-
stant the amount expended
by me for cablegrams to the
Department, Admiral Remey
at Manila and Consul Gen-
eral Goodnow at Shanghai,
reaches nearly $150. and it
is probable that by the end
of the present month the $300.
I have drawn for will be ex-
hausted by cable expenses
alone.

The Chinese Telegraph Admin-
istration requires cash payments
for all messages sent and as
my funds are exhausted no
alternative but the one taken
was left me.

Under the peculiar circum-
stances I hope the Department
will approve my action.

I am, Sir:

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.

approval recommended
J Morton
C.G. U.S.A.
July 19, 1900

No. 22.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 14th, 1900.



Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Copy to Treasury
Done, Aug 1900



Subject:

Chinese Certificates,

Abstract of Contents.

re having visaed 69 Certificates issued by the Chinese Supt. of Impl. Customs.

No. 22.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China. July 14th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to inform you that after due examination of the applicants I have visaed Certificate issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Imperial Customs at this port to the following named members of the exempt class about to depart for the United States:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Chong Yui Chong, | Traveler, |
| Wong Yen, | |
| Lee Li, | Merchant, |
| Quan Hing, | Student, |
| Leang Joe, | Merchant, |
| Chong Mee, | |
| Lee Siu Quong, | Traveller, |
| Chew Sang, | Student, |
| Lo You, | |
| Wong Sue, | |
| Lui Wong, | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wong Tung, | Merchant, |
| Lee Yuck Tong, | Student, |
| Wong Shee, | Merchant's Wife, |
| Leo Chif Sam, | Traveller, |
| Chow Wing, | Student, |
| Sheng Ho, | " |
| Wong Sing, | " |
| Wong Fong, | " |
| Yeong Ng, | " |
| Wong Sue, | Merchant, |
| Wu Ming, | " |
| Tam Lum, | " |
| Chu Sing, | " |
| Tam Ning, | " |
| Chung Tung, | " |
| Wong Kum, | " |
| Kwan Fuy, | Student, |
| Lew Sung, | " |
| Ng Sue, | " |
| Leo Fat, | " |
| Ng Won, | Merchant, |
| Chao Ting Wu, | Student, |
| Chow Lum Mok, | " |
| Lau Boh, | " |
| Lau Yuk, | Merchant, |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheaw Sing Ing, | Merchant, |
| Lum Sung. | 〃 |
| Wong On. | 〃 |
| Wa Pak Chow, | Student, |
| Lun Li On, | Merchant, |
| Wong Took, | 〃 |
| Wong Boh, | Student, |
| Choy Quong, | 〃 |
| Choy Lin, | Merchant, |
| Tsoy Leung. | 〃 |
| Wong Lin, | Student, |
| Wong Quong, | 〃 |
| Wong Kong, | 〃 |
| Mah Tong, | Merchant, |
| Wong Sing Chung, | 〃 |
| Wong Ching Sow, | 〃 |
| Wong Tun, | Student, |
| Ng Sam Ho, | Merchant, |
| Ng Chow Yung, | 〃 |
| Hui Lun, | Student, |
| Yung Tim, | Merchant, |
| Wong Toy, | 〃 |
| Lee Toy, | Student, |
| Lim Chow, | 〃 |
| Chin Leong Hi, | Merchant, |

Quang Too, Student,

Cheong Wy, "

Yeong Ki Sin, "

Ching Seong, "

Ng Yick, Merchant,

Sin Sow, "

Tam Sing, Student,

Fong Choy, "

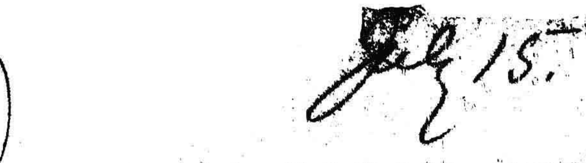
I have notified the U. S. Collector at San Francisco of my action and sent him a description and photograph of each person.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.



Cons Bureau
Confirm

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 16 9 02 AM 1900
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Confirmed July 16, 1900.




WU 3 HG WA 31.

Canton,

SecState,

Washington.

Viceroy leaves Tuesday for HongKong, Shanghai, Peking. Declared object save foreign ministers' lives; arrange peace terms. (He transmitted to Empress cables Salisbury, Delcasse, threatening retaliation if ministers massacred.)

omit

McWade.

Rec'd 10:47 A.M.

July 15, 1900.

Consular Bureau.
JUL 16 1900

(Cy. to Jcc)

Cons Bureau
Confer m.
4 1 Gov't

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Department of State
[illegible] 11.24 AM 1900
Telegram Office

Wu

From Canton

July 17, 1900.

Confirmed July 18, 1900

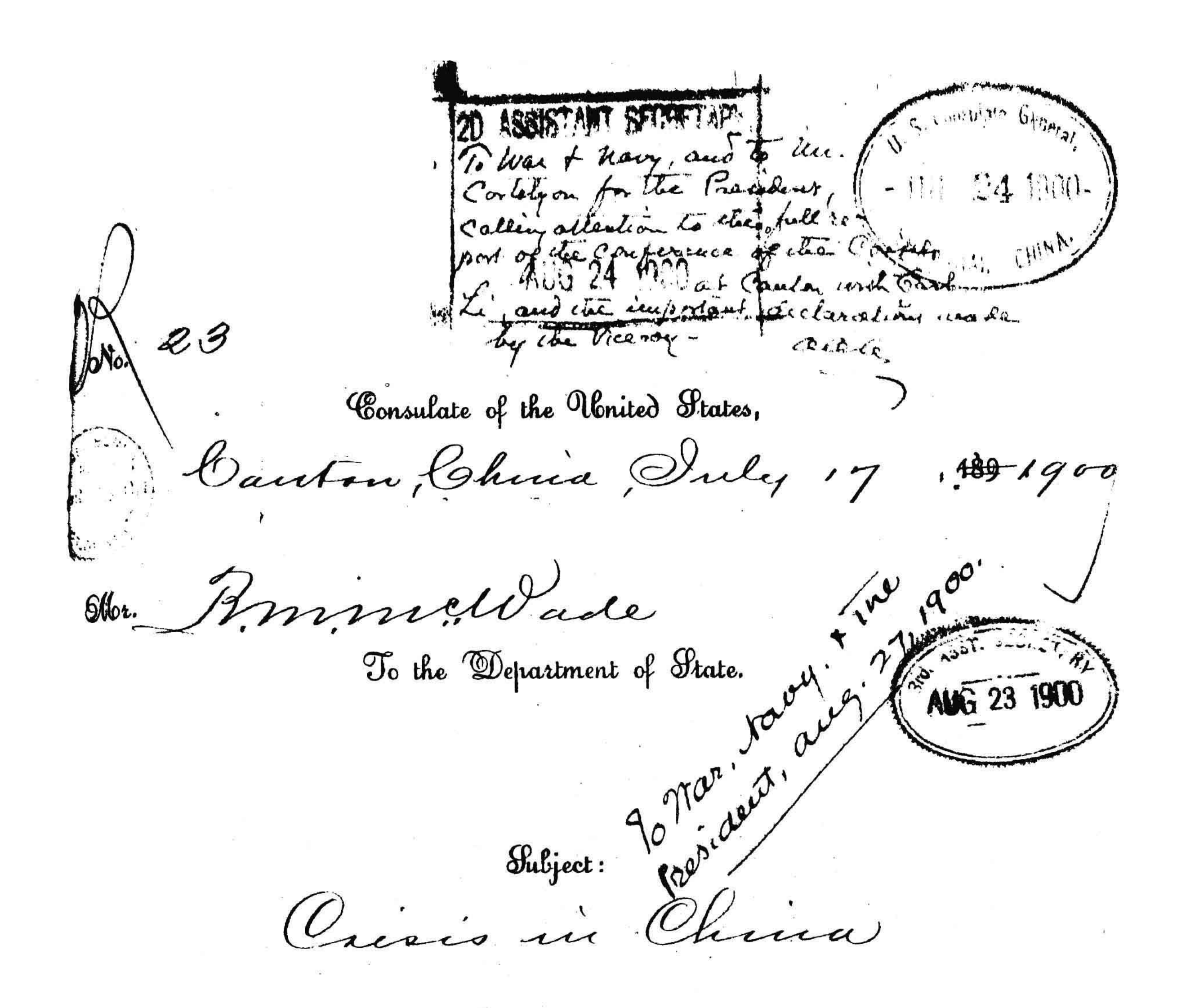
Received 10 30 P.M.

Hale

Washn

Viceroy Li sailed today Hongkong. Received edict last night appointing him Viceroy Chili Commanding immediate presence there. I protested against departure, urgently requested him remain, preservation peace, protecting foreigners; replied dared not disobey edict now. French Gunboats arrived

McWade



No. 23

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

Reports in further continuation of despatches Nos. 18, 19 and 20 on existing condition of affairs in Canton, of interviews with Viceroy etc., etc.,

No. 23

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 17th, ~~189~~ 1900

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my (Nos. 18 of the 26th ultimo, 19 and 20 of the 6th and 9th) despatches instant respectively, regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:-

On the evening of 10th instant, I received the following instructions by cable from the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

" Use whatever means of communication you may have to convey to Prince Ching and to Yunglu the appreciation felt by this Government for their efforts in behalf of the protection of

of foreigners and restoration of peace in China"

I at once communicated with Viceroy Li Hung Chang and succeeded in enlisting his services in the transmission and delivery of the foregoing to Prince Ching and General Jung Lu. I thereupon cabled as follows:— "Secstate, Washington. Have arranged Viceroy Li wire appreciative cablegram to Paotingfu thence by Viceroy's special couriers to Prince Ching and General Jung Lu. McWade"

On the following day Dr. George Mark, Viceroy Li's confidential man and chief interpreter, called and assured me that the message had been delivered as promised by the Viceroy. Of course I made the necessary acknowledgments, both in writing and otherwise, of appreciation of His Excellency's courtesy.

3

courtesy. Early in the afternoon of July 11th, I received the following:-

"Viceroy's Yamen,

Canton, 11th July 1900

My dear Mr. McWade:

As H.E. the Viceroy is not going to leave Canton, he directs me to write and ask you to inform Captain Knox that H.E. will not keep his war-ship any longer for his convenience and sends his heartfelt thanks to you and the Captains for the kindness and trouble in preparing the war-vessels to convey H.E. to Tientsin with comfort and safety. With sincerest regards to Mrs. McWade, the good Captains and your noble self, Believe me,

Yours sincerely

(sd) George Mark"

Shortly

11

Shortly after its receipt I handed the above letter to Commander Harry Knox, Commanding the U.S.S. "Princeton" and he promptly made preparations for departure, sailing early in the following morning as soon as the tide served. His intention is, I understand, as soon as he coals at Hongkong to proceed thence to Amoy, Swatow and other contiguous places where the presence of an American gun-boat is necessary on account of feared or threatened disturbances by the natives of those places.

On the 12th instant I received the following from Consul General Goodnow, Shanghai:-

"Wire when how Viceroy comes North."

To the above I immediately wrote the following reply on the same

5

same date but on account of alleged "trouble with the wires" my telegram was not transmitted to him:-

"American Consul,
Shanghai

Have positive assurances from Yamen that Viceroy will remain. Princeton sailed today. McWade"

The Chinese Telegraph Administration notified me that evening through its Superintendent in Shameen, that the wires were down. This interruption to the wires has happened so frequently of late, especially in the case of important dispatches, that I have become suspicious of the integrity of said "Administration" After a delay of 24 hours I succeeded in having my reply accepted for transmission and sent.

on

6

on its way. Just after it had been sent I received the following from Mr Goodnow:-

"Sincerely hope Viceroy remain Canton preventing trouble there"

I communicated the contents of Mr Goodnow's telegram to the Viceroy and in consequence was visited that afternoon by Dr George Mark, who informed me that a mandate had arrived from Peking commanding Viceroy Li to proceed there with promptitude "to settle important matters", I remarked that this was a remarkably sudden change of base and inquired "if the mandate had arrived at the Viceroy's Yamen, or if its contents had been known to him or to Dr Mark before the Viceroy had caused him

to

7

to transmit the letter which he had written before the "Princeton's" departure assuring me that the Viceroy would remain in Canton?" Dr. Mark declared that no knowledge of the edict or of its contents had reached either the Viceroy or himself. He added that he had just engaged quarters on the Chinese steamship "Anping" for His Excellency and suite. Numerous alterations would have to be made in the cabins of that vessel to accomodate the Viceregal party. He pledged himself to notify me as early as possible of the date fixed upon for departure. I thereupon telegraphed to Consul-General Goodnow as follows:-

"American Consul, Shanghai
July 13, 1900

Viceroy will sail on 'Anping' for Hong Kong, then Shanghai,

then

8

then Taku. Date departure undecided. McWade."

At the same time I cabled the Department as follows:-

"Secstate, Washington. July 13, 1900. Viceroy engaged quarters Chinese Steamer 'Anping' leave North, date departure undecided. McWade"

At my instance a meeting of the foreign Consuls, not the merchant Consuls, was called. It was held that evening, Friday, July 13, 1900 and there were present, Consul General Crespo of Portugal, Consuls Hardouin of France, Scott of Great Britain and Ireland, Kallen of Germany and McWade of the United States of America. Crespo presided and McWade was Secretary. After an interchange of opinions on the disturbed condition

9

condition existing in the Two Kwangs, and the measures taken to protect foreigners and foreigners' interests, it was resolved on motion of Consul McWade to notify Viceroy Li through Consul General Crespo, the doyen of the Consular Corps, that the Consuls would call on him in a body, officially, at ten o'clock Monday morning, July 16, 1900, "to pay their respects to him prior to his departure". The words in quotation disguised the real object of our visit.

On Saturday evening Consul General Crespo received a reply stating that owing to the pressure of so very many important matters on his time, etc, the Viceroy could not meet us at the time or date indicated.

10

dicated but would gladly confer with us at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning July 15, 1900.

The following is a memorandum of that interview or conference:

Present. Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Marquis Tseng, Dr. Mark, Mandarin Kung; Consul General Crespo, Consuls McWade, Hardouin, Scott and Kallen, and Vice-Consuls Smith of the United States, Twyman of Great Britain and Ireland, Lange of Germany and Guillier of France.

After the customary interchange of courtesies, Consul General Crespo, expressed on behalf of himself and his colleagues regret at His Excellency's proposed departure.

Viceroy:- This is the second Imperial

11

Imperial Mandate which I have received, recently, ordering me to Peking and I cannot disobey it.

Consul McWade:- When do you propose to leave us?

Viceroy:- I start from Canton on Tuesday afternoon. I have an engagement with Governor General Blake at Hongkong on Wednesday morning, 18th of July, at 10 o'clock.

Consul General Crespo:- Whom does Your Excellency leave in charge?

Viceroy:- Governor Tak. I have also given instructions to the high provincial authorities that the means adopted by me for keeping order here are to be continued unchanged during my absence. Although I am going away, I still remain Viceroy of these Provinces and on all important matters you will be able to communicate

12.

municate with me by telegraph.

Con. Gen. Crespo:- Does Your Excellency think that there will be disturbances in these Provinces?

Viceroy:- I feel sure you can rely upon order being maintained.

Consul McWade:- I, and, I think I may safely say, my colleagues hoped that Your Excellency, knowing so well the actual condition of affairs here and in the Two Kwangs generally, would remain in Canton as you promised, thus ensuring the maintinance of order not only in this but also in the adjoining Province. We are all aware that the settlement of the difficulties in the North is, of course, most important, but we should remember that there are also foreigners here, and

13

and foreigners interests as well that must be protected. I feel that that protection can only be best secured by Your Excellency's continued presence in Canton.

Viceroy:- I cannot disobey this mandate from the Capital.

Consul McWade:- Pardon me but I think I have a right to ask on behalf of my Government, by whom was this Mandate issued?

Viceroy:- It comes from Peking.

Consul McWade:- Yes, but by whom was it issued?

Viceroy:- By the Empress.

Consul Hardouin:- The friendly assurances given by my Government to Your Excellency were based upon the assumption that Your Excellency would remain here. It is possible

that

14.

that those assurances may
now be withdrawn.
Viceroy:- I do not know
what the position will be then.
But I am forced to go. A joint
Memorial is being prepared
by myself and my Colleagues
of the Provinces South of the
Yangtze, including Yünan,
in which Governor Yüan, of
Shantung, will join, and it
is to be forwarded by him
to Peking. Its purpose is
to beg the Throne to ensure
the safety of the Foreign Min-
isters and their suites - and,
presumably, of other foreigners
in Peking - by having them
conducted away from the
Capital and brought to a
place where they will be in
safety.
Consul McWade:- Permit me
to suggest to Your Excellency
that we would like to be
furnished

15

furnished with copies of that Memorial. It is evidently an important one and its contents would assuredly interest the civilized world.

Viceroy: - I am making hasty preparations for departure, the document is lengthy, and I have not sufficient time. I must ask you to trust my statement.

Consul McWade and his colleagues assured His Excellency of their confidence and explained that their desire was to obtain a copy of such an important document for transmission to their respective Governments. No doubt whatever was entertained of His Excellency's good faith. Finally it was agreed that the Viceroy would send a copy of the Memorial to the British Consul, - who, he said, is an old friend -

(as

16.

as an act of friendship but not officially, and he could, in turn, transmit a copy to his colleagues.

Consul Hardouin:- Your Excellency should remember that in this present crisis all of us are absolutely united, The peril of our Ministers and the necessity for securing their safety is enough to ensure this.

Viceroy:- I wish to assure you all of my friendly sentiments for the Foreign Powers, I think I can give my assurance also that there will be no trouble here.

Consul Scott:- It will be well if that proves to be the case. Disturbances here would be disastrous to China.

Consul Hardouin:- If Your Excellency can ensure the safety of our Ministers you will earn the gratitude of all foreign

17

foreign nations. But about Yünnan — now that Your Excellency is going — how can you exert your influence over the Governor to compel him to keep order in that Province?

Viceroy:— Although I am going away my influence with that official remains. I am, as it were the Doyen of the high provincial authorities. I am the Viceroy of the Viceroys, and, if I am not mistaken, I have as much power and influence as the Viceroy of India.

Consul Scott:— You have much more power.

Viceroy:— I think then that the Governor of Yünnan can be relied upon and I beg that you will communicate this answer to the Governor of Indo-China.

Consul Hardouin:— I shall certainly

18

certainly do so.
Viceroy:— I have received communications from M. Delcasse and Lord Salisbury, identical in tone. Each of them declare that his Government will hold the heads of the Chinese Government answerable in their own persons for the lives, presumably of their nationals, lost in Peking or for any injury done to their respective Ministers there. I transmitted those notifications, word for word, to the Peking Government over a week ago.
Consul Scott:— In how many days can Your Excellency get a communication through to Peking?
Viceroy:— It would have to go first by way of Pao-ting fu and then by my couriers. But interruptions to the wires are

19

are frequent. You should also remember that there is a heavy pressure on the telegraph — so much extra business, largely on account of the troubles, and I ought not to expect that my messages should always take precedence. Others' rights have to be respected.

Consul McWade:— Taking those interruptions into consideration how many days are usually consumed in sending your messages to Peking, official or otherwise?

Consul Hardouin:— Has Your Excellency received a reply from Peking to those notifications?

Viceroy:— A reply could hardly be expected to that. Of all the Viceroys and Governors in China I am the only one who would dare to send,

words

20

word for word, such a threatening message as that. Remember that, and, Gentlemen, I would ask you to communicate this fact to your respective Governments as a guarantee of my sentiments in this crisis. I agree with you that the Peking Government has acted very wrongly and in sending on to Peking the strong messages from M. Delcassé and Lord Salisbury I gave open expression to my displeasure and disapproval. This, surely, will be to your respective Governments a better proof of my good faith than the Memorial of which you desire a copy.

Consul McWade: — We keenly appreciate those sentiments, Your Excellency, and so will the people everywhere. The Memorial itself, however, will

21

will be a historic document apart from everything else.

Viceroy:- Very well. I depend on the Foreign Powers to assist me in the furtherance of my mission. It has a two folds object - first saving the lives of the Foreign Ministers and having them conducted to a place where they will be safe; second arranging terms of peace between my country and the foreign nations. Now will you kindly send a message to your Admirals or Senior Naval officers who are at Taku and in that vicinity, saying that I am en route to Peking, asking them to give me safe conduct and that I shall not be interfered with, and, also, asking them to be lenient with the poor people in the North.

Consul Scott:- Those who indulge

22.

indulge in hostilities must take the consequences (and) accept the fortunes of war. Non combatants will, of course, be kindly treated.
Viceroy: - Naturally, gentlemen, a feeling hostile to China prevails among your people at present. Do you think that they will revenge themselves on me?
Consul Hardouin: Your Excellency can rest assured that, if you go determined to save the present perilous situation, you will be heartily welcomed.
Viceroy: - If the Foreign Ministers are safe, negotiations will be easy. Their safety is assured if they are still unharmed when our joint memorial arrives. If they are dead (here His Excellency shrugged his shoulders in a deprecating way, concluding in a low tone

23

tone of voice) it is hard to say what will or may happen.

Consul McWade:- If they are still safe they must have been helped by the Peking authorities?

Viceroy:- Yes - you are quite correct in your suggestion. To live they need food and water and those things must have been furnished by the Peking Government - and that probably was the result of my telegram sent a week ago, accompanying the cabled Communications from M. Delcassé and Lord Salisbury.

Consul Kallen here informed the Viceroy that the new German Minister Freiherr von Mumm would soon arrive in Shanghai.

Consul Scott:- I think Your Excellency will be well received

24

received in Hongkong.
Consul McWade:- We all wish Your Excellency success in this mission and are exceedingly sorry that you feel it your duty to leave Canton in this crisis. As you intimate, however, that the lives of the Foreign Ministers in Peking are in peril and you can save them, I feel that it is our duty to wish you all success.
Consul Scott:- It is the most important mission which Your Excellency has ever undertaken and its success will add lustre to Your Excellency's name.
Viceroy:- I shall require the help of the Foreign Powers.
Consuls Hardouin and Scott (in chorus) That has already been assured to Your Excellency.
Viceroy:- I have not received any

25

such assurance.

Consul Hardouin: — Your Excellency will recollect, I think, that assurances were given.

It was pointed out to the Viceroy that he himself had personally stated to some of the Consuls present that several Foreign Powers had asked for him to be sent to Peking and that this was in itself an assurance. His Excellency admitted the accuracy of this observation and requested the Consuls to tell their respective Governments that he looked for their support in his negotiations.

The Consuls then cordially said "good bye" to His Excellency, who expressed regret at his inability to return their visits and his enforced departure from Canton.

"

At once, on my return

to

26

to the Consulate, I cabled the Department as follows:- "July 15, Viceroy leaves Tuesday for Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking. Declares object save foreign Ministers' lives, arrange peace terms. He transmitted to Empress cables Delcasse Salisbury threatening retaliation if Ministers massacred"

I telegraphed at the same time to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai a verbatim copy of the foregoing cablegram.

On the following day, Monday, July 16, I received the following instructions from Consul General Goodnow about 3.30 p.m.

"Urge Viceroy again remain Canton; preservation peace there most important."

I

27

I promptly requested an interview with the Viceroy, stating its object and was informed that he would receive me the following morning at ten o'clock on board the Chinese Steamer "Anping". At that hour I called upon him accompanied by Commander McLean of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria" and in the strongest possible way, consistent with diplomatic usages, urged him to remain in Canton. He replied that "it was really impossible for him to do so. He had been commanded to leave for Peking by an Imperial Edict and he dared not disobey." He spoke feelingly of his sincere friendship for the American people, of his personal regard for myself and, whilst deploring the critical condition of affairs in

28

in Canton and the Two Kwangs asserted that his temporary successor, Governor Tak, will safeguard all foreigners "and preserve the peace.

In the early morning I had received private information from a reliable source that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang had received an edict from Peking, last night, appointing him Viceroy of Chihli, and commanding to proceed there forthwith. After the Viceroy had concluded his assurances, I intimated that I had heard a report that he was likely to become Viceroy of Chihli. He finally admitted that he had received such an edict and would obey it. "I was Viceroy of Chihli for 34 years", he said "and in all of that time that place was in peace

29

peace and prosperity and there was no rebellion. Now it is infested with robbers and I must go to clear them out."

I suggested that the robbers and pirates in the Two Kwangs had not yet been cleared out and again urged him to remain in Canton, pointing out the fact that the Foreign Powers look to him to preserve peace and protect all foreigners in these two turbulent Provinces. He insisted that he could not stay, that he dared not disobey the mandate which compelled him to leave. He was unable, he continued, to say who would really succeed him as Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang Si; all that he knew regarding the matter was that his temporary successor

30

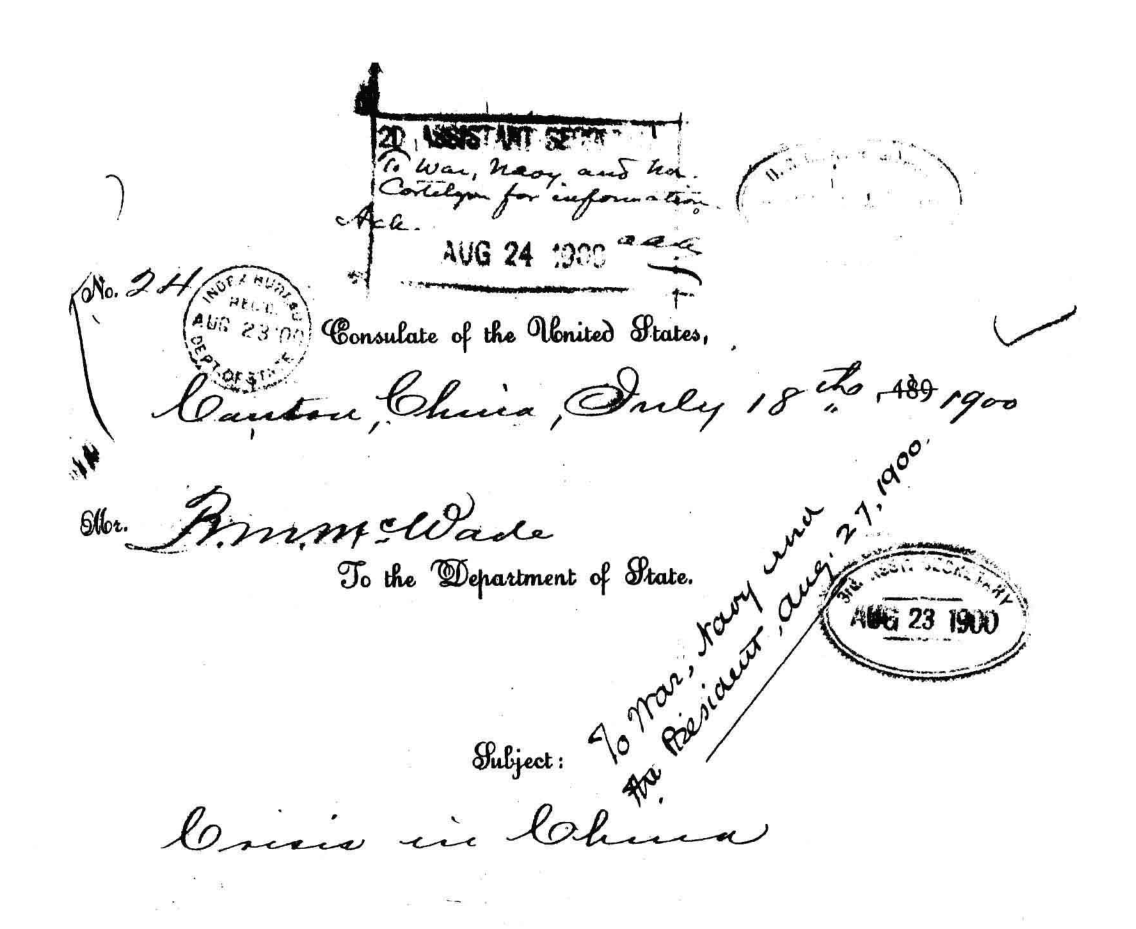
His Governor Pak of Kwang Tung

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.



2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
To War, Navy and Mr. Cortelyou for information.
A.A.A.
AUG 24 1900

No. 24

INDEX BUREAU RECD. AUG 23 1900 DEPT. OF STATE.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 18th 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

3RD ASST. SECRETARY AUG 23 1900

To War, Navy and the President Aug. 27, 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

Makes report in continuation of his Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 23 regarding the condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity

No. 24

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 18th, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my (Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 23), regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Viceroy Li Hung Chang sailed from Canton on the Chinese Steamship "Anping" about 4 o'clock p.m. yesterday (July 17th). Only Dr. George Mark, the Viceroy's chief Interpreter and physician, Marquis Tsung, another Interpreter ((who I have reason to believe is in the pay of the British Government)) and the immediate officers and attendants of the household accompanied him

Confidential

him. His bodyguard of 100 soldiers was accomodated on the lower deck of the "Anping". The Chinese steamship, "Fushun" convoyed the "Anping" and had on board 150 of his soldiers. He proceeded direct to Hong Kong there to keep his engagement with Governor-General Blake at ten o'clock this morning.

As soon as the vessel sailed I cabled the Department as follows:-

"Viceroy Li sailed today Hongkong. Received edict last night appointing him Viceroy Chihli commanding immediate presence there. I protested against departure, urgently requested him remain preservation peace protection foreigners. Replied dared not disobey edict. Two French gunboats arrived".

I duplicated the above

to

(3

to Consul General Goodnow, asking him at the end of my despatch "have you received any authentic news from Peking?

The ~~following~~ is a translation of one of the numerous incendiary placards posted in Canton's streets by the Boxers and other turbulent men. It was found near the chapel of the American Scandanavian Free Mission in Sai Nam in the Sam Shui District. The Sam Shui Magistrate's name was appended to the placard but he declares the use of his name a forgery.

A sample placard is herewith marked Exhibit "A" :—

"Proclamation issued by the Sam Shui Magistrate Lu, on the 11th, 6th, 25th year K.S. to the effect that Canton is at present unsafe. The foreigners and native

4

native converts of Fat Shan city have already moved to Hong-Kong. Rumor reports that the city of Canton is already given to the English by the Government. Viceroy Li is unwilling to give it up and as a consequence trouble and quarrels have ensued. The Chapel on the Southwest of Yuk Sui street must be moved off immediately this night or we will surely have it burned down tomorrow morning."

I (also) enclose herewith copy of the joint Memorial sent the Throne by Li Hung Chang and other Viceroys, together with a translation of the same (Exhibit B)

In conclusion I have the honor to report that a general feeling of unrest pervades Canton and that the exodus of "the gentries" and wealthy Chinese increases daily.

5

daily. The shopkeepers have removed the English sign-boards from their premises in fear of trouble or an uprising which may occur at any moment. I have warned the Missionaries to leave for Hongkong, Macao or some other place where they will be safe until peace is restored. I have no confidence whatever either in the integrity of Acting Viceroy Tak or in his friendship for foreigners. He has the reputation of being an opium sot. It is currently reported, however, that his occupancy of the Viceroyalty will be brief and that he will be succeeded as Viceroy by the notorious Kang Yi. The latter, I learn, was in Canton about four months ago and succeeded in squeezing over 200,000. Taels out of the wealthy Cantonese

6

Cantonese, which he carried up North and distributed amongst the Boxers, of whom he is asserted to be a most earnest encourager and backer.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWa

United States Cons

Two enclosures

"Enclosure to Mr. McWade's No. [illegible] of July 18, 1900."

Exhibit "A"

欽加同知銜調署三水縣事長寧縣加三紀錄十次呂爲

出示曉諭：近來省城声氣未佳，佛山番人及進

教老迁往香港澳本者係京城先割入美人李

傳相未忍交割，故有爭端。西南教堂即晚移

開，如不迁，明天放火焚之，決不姑寬，倒遵国

法。

光緒廿六年六月十一日

側貼

在三水縣西南毓秀街口陳姓祖祠

告白假示

Enclosure to Mr McWade's No. 2.4
of July 18, 1900

Exhibit B

Translation. Draft of proposed Joint Memorial by:-
Viceroy of Two Kwang Provinces (Canton)
" Two Kiang Provinces (Nanking)
" Hu Kuang Provinces (Wuchang)
" Fukien & Chekiang.
Governor of Anhui.
Viceroy of Szechuan
" " Shensi and Kansu.
Governor of Shantung
(Copy furnished by H. E. Li Hung Chang)

"We have read with respect the telegraphic Decree issued by Chinese Ministers to Foreign States, obtained by us from telegrams of Chinese and Foreign origin, which sets forth the embarrassments to the Government caused by the rebel disturbances and foreign hostilities, and

2.

and the efforts made to protect the Foreign Legations. Henceforth all the nations will see that our Government had no intention to lightly engage in hostilities (and only did so when it was) found to be unavoidable, and their anger and resentment will as a matter of course be at once appeased.

After having respectfully considered the sentiments indicated in this decree, we have decided to ask that they may be enlarged on in five ways.

We would ask:-

(1.) That a decree be issued ordering Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors, to continue the usual system of affording — protection to foreign merchants, and Missionaries, so as to show that although

3.

although hostilities are in progress, non combatants are still under the Government's protection, and to display more clearly the heaven like mercy of the Sacred Throne.

(2.). The lightness or severity of the measures of the Foreign Powers will depend solely upon the fate of their Ministers. We hear that the rebels disobey Edicts, and continue to attack the Legations. Foreign Papers state with reference to the assassination of the German Minister, that the Emperor of Germany has made his troops swear revenge; All the Ministers abroad have telegraphed, and all the telegrams from foreign sources state, as do also the Consuls General in Shanghai,

4.

Shanghai, that the one thing of paramount importance is the safety of the foreign Ministers, and if China can only save them, there will be room for discussion on all matters, and the other nations will be able to make terms of peace for us.×

× Presumably

(3.) We would also beg that a clearly worded Decree be issued, expressing the deepest and most sincere regret on the part of the Chinese Government for the assassination of the German Minister, and that a letter (in the same sense), be sent to the German Emperor. Then we can wait for other countries to mediate for us, (with Germany). Also let, we pray, letters be sent to the American and French Governments, so as to show the

5.

the desire of China to streng=
then friendship with them
and treat all nations with
equal consideration.

(4.) We also beg that a
Decree may be issued or=
dering the Shun-tien Pre=
fect, and the Chihli Vi=
ceroy to find out, apart
from the results of military
operations, what foreigners
and missionary establish=
ments have suffered through
this outbreak of rebellion,
to make a list of losses
to life, and property, and
then apply for an Edict
granting charitable com=
pensation, as a proof of
the Throne's merciful kind=
ness, and unwillingness
to have guiltless people
involved to their detriment.

[Margin note, partly cut off: metro= …an …cture)]

(5.) We would also ask
that a Decree be issued
to

6.

to the Viceroys, and Governors, and the high military authorities of all the Provinces, saying that if any disorderly criminals or mutinous soldiers are really annoying or harming the well conducted people, committing arson, assassination or acts of robbery, they have permission to suppress them as opportunity offers, and report measures taken to the Throne.

This is the policy always hitherto adopted to bring peace upon the land and hold off those from outside.

The Capital must first be pacified, and the people's minds will then be quieted. Military Discipline must be rigidly enforced before the morale of the troops can

7.

can be raised.

茲擬會廣東兩江兩湖閩浙皖川陝山東諸帥銜電奏稿云

恭讀華洋電傳六月初三日寄出使各國大臣　電諭詳示匪亂肇禍外衅相迫及力保使館情形從此各國共知　朝廷若非萬不得已不肯輕戰之本意自可忿怒頓釋恭繹此次諭旨之意擬請推行者五事一請明降　諭旨飭各省將軍督撫仍照舊保護各省洋商教士以示雖已開戰其不預戰事者皆為國家所保護益彰聖朝如天之仁一各國舉動之輕重專視各使之存亡聞匪徒並不遵　旨仍然攻擊使館查洋報德使被戕　德主已誓師報復各駐使來電及各國洋電上海各領事語均謂今日惟以救使為第一重大事中國若能救使將來諸事方有可議別國方能排解一請明降　諭旨將德使被戕事切實惋惜並致國書與　德主以待別國排解並請致美法兩國國書以見中國意在敦睦一視同仁一請明降　諭旨飭順天府直隸總督查明除因戰事外此次匪亂被害之洋人教堂等所有損失人命物產開具清單請　旨撫卹以示　朝廷不肯波及無辜之恩義一請明降　諭旨飭直省境內督撫統兵大員如有亂匪亂兵實係擾害良民焚殺劫掠准其相機剿辦一面奏聞從來安內乃可攘外必先令京畿安謐民心乃固必先能紀律嚴肅兵氣乃揚云云

Jul 25

Cons Bureau
Confirm



# TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



Confirmed
May 30, 1900

WU T Hq Wa 24 Govt.

Canton,

SecState,

Washington.

Sent from Canton
July 25

Viceroy Tak notified me last night receipt cablegram Peking all foreign ministers safe 22instant will be transferred Tientsin special escort.

McWade.

Rec'd 1:40 A.M.

July 25, 1900.

See despatch No 25, July 25
from Canton

Cons Bureau

No. 35.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 25th, 1900,

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ack'd Sept. 14/00 + copies to President + War.



Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 24 re the present crisis in China.

No. 25.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 25th. 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 24 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the afternoon of July 19th 1900, I received a communication dated July 18th 1900, from acting Viceroy Tak formally notifying me of his receipt of the official seal of Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and of the peace and protection of foreigners &c. I enclose, herewith, a copy of said communication, marked Exhibit A.

Acting Viceroy Tak received my formal reply the following morning, assuring him of the friendly feeling entertained towards China by the United States of America and ^giving cordial assurances of appreciation of his plans for maintaining law and order and safeguarding all foreigners. I also said that I desired to pay him the official call,

usual on occasions of this sort, and asked him to name a convenient date and hour. His answer, received the next day is as follows:

"Your Honor,

Acknowledged receipt of your letter kindly assuring me of the strong friendship existing between the United States of America and China, I have the honor to say that I appreciate it very much, as you wish to honor me with a call, I shall be most happy to receive you on the 3rd day of 7th moon at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Governor's Office."

On July 22nd 1900, I received the following assurance from acting Viceroy Tak of the safety of the Foreign Ministers in Peking:-

"Your Honor,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received reliable reports from Peking dated the 22nd day of 6th moon stating that the Government is still trying her best to protect the Legations. All the Ministers are safe with the exception of the German Minister, who was assassinated by "Boxers." I purposely send you this information so as to keep your mind in rest."

B.

I promptly acknowledged the receipt of that pleasant information. On the morning of July 23, 1900 I received from acting Viceroy Tak a communication alleging the receipt by him of an "Imperial Edict" looking to the protection of foreigners and of the issuance by himself of a Proclamation based thereon. The latter is a somewhat interesting document. I enclose herewith, a copy of his communication and of the accompanying Proclamation, marked Exhibit B.

On Monday afternoon July 23, 1900, Feng, the Mandarin in charge of Shameen called at our Consulate and handed me the enclosed copy of an Imperial Decree just issued. This "Imperial Decree" is notable from the fact that it officially recognizes a State of war existing between China and the Foreign Powers, and exhorts the Viceroys and Governors to "fortify" their districts and look after their sea-coast defences. Herewith is a copy of translation of the said Imperial Decree, marked Exhibit C.

About 10 o'clock on the night of July 24th 1900, a messenger from the Viceregal

Yamen arrived at our Consulate with the following communication:-

"Your Honor,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a telegram from H. E. Yuan, the Governor of Shantung saying that he is in receipt of a letter from his friend at Peking, dated the 22nd day stating that the Imperial Guard has captured on the 17th day a man carrying a message for troops for the Legations. H.E. Yung Lu begs to send a letter to all the Ministers inquiring into their health &c. through this messenger. The English minister replied that all the ministers are safe and wishing for peace. Afterwards an officer named Mou Sui was sent by the Tsung Li Yamen to call on the Ministers, and they all came out to receive him. Suggesting to have the matter presented to the throne on the following day, to send in provisions first and then to send a guard under Sun Man Lun to escort them to Tientsin. By this telegram and all the Decrees stating fairly that nothing had happened to all the ministers and foreigners at Peking. I am exceedingly glad of it and will forward you this information,

5.

so as to keep your mind at rest."

Immediately after reading the document I penned the following cablegram, addressed Secstate, Washington, and also forwarded a duplicate copy thereof to Consul-General Goodnow, Shanghai:-

"Viceroy Tak notifies me tonight receipt cablegram Peking all foreign ministers safe twenty-second. will be transferred Tientsin special escort. Mcwade."

I was unable however to have the message transmitted that night, because the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph administration refused to receive it, on the ground that "he did not send telegrams at night". I succeeded in having it forwarded at six o'clock this morning.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.

Three Enclosures.

# Exhibit A.

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received Imperial Decree as acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs. His Excellency Li has turned over the official seal of office to me on the 20th day of 6th moon. My great desire is that henceforth all the affairs should be mutually carried out by us, so as to show the friendship between the two countries. On account of the rebellion up North, which is not yet pacified, the minds of the Kwang Tung people are in agitation. I have already issued proclamation warning them not to be in fear and also ordered the local officials civil and military to find out and arrest the bad characters who are spreading false rumors and causing trouble must be severely punished. I have now again instructed the higher military authorities and the local officials both civil and military to strictly order their soldiers, runners and constables to keep up a special guard and to honestly suppress all kind of troubles under their charge. All foreign people, missionaries and native converts must be constantly guarded and protected without fail, in order to pacify the localities as well as to quiet the minds of the people.

With Compliments

22d 6th 26th Yr. K.S.

18 July 1900.

烧河面　众番鬼　同心协力　大快

人情　官吏包庇　一体同征

须早言知　各顾前程

G.F.

## Exhibit B.

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received on the 24th day of 6th moon an Imperial Decree dated the 21st day of 6th moon instructing that all the foreigners and missionaries are to be protected etc. I have issued a proclamation informing the people and given strict orders that officials both civil and military are to honestly protect all the foreigners, missionaries and native converts; and their property in the cities, villages and market towns under their charge without fail.

Enclosed herewith a copy of proclamation.

With Compliments.
26th 6th 26th Yr K.S.
22nd July 1900.

Proclamation issued by Acting Viceroy Tak.

I have issued a proclamation informing the people that I have received on the 24th 6th 26th Yr K.S. a telegraphic Imperial Decree dated the 21st 6th 26th Yr. K. S. reading as follows:- "The hostilities between China and foreign powers in progress is caused by the quarrels of Natives and native Converts. After the Capture of Taku fort it actually became a war. The Government is still

still unwilling to cease friendship w
foreign nations. Decrees clearly word
have continuously been issued orders
that the Legations are to be protected
also instructing the provincial auth
ties to protect the missionaries. Since
hostilities are not yet pacified an
there are a great many foreigners i
China they should be protected. In
tructions have been given to the Tar
Generals, Viceroys and Governors to fi
out the number of foreign people an
missionaries in different ports, Prefec
ures, Sub-prefectures and Districts o
they are to be honestly protected accor
to Treaty without fail. During the la
moon we were very sorry to hear tha
a Japanese Secretary named Cham Sa
Bun was murdered and soon after
assassination of the German Minist
at Peking was deeply and most sinc
rely regretted on the part of the Gov
ment; strict orders were given that
murderer must be arrested and dec
tated. The Shun Tien Prefect and t
Viceroy of Chili are to instruct the
subordinate officers to investigate
thoroughly apart from the result o
military operation at Tien Tsin wh
foreigners and missionaries have l
their lives and the damages done t
their property through the out-break
the rebellion. After the investigatio
are clearly made out then the matt
will be put in action. The Viceroy

Governors and high military authorities
are to suppress all the disorderly and
mutinous characters who are really an-
noying and injuring the law abiding
people, committing arson, murders and
robbery, so as to pacify the localities".
I now inform you soldiers and civili-
ans that you must understand that
the hostilities already in progress up
North is caused by the "Boxers" and
this trouble is not the desire of the
Government or it is thought off by
foreign nations. Friendship is still
preserved in all provinces between the
Chinese and foreign people and business
is carrying on as usual. All the foreig-
ners and missionaries in every treaty
port, prefecture, sub-prefecture and
district, the local authorities of which
are to follow up the Decree and act
according to treaty that is to honestly
give them protection. Should there be
any unlawful characters who inten-
tionally disobey the Decree by spreading
false rumors in order to tempt people
to co-operate with them to make trouble
they are to be detected out, arrested and
decapitated. If there be any disorderly
characters or members of secret societies
who under false pretext try to stir up
people for the purpose of raising a rebel-
lion must be at once exterminated and
every place should be strongly guarded
with soldiers for that purpose.
As trouble caused by rumors and soldiers
may

may lead into injuries so they are a
to be severely punished according to
military displine if found out. Eve
one must obey this proclamation an
not to offend it.

Exhibit C.

An important Imperial Decree issued on the 23rd day of 6th moon saying that we have lost Tien Tsin and great precautions are taken in Peking. No peace can be obtained without going through a war. In the time of Chung Chow an agreement was made that no murder can be inflicted upon Ministers from abroad. It is a month since the Minister of Germany was assassinated by Boxers and strict orders have been given for the arrest of the murderer. We are trying our utmost to preserve the lives of the other Ministers and they are still in safety; for fear that the Viceroys and Governors may misunderstand the intention of the Decree relying upon the safety of the Ministers as a ground for making peace and taking no heed whatever to prepare for attack and defence. The neglect of fortifying the districts under their jurisdiction will bring endless calamity. The Viceroys and Governors are to pay all attentions and to urge on the preparations for the coast attack and defence and they are to take the consequences in case of any territory being lost entirely through their delay and mismanagements.

"Canton". Cons Bureau



Xenia, Ohio. July 24, 1900.



Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir;-

As my leave of absence expires on the 27th instant, I have the honor to request instructions from the Department respecting me returning to my post, at Canton, China, as Marshal of the Consular Court, under the present conditions in China.

I have the honor to be,

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY JUL 26 1900

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank R. Mowrer

Marshal of the Consular Court,
Canton, China.
now Xenia, Ohio.

If Mr. Rockhill, as Special Diplomatic Agent to China, will be accorded a Secretary or attaché I desire to apply for the position. In this, I feel that I have the support of Senators Hanna and Foraker. —

Frank R. Mowrer

Cons Bureau

No. 26.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 25th, 1900.

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Allowance for Watchman, Messenger, Chair & boat Coolies & c.

Abstract of Contents.

requesting that an allowance may be granted for services of Watchman, &c. as per Dept: No. 16 of June 18, 1900.

Ack & say that you will have seen by instruction No of June 25 last that your request has been granted & allowances made as desired.

Adee

Ack'd 6 Sept 1900

No. 26.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 25th 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The serious nature of my previous dispatches concerning the Crisis in China is surely a cogent argument endorsing my request for allowance for Watchman, Official Messenger, Chair & Boat Coolies, and Consular gig, as per my No. 16 of June 18, 1900.

The yamens of the Viceroy, Governor, Prefect, Hoppo, and of the Nam Hoi, Pun ü and other local magistrates are far distant from each other. Official messages, the majority of a grave character, are daily becoming more numerous, the necessity in very many cases of immediate replies from those dignitaries being urgent, and there is no local or other delivery, except by means of the official messengers attached to each yamen.

All other Consuls here, including

even the Portuguese representative have their watchmen, Messenger, Consular gig, chair and boat coolies. They need them for the proper conduct of the business of their respective Consulates. And, I submit to you most respectfully, that I need such service very badly indeed.

For the good of the Consular service in the Two Kwangs I urge you, most earnestly and respectfully, to grant my reasonable and business-like request.

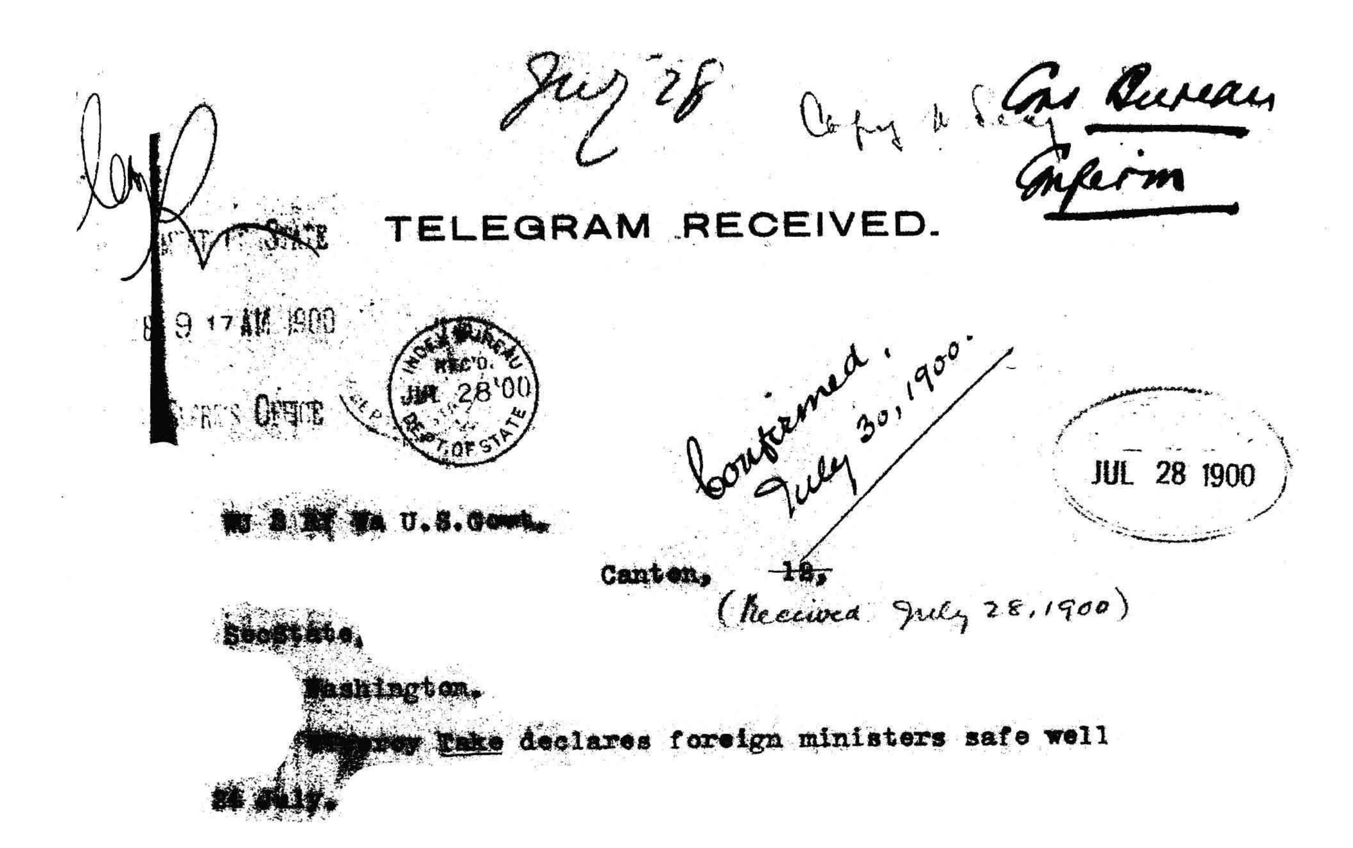
I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Approved Aug 7 1900
John Goodnow
C. G. U. S. A.




WU 3 BY Wa U.S.Govt.

Canton, ~~18,~~ (Received July 28, 1900)

SecState,

Washington.

Viceroy Yuan declares foreign ministers safe well 24 July.

McWade.

Rec'd 8:30 A.M.

July, 28, 1900.

Consular Bureau.
JUL 28 1900

Geo Barden

No. 27.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 20th, 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ackd. Sept. 13 for Vahis President, War + Navy



Subject:
Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.
In further Continuation of Desp No. 25.

No. 27

Consulate of the United States,
Canton China July 28th, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 25. concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On July 27, 1900 having learned through private and reliable sources that Viceroy Li Hung Chang had wired three times to Commander Lui to start with his gunboat Fuk To for Shanghai and there to await further orders, I wired to Consul General Goodnow notifying him of Lui's departure that afternoon. I also informed Consul General Goodnow for obvious reasons, of the intimate relations existing between Viceroy Li and Commander Lui.

It was currently stated among the

2.

the Chinese that Viceroy Li, having failed in his mission in Northern China would return to Canton. The departure of the gunboat Fuk Po at this time lent a certain amount of significance to the report. I felt that, if the report was true, Viceroy Li had prevaricated when he assured me that all of the Foreign Ministers at Peking except Baron Von Ketteler, were alive and well. My relations with Dr George Mark, who is Viceroy Li's physician and confidential secretary being of a somewhat cordial character I telegraphed him asking "if there was any truth in the report?" I received no answer. I sent a copy of my telegram to Consul General Goodnow. I am satisfied, however, that Viceroy Li will not come back to Canton for some time.

On Friday July 28, 1900 I received the following instructions by

3.

by cable from Washington:
"American Consul, Canton. Have Smith report to Rockhill at Shanghai August twenty fifth, for duty. Cridler".

As Mr Hubbard T. Smith had already left Canton I telegraphed and also wrote to him that afternoon, embodying Mr Cridler's instructions in both telegram and letter. It is due to the good service of the State Department and to Mr Smith that I should herewith bear strong testimony to his sterling worth and exceptional ability. This is the time, now that he has left Canton, that I should do it. I have had a long and varied experience of men in the various relations of life, and in many countries. Nowhere have I met a more capable "all-round" Consular official than Mr Smith. He is courteous, genial, well-educated, intelligent, observant and patriotic. Indeed I am

4.

am convinced that he is one of the best-equipped men, mentally and otherwise in the Consular and diplomatic service. The State Department can make no mistake in reposing its utmost confidence in him.

On Friday morning July 28th 1900 according to previous arrangement I had a long conference with Acting Viceroy Tak, at his Yamen. I was accompanied by Commander McLean of the Don Juan de Austria. Numerous complaints from Missionaries who are located in different localities in the Two Kwangs, many of them at a considerable distance from Canton and exceedingly difficult to reach, except by special runners or couriers, were at first discussed. I had already brought these complaints to H. E's. attention in letters, containing the chief points of the complaints,

5.

complaints, etc. He gave orders to his subordinate officers to have redress made in each case, guards sent to protect chapels and missions and special proclamations forwarded to the Tao-tai and local mandarin at Nodoa, Hainan, Swatow, and other disturbed localities. He expressed his warm appreciation of the consent of President McKinley to act as Mediator between China & the Foreign Powers and eulogized his eminent statesmanship, sagacity and broad humanitarian views. By his action he said China owes a debt of gratitude to the great American nation, which her people will always evince by every means within their power.

He then informed me that he had received a telegram, late the previous (Thursday) night from the Governor of Shantung notifying

6.

notifying him that on the 24th of July. U. S. Minister Conger and all of the other Foreign Ministers in Peking were alive and well. The telegram also assured him that the Dowager Empress was furnishing all needful supplies of food and water to the Foreign Ministers.

I expressed my delight at his news and thanking him, for it, told him how gladly it would be received in the United States. I requested him to forward a message, from me to Minister Conger. He at first demurred stating that he had no control over the wires or over the special couriers, and, besides feared to take the responsibility. I was persistent, and, after a great deal of talk on both sides, he finally agreed to send my message by special courier to the Governor of Shantung and to ask him as a

7.

a personal favor to forward it to our Minister. Then I handed him the following:

"Hon. John Conger, U. S. Minister Peking. Please telegraph or message me by courier or otherwise your condition and that of other Foreign Ministers at Peking. Anxiety about you intense: Robert M. McWade U. S. Consul".

He objected to sending the message "in that foreign language" and asked me to send it to him in cipher, with the names and addresses of Minister Conger & myself written in Chinese characters. I agreed to do so and on my return to the Consulate wrote him, as follows, enclosing the message as above noted.

"His Excellency Tak.
Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
Canton,

Your Excellency:
Enclosed herewith please find

8.

find the message which you kindly promised me, to day, to forwarded at once to United States Minister Conger at Peking through the Governor of Shantung. Through your courtesy I expect a prompt reply. Assuring you of my profound regards.

I am, Excellency,
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

One enclosure"

---

駐京美國
欽使康格

Polarity therewith outdone min=eral mend calvinist credible outdone oviparous leopold con=gratulation and that of oviform fourthly misguide apprentice accessorily joshua intolerant.

McWade
Consul Canton

默為德

9.

Simultaneously with the dispatch of my letter and its enclosure to Acting Viceroy Tak I cabled as follows to Washington:

"Viceroy Tak declares Foreign Ministers safe, well, twenty-fourth July. McWade".

For the information and guidance of Commander McLean, of the Don Juan de Austria, I have succeeded in obtaining, from a reliable source, facts and figures, giving the disposition of the Manchu, Black Flag, and other soldiers in Canton and suburbs. It is herewith enclosed, marked Exhibit A.

In case it should be needed by the Navy or War Departments I enclose another copy, also marked Exhibit A (Dup:)

The 5000 "On Yung" street police are really soldiers, armed with rifles, and revolvers of the

10.

the latest and most approved types.

General Loa Yi, the Black Flag Chief, waited on Acting Viceroy Tak, last evening, and peremptorily refused to start for Peking, either by land or water unless he had 20,000 soldiers placed under his command. As His Excellency cannot by any means, spare even the half of that number Loa Yi is likely to remain here for an indefinite time. And he is far from being a desirable neighbor.

An attempt by Soon Mon and his ruffianly following, to set fire to and blow up the Man Shui Temple on the 26th day of 6th moon (the Emperor's birthday) was frustrated through its fortunate discovery by one of the local Magistrates. Eighteen packages of gunpowder were subsequently

11.

subsequently found stored underneath the Temple, knowing that all of the officials of Canton, military and civil, would, according to the usual custom, be in the Temple, performing the ceremonies incident to the celebration in honor of Kwang-Shü's birthday anniversary the plotters intended to kill them all, at one stroke and then massacre the foreigners. Soon Mon and his followers have, somehow, escaped arrest thus far.

For the purpose of inflaming the minds of the rabble, printed slips in size like the tradesmen's printed "dodgers" or circulars at home — asserting that the foreigners have been badly defeated in the North and calling on all Chinamen to arise and extirpate the foreign devils are circulated

12.

circulated in considerable numbers through Canton's streets and bye-ways. Here is a specimen of the latest "placard" posted on the walls of houses, shops, etc.

Enclosed is the original (marked Exhibit B.) just as it was torn from the wall of a house in the interior of the city:

"Burn Shameen.
Kill the foreign devils.
With one heart exert yourselves;
All men will be pleased.
The Magistrates protect the foreigners; they should be treated as them.
Having informed you, make due preparation".

Our arrangements for defence in case of attack by night or day, are in charge of Commander McLean of the Don Juan de Austria & he is supported by three small gunboats

13.

gunboats.

The "Redpole", of the British and "The Comete" and "Avalanche", of the French Navy.

As a precautionary measure the ladies and children, with the exception of four women, have all been transferred to Hong Kong. Cases of "blue "funk" among the men ~~are~~ are exceedingly rare and we are all prepared to meet any condition, however dangerous, that may confront us.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Exhibit A

Active M. Force.

as the Center.

[General] direction.

South. Fort in center of Macao reach (3 miles) 100 men.
" West side " " " " 100 "
" East " " " " " 100 "

Guards associated with above forts scattered in small groups (or stations) along Western Bank of river & extending across to Western Suburbs of City 1000 "

West. Old Fort (Lui Pau toi) near river in Western suburbs a short distance beyond Shameen [guard] of 50 "

In Scattered military or guard stations throughout Western Section or Suburbs 1000 "

N. & W. Camp outside to the N. West of City (Pak Kau Cheung) 1000 "

N. & E. Camp outside to the N. East of City outside little North gate 1500 "

second camp 2 miles farther than main camp. North & East 500 "

Two small forts near North Gate, a guard of 50 in each 100 "

(Note these forts to be occupied by "Bannerman" in case of War)

Scattered forces in small stations in Northern Section of City (a few M.N.W. Section) 1500 "

Scattered forces in Southern portion of City (near river —) 1000 "

Back of Viceroys Yamen in N. E. Section in large guard stations. 1000 "

East. Guard Stations outside East gate 500 "
" Fort to S. E. (near Pagoda —) 100 "

In small camp near Pagoda fort and extending to Honam 1500 "

2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In small stations on Honam extending to Macao reach | 1000 | men |
| Viceroys regulars (located in the city "Tuk Pin" | 2000 | " |
| | 14050 | " |
| Add | | |
| Regular city guard (Bannerman) or Ki-hus- 4800 / Additional Manchu soldiers in city. 1000 | 5800 | " |
| Guard Total | 19850 | " |
| Above exclusive of all "Un Yung" or single street police | 5000 | " |
| | 24,850 | " |

Exhibit A Dup:

Active - M. Force

[City] as the center.
[Each] direction

South Fort in center of Macao reach (3 miles) 100 men
" West side " " " " 100 "
" " East " " " " " 100 "
" guards associated with above forts
scattered in small groups (a stations)
along Western Bank of river & extending
across to Western suburbs of City 1000 "

West Old Fort (hui pan tai) near river
in Western suburbs a short distance
beyond Shameen guard of 50 "
In scattered military or guard stations
throughout Western section or suburbs 1000 "

N. & W. Camp outside to the N. W. of City
(Pak Kau Chenng 1000 "

N. & E. camp outside to the N. East " "
outside little North gate 1500 "
Second camp 2 miles further than
main camp, North East 500 "
Two small forts near North Gate,
a guard of 50 in each (Note these 100 "
forts to be occupied by "Bannerman"
in case of war)
Scattered forces in small stations
in Northern Section of City (a few
in North West Section) 1500 "
Scattered forces in Southern portion
of city (near river) 1000 "
Back of Viceroys Yamen in N. E.
section in large guard stations 1000 "

East Guard stations outside East gate 500 "
Fort to S. E. (near Pagoda) 1000 "
In small camp near Pagoda

[illegible]

fort^d and extending to Honan 1800 men
In small Stations on Honam (extending
 to Macao reach ,000 "
Viceroys regulars (located in the
 city "Luk Pin" 2000 "
Add 14080 men

Regular city guard (Bannermen)
 or Ki Kun's - 4800
Additional Manchu soldiers
 in city - 1000 5800 men
 Grand Total = 19880
Above exclusive of all "On Yung"
 or single ch. police 5000
 24880

Ass't Bureau

No. 28.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 8th, 1900,

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject: Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No 27 with 4 Enclosures.

Cos. to President. War & Navy. Sept. 17, 1900.

Marked par. to

3rd. ASST. SECR'Y SEP 14 1900

No. 28.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Aug 3rd, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 27, concerning the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

Almost all of the 129 missionaries in the Two Kwongs, to whom I addressed letters, etc, counselling them to take prompt measures looking to the safety of themselves and all nationals in their respective localities, have wisely and cheerfully followed my advice. At my instance Viceroy Li and Acting Viceroy Tak have placed guards over the vacant mission stations, chapels, and schools. It should not be forgotten that some of the missionaries are charged by

by the natives with being among the chief causes of the uprisings and disturbances.

Exhibit A furnishes a case in point. It is a flagrant instance of missionaries wilfully disregarding and disobeying the advice and injunctions of the authorities. I am, indeed, glad that these foolish men are not connected in any way with any of our American Missions; but I regret to add that since their disappearance in Lai Tone I have been unable to learn anything concerning their fate. I fear that we may never again hear of them. The inhabitants of Lai Tone are savage outlaws who deride all authority, local, or imperial. They are bloodthirsty, cruel, and fanatical.

Rev. Wm. J. Leverett's letter from Hoihow, marked Exhibit B. is forwarded because of sensational and untruthful reports concerning the condition of our nationals in

3.

in Nodoa, Tam Chow and Hoihow. All of our people have left those places and are now in safety in Hong Kong. Indeed all of our missionaries, male and female, are with exceedingly few exceptions either in Macao or Hong Kong, both of which are safe and well-protected by Portuguese, English and other troops and warships. To reach some missionaries who were zealously spreading the Gospel over the mountains and far in the interior special runners had to be dispatched, in several cases the distances being so great that it took the runners from 8 to 14 days to reach their destination. Considerable help has been given to me in that direction by Dr. J. M. Swan, of the American Missionary Hospital, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Kerr, of the American Hospital for the Insane and others.

4.

I enclose also Exhibit-C. from Rev. J. M. Foster, and Exhibit-D. from Acting Viceroy Tak, concerning existing conditions in Swatow and vicinity. His Excellency Tak's letter shows his promptitude in acting on whatever complaints I bring to his attention. Rev. Mr. Foster's letter tells its own story and is enclosed for reasons similar to those quoted in Rev. Mr. Leverett's case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Exhibit A

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a petition from the Acting magistrate Cheung of Ting On District reading as follows:- "On the 25th 5th 26 Yr K.S. a German missionary named B. presented a local passport No. 37 officially chopped by Su Chung Tai Taotai of Kiang Nan Customs on the 20th 6th yr K.S. Another German missionary named D. presented on the same day a local passport No 12 officially chopped by the Lim Chow Prefect on the 13th 5th 26 yr. K.S. both arrived here from King Shan District. I immediately questioned the missionary interpreter where the missionaries wish to go traveling: he replied to travel about the District and then go to Lai Tone. I therefore explained fully that the atmosphere of Lai Tone is very heavy and the water is poisonous even the natives dare not venture in, as the people of this place are of a lawless class; for fear it may cause trouble, and told said interpreter tell the missionaries that they must act according to the instructions written in the certificate and not to go there, but the interpreter did not reply. In accordance with the Treaty soldiers and runners were ordered off by me together with the military stations to give them protection to travel in the District and also instructed the runners that if the missionaries want to go to Lai

2.

Lai Tone, they must try to stop them.
According to the report of the runners
Bw etc stating that on the 26th day of 5th
they escorted the missionaries in their
... about the District city and arrived
the market town of Shan Chuk Wat and
stayed there over night, and for the next
three days we arrived at the market town
of Tuen Cheong, Nam Lu and Lau Moon
respectively and everything has been very
peaceful as far as that, but from Lau
Moon the missionaries wish firmly to
to Lai Tone to get into Ng Che Shan etc.
We tried again and again to prevent them
from going there, but they would not listen
to us and immediately gave us
cards to go back and they started for
Tone. I know Lai Tone covers an area
of several hundred lis and is bounded
by more than ten Sub-prefectures and
Districts, the atmosphere and water
in are very poisonous, many people of
this District that went into the inland
parts of Lai Tone came out with sickness
besides its people is a set of outlaws
and raise trouble readily. The missionaries
started from Lau Moon for that
locality, the distance from the city of
Lai Tone is about three days travel
even if I wish to overtake and stop
them, it would be too late. I fear if
these missionaries should by chance
came out from Lai Tone safely more
travelers will probably follow, and
the local authorities are unable to
stop

3.

stop them, certainly no protection can be given them and will not know where and when they will come out, as Lai Tone is bordered by more than ten Sub-prefectures and Districts, the local authorities in charge do not know of these missionaries going in and coming out from those places should anything happens to them who is to take the blame?, so I thought it would be better to have the matter reported before trouble happens then after it is done. I now beg to have the matter informed to the different Consuls, henceforth foreigners who travel in King Chow they must act up to the instructions written plainly in the certificate not to go to Lai Tone, and if they do not take their advice & meet with trouble the local authority will not be responsible. My chief intention is to prevent the arising of trouble, I am awaiting for instructions how to act."

Referring to foreigners who apply for certificates to travel in Kwang Tung it is clearly stated that they are not to go to Hoi Nam, Yew Pi and Lai Tone, because the nature of the people there is barbarous and taking no notice of the proclamations and orders issued by the authority. The foreigners who hold inland traveling certificates have always been acting according to regulations, but now the magistrate had petitioned that missionaries B. & D. refused to take advice, actually have gone to Lai Tone, if anything should happen to

4.

to them who will take the blame? so it
not right on their part to do so. I ha
the honor to request you to instruct
people henceforth when traveling in K
Chow, Kwang Tung province they mu
act according to the instruction clear
written in the certificate not to go to
Nam, Yew Pi and Lai Tone so as to p
vent trouble; and if they should go a
their own will, the local authorities w
not be responsible for not giving thei
protection.

With Compliments.
4th 7m. 26th Yr. K.S.
29th July 1900.

Exhibit B.

Hoihow, Island of Hainan.
July 30th 1900.

R. M. McWade, Esq.
U. S. Consul, Canton, China.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your communication of the 27th instant, I have the honor to inform you that all of our nationals living in the District of Tam-chow left No-doa on the 25th and 27th instants and arrived in Hoihow early on the 28th instant. Dr. and Mrs. Vanderburgh and children, Mrs Melrose and Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Patterson are expecting to leave by the first steamer for Hong Kong.

I am glad to say that the Chinese officials at No-doa were all very kind on our leaving and solicitous for our safety, the Dam-chow magistrate lending his own chair coolies for Mrs. Vanderburgh's use, and sending along a guard of soldiers and a letter to the Chieng-mai magistrate, asking him to further us on our journey, and assist us in getting boats when we reached the river at his town. Dr. Vanderburgh secured the boats without his aid, but he sent around asking of our wellbeing and if he could assist us.

The natives about Nodoa, not knowing of the affairs in the north, seemed to think that the disturbance at Nodoa was finished. A goodly number of petty robbers were caught. Some of the Triad leaders were out on parole as it were

(2.)

that they might see how many of the followers they could bring before the of-ficials, before judgement was meted out to themselves, and in order that p chance clemency might be shown them. What will be done with them we do no know. Before we left no one had been beheaded, but the officials on our leav respeatedly asked us to inform our Con-sul that beheading would take plac on the second of the seventh month. The District Magistrate 王 and the 前營 營官 吳 accepted the responsibility of looki after our premises. 龍哨官 of the 前營 is s-pecially detailed to live on our compou for its protection.

The officials stated that the re the robbers caught had not been ex-cuted sooner was on account of t Emperor's birthday.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) William J. Leverett

Exhibit C.

Swatow, July 30th 1900.

To
Robert M. McWade Esq.
U. S. Consul
Canton.

Dear Sir:

All is moving quietly here so far as outward appearances are concerned. The Community seem quite sure that everything is all safe, and rather resent any effort to consider the uncertainties of the situation. Yesterday I went to a large fishing village not far from here and had a good day; services well attended, no serious disturbance and, as I was leaving, a good audience near the wharf while waiting for our own boat.

Saturday night a man came down from Ung-Kung with notice that matters were bad; the man said the chapel had been injured, or rather that some buildings on the Compound had stones thrown on the roof and some other damage done. We sent up a more trusty man to see for himself and to bear a letter to the local Military Mandarin asking him to exert himself in behalf of law and order. I asked the English Consul regarding the case and the situation in general. He would not give any opinion that would bind himself, but he evidently thinks that if the foreign men stand by the stations the people are likely to be peaceful. All the women of the English mission have come to the

(2.)

the port however. He said that he has sent an urgent despatch to the Tao-tai requesting that he keep order put out proclamations himself, not simp distribute such documents for others t post. He said it would be of great a vantage in the present juncture if yo would address the Governor, the Actin Viceroy, and urge him to issue promp and imperative instructions to the T tai that he do everything in his pow to preserve order and protect life an property. Mr. Hurst says, and no dou he is right: "The Tao-tai does not kn which way to jump; if Tuan is to s ceed he wishes to be his man; if t foreigners are to win, he wishes to b in the foreigner's good graces" At hear he is a bad anti-foreign Mandari

I have just seen your last lette to Rev. Mr. Kemp; we appreciate you solicitous interest in our safety very m passage is taken for my wife and children on the "Viceroy" and I am jo writing for Mr Speicher's family to I hope to have our boxes packed be to-morrow and shall get away as s as practicable, I remain.

Respectfully Yours,
(signed) Rev. J.M. Foster

Exhibit D.

From Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade

Your Honor:-

Having referred to your former letter informing me that there are Boxer drills in Choa Chow Fu, Swatow, and that no efforts had been made to disband them and my proclamation had not been posted up by the local authorities. I have the honor to inform you that immediate telegraphic instruction had been given to arrest all those who engage in Boxer drills.

According to telegraphic reply from the Lieutenant-General, Taotoi and Prefect stating that after an increase of soldiers being put in the prefectural city of Choa Chow the minds of the people are gradually quieted. Swatow at present is peaceful and there is no Boxer drills in the vicinity, as to Your Excellency's proclamation not being posted up the reason being they have not yet arrived here, but we have already given telegraphic orders instructing the Ching Hoi Magistrate and the military stations to have those engaged in Boxer drills arrested and to post up the proclamations as soon as they receive them and to find out and report by wire of the present conditions of the surrounding localities. According to the Magistrate's telegram, saying that there are no Boxer drills in Swatow, the natives and native converts are in a peaceful state. I am the Magistrate here and it is my duty to pay special attention to all matters etc.

I

I have the honor to state that I ha
found out that the local authorities a
Swatow are constantly keeping up str
orders especially to guard and protec
the places and to search out and arre
the bad characters. An addition of so
had been stationed for that purpose an
I think there will be no trouble. No o
dare to run the risk of losing his hea
by engaging in the Boxer drills. Kind
inform the missionaries not to liste
readily to false rumors afloat, whi
will put them into doubts and agitatio

With Compliments,
5th 7th 26th Yr. K.S.
30th July 1900.

Cons Bureau

No. 30.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 4th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. Sept. 28, 1900.



Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 28, and enclosing copy of a communication received from acting Viceroy Tak.



No. 30.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China Aug 4th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 28. concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:-

I enclose for your information the copy of a communication which I have just received from Acting Viceroy Tak, in answer to my complaint, embodying a report from the Rev. Wm. J. Leverett, a copy of which was enclosed in my No. 28. to the State Department.

This letter is cumulative evidence of the promptness which characterises H. E's official action with regard to all of my communications and of his invariable

variable courtesy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul

One enclosure

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

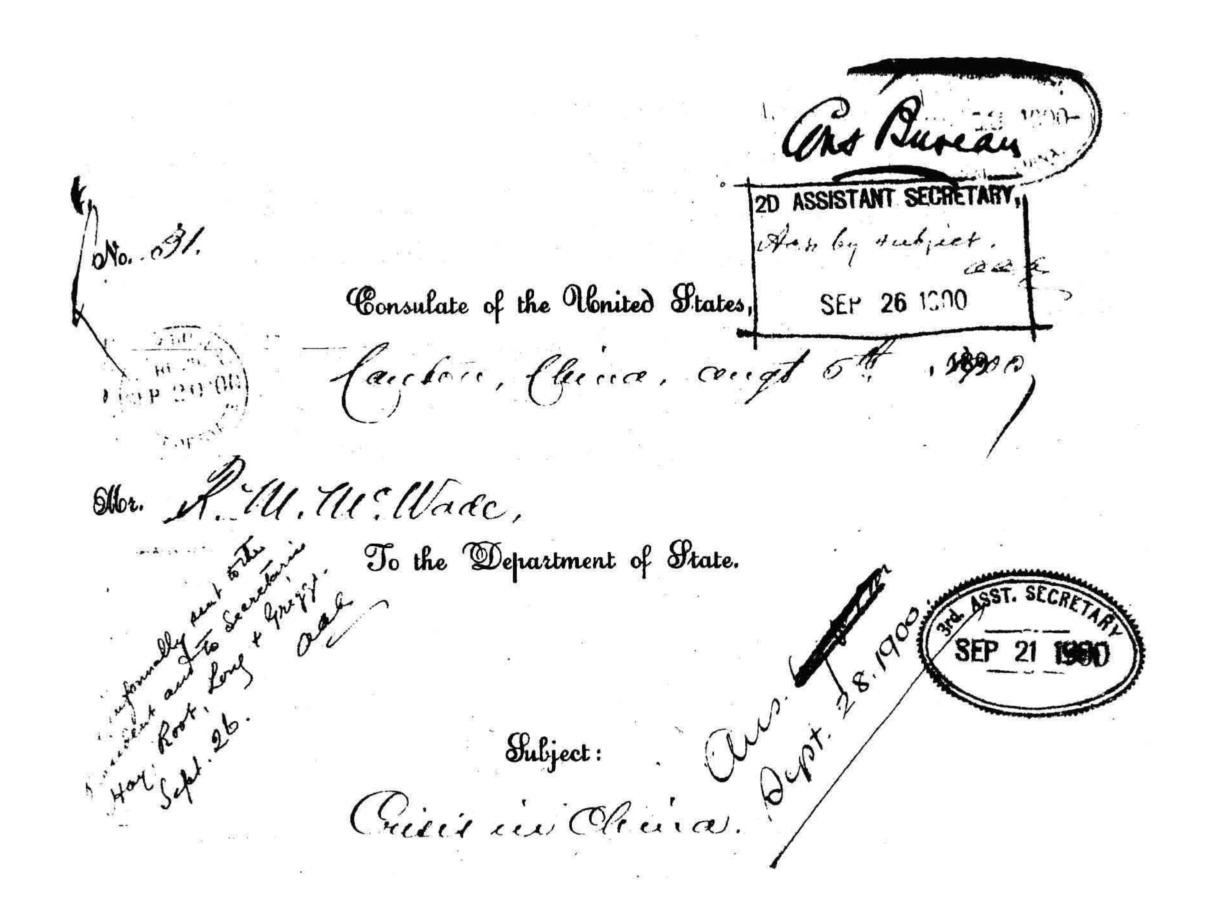
Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated the 2nd day of 7th moon informing that you have received a letter from Rev. Levrett of Hainam stating that there are disturbers in that locality, and twenty robbers have been caught there etc.

I have already informed you before that I have sent telegraphic instructions to King Chow General, Taotai and Prefect to have the matter investigated and to honestly give protection to the foreigners, missionaries and converts. I have just received a telegraphic reply from the above officials reading as follows:- "Since last 5th moon we have given our attentions in regard to protection of the converts according to Treaty. Your Excellency's has formerly ordered us to instruct the subordinate officers to keep the places well guarded etc. The localities are in a quiet state and there are no disturbers nor twenty robbers have been caught there in. We will order the subordinate officers to try their best to have the place pacified and to preserve peace between foreigners and Chinese so as to keep Your Excellency's mind at rest. We now beg to have the matter informed to the U. S. Consul and ask him to instruct the missionaries not to readily listen to false rumors afloat, which will put them into agitation".

I have the honor to say that I wil
continuously give orders to the officials
civil and military to keep up a spec
guard and protect the localities with
fail.

With Compliments.
8th 7th 26th Yr. K. S.
2nd Aug. 1900



Cons Bureau

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ans by subject.
SEP 26 1900

No. 31.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Augt 6th, 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Informally sent to the President and to Secretaries Hay, Root, Long & Griggs. Sept. 26.

Ans. Dept. 28, 1900.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 21 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 30.

Consular Bureau.
SEP 27 1900

No. 31.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China Aug 5th, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 30. regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report herewith:

I have just received the enclosed communication marked Exhibit A. from Acting Viceroy Tak in relation to the condition, etc, of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. I view all of such communications with grave suspicion, especially when I bear in mind the fact that I have not yet received a reply from Minister Conger to my dispatch which I was assured, as per the following official note, by Governor Yuan Shi Kai of Shantung, had

had been forwarded to him:
"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.
Your Honor:-
Acknowledged receipt of your message in Chinese on the 6th day present moon to be forwarded to Minister Conger. The message has been sent at once to Governor Yuan of Shantung asking him kindly to devise means to have it reach Minister Conger.
I have just received a telegraphic reply dated the 7th inst: at noon from said Governor saying that the U.S. Consul's message has been despatched off to Minister Conger through the Tsung Li Yamen".
Men of considerable experience and of some standing here all agree that as a rule, we must not expect to obtain the truth on important matters from Chinese officials.

3.

It is confidently asserted in business circles and I have not heard of a single attempt at denial of the accuracy of the assertion — that "they can't speak or act the truth and this characteristic should always be borne in mind when dealing with them." My own practical experience with them is that the Consul who confines himself to conferences with them will be surely fooled by them. Information ought to be zealously sought in all quarters, especially from a Consul's own constituents or nationals.

In these days of exaggerated rumors, falsifying telegrams, and more than suspicious delay in the transmission of alleged messages from Foreign Ministers in Peking it does not do to accept the most authoritative-looking statements without

4.

without the utmost caution.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul

One Enclosure

Exhibit A

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a telegram from Governor Yuan of Shantung dated the 10th day of 7th moon stating that an Imperial Decree was issued to the Privy Council on the 8th 7th moon reading as follows:- "The recent hostilities already in progress between China and foreign powers is caused by the natives and native Christians living in the vicinity of Peking. The foreign Ministers at Peking are to be protected. Minister Wong of the Tsung Li Yamen has frequently sent in letters enquiring into their health and assuring them not to be alarmed. As the minds of the natives at the Capital are not yet pacified and for fear of the Minister's safety, so had consulted with them, to assign soldiers to escort them out to Tien Tsin temporary so as to free their minds from agitation. The Privy Councillor Yung Lu was immediately instructed to select first, the most trustworthy and reliable officials, civil and military to prepare a strong body of soldiers to protect the Ministers on their way, and they are to wait for the day fixed upon by the Ministers for the departure from Peking. If any bad characters who are found out to be watching for the opportunity to raise trouble or commit robbery, they are to be immediately done away with. Before the Ministers leaving Peking, should any dispatch from foreign Government

Government reach us, the matter should be at once acted upon by the Tsung-li Yamen without delay, in order to show our opened heartedness and good treatments extended towards foreign people.

With Compliments,
11th 7th 26th Yr. K.S.
5th August 1900

Cns Bureau
AUG 30 1900

No. 32.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. + file.
SEP 26 1900

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 9th 1900, 189 .

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 21 1900

Copies informally sent to the President and to Secretaries Hay, Root, Long and Gage
Sept 26.

Subject:

Crisis in China. Aug. Dept. 28, 1900.

See letter from Mr Foster dated Sept 12, 1900

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of my No 31.

re looting of Amer: Baptist Mission's property looted &c.

No. 32.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, August 9th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 31 about the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of Aug 7, 1900, I received the following telegram from Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck American Baptist Missionary Union, Ung Kung, Swatow District:
"Mc Wade, Canton, Ung Kung mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Taotai, Groesbeck."

Immediately after reading it I addressed the following communication to Acting Viceroy Tak:
"His Excellency Tak,
Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,
Canton.

Your

Your Excellency:

I have the honor, herewith, to report to you that I have received the following telegram from the Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow:

"McWade, Canton. Ung Kung mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Taotai. Groesbeck".

Will you kindly oblige me by telegraphing to the Taotai ordering him to have the looters severely punished, the peace restored and all damage done by the looters paid to the Rev. Adam. F. Groesbeck. This is a case that, I suggest, requires prompt and decisive action.

With assurances of highest esteem,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

after

3.

After forwarding that complaint etc. I wrote to Rev. Groesbeck as follows:

"Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck.
Swatow.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I have just received your telegram, reading as follows: "Mc Wade. Canton. Ung Kung mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Taotai; Groesbeck". I have promptly notified Acting Viceroy Tak to telegraph the Taotai ordering him to have the looters severely punished, the peace restored, and payment made to you for all damage done to the Mission property. Pray keep me posted on all developments in your locality so long as you remain there. It is my duty, however, to advise you in the present critical condition of affairs there, as well as at other near-by places to take

4.

take immediate measures for the safety of yourself and all of our nationals in your district. These are perilous times. When you leave please notify me of your address &c.

Very truly,
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

On the following day Aug 8. 1900. I received the following reply from H. E:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade. Aug 7th 1900.
Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your letter informing that you have received a telegram from Rev. Groesbeck of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Swatow, stating that the Ung Kung mission has been looted etc.

I have the honor, to inform you that telegraphic orders have been given to the Taotai and Prefect

5.

Prefect of Chao Chow to instruct the magistrate and military stations to have the looters arrested and severely punished and to find out all the damages done by them paid. This mission should be well guarded and protected by the magistrate etc. as they are responsible to see that nothing of this kind will happen again."

This morning, August 9, 1900, I received the following details from Rev. Groesbeck of the raid on his mission:

"Swatow China Aug 7th 1900.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

Canton.

Dear Sir:

I wired you today that our mission premises at Ung Kung had been looted and asked you to have the Viceroy stir up our Taotai. Unless the offenders are speedily brought to justice, the

6.

the affair will certainly grow & the native christians be plundered and also other of our chapels will be destroyed. Excepting my library which the rioters attempted to burn, everything in the house, our furniture, doors, windows, floors were destroyed or carried off. The intention to burn the premises was prevented by the close proximity to other buildings.

About ten days ago the houses were stoned. I informed the officials by formally entering complaints and also by going in person and giving them all necessary information, even to the names of the ringleaders. There were no arrests made and hence encouraged by the inaction of the officials, last Sunday night the rioters came in force and stripped the houses of everything.

I

7.

I will give the leaders' names to the Taotai and ask him to see that they are punished.

The loss at present is hard to estimate. As I get additional information I will write you. No one was injured. Two, a woman and child are missing. Swatow quiet.

Yours respectfully,
Adam F. Groesbeck

In reply thereto I quoted H. E's. letter and concluded as follows:

"Canton, August 9th. 1900
Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck,
Swatow,

x x x x
x x x
x x x x

As this communication to you was about being forwarded to the Post Office I received your letter, dated August

8.

August 7th 1900 giving details of the looting &c: which I have filed with your telegram and Acting Viceroy Tak's official assurances of reparation etc.

I am glad to hear from you that "Swatow is quiet".

Please act on my advice about your personal safety and that of all our friends and nationals.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. McWade
U. S. Consul

Thus, Sir, you can readily see how Missionary Groesbeck's complaint was, as is my invariable rule, in all cases, promptly taken in hand, complaint lodged with the proper authority, and demand preferred for the punishment of the criminals and reparation

for

9.

for the damage done by them. Permit me also to ask your attention to Acting Viceroy Tak's promptitude.

Another case illustrative of the manifest desire of those in authority in Canton to make prompt reparation for damage done to mission chapels, stations &c. occurred a few days ago. At the American Scandinavian Mission Chapel at Honam, immediately opposite to Shameen, a native convert incensed his native hearers by denouncing the Boxers & other secret anti-foreign societies. A wordy wrangle followed and the affair culminated in the "congregation" rushing out of the building and smashing the chapel windows with stones. The convert escaped unhurt. On the morning after the occurrence

10.

occurrence General Li, who has entire command of the military forces in Canton and its vicinity, called on me. He was accompanied by his Staff. He expressed His regret over the affair and assured me that "whatever damage had been done would be immediately repaired." He "deplored the fact that many of the native converts instead of preaching Christian doctrines make trouble and raise disturbances among the natives by needless criticisms of Chinese matters".

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul

Cons Bureau

U. S. Consulate General, AUG 30 1900, ... CHINA.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file. aaa
SEP 26 1900

No. 33.

Consulate of the United States,

RECD. SEP 20 '00 DEPT OF STATE

Canton, China, August 11th, 1900,

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State,

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY SEP 21 1900

Copies informally sent to the President and to Secretaries Hay, Root, Long + Gage. aaa Sept 26.

Ans. Sept. 28, 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No. 31.

Consular Bureau. SEP 27 1900

No. 33.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China August 10, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 31 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received the following telegram, this afternoon from Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow:-

"Mc Wade, Canton.
Three more chapels demolished houses chapel looted preachers life attempted official action can repress. Groesbeck".

At once I forwarded the following communication to Acting Viceroy Tak:

"His Excellency Tak,
Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.
Your

Your Excellency:

I have just received the following telegram from the Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck:

"Mc Wade, Canton,
Three more chapels demolished houses chapel looted preachers life attempted official action can repress. Groesbeck".

Now, this outrage, following closely on the heels of that one which occurred at the same place on Aug: 7th 1900 shows that the Taotai and other officials there are either disobeying your telegraphed instructions to them or are unable to carry them out. In any event strong measures must now be used. I therefore demand the immediate arrest and severe punishment of all the participants in both outrages. I also demand prompt and ample reparation for the damage done to the chapels and mission houses and for the

3.

the personal and other property destroyed or stolen. I also demand the severest punishment for those guilty of attempting to take the preacher's life. Swift justice must follow these crimes. I will be pleased to receive notification of your action thereon. With assurances of my high esteem,

I am, Excellency,
Your obedient servant,
Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul"

At the same time I telegraphed to the Rev. Groesbeck as follows:

"Reverend Adam Groesbeck,
Swatow.

Have demanded Viceroy immediate severest punishment all participants in outrages. Send promptly full amount damages. Leave there as soon practicable. McWade".

I have also written to the Rev. Groesbeck

4.

Groesbeck informing him of my demand on H. E. and quoting my letter to that dignitary.

The situation in many parts of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si is so alarming that I have felt it to be my imperative duty again to instruct all of our Missionaries to leave at once for either Hong Kong or Macao both of which are safe refuges.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Cons Bureau

Copy to Treasury



Cudler

No. 134

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 14th, 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Ans. by form
to Treas. Oct. 1, 1900.

Subject:

Chinese Certificates

Abstract of Contents.

re having visaed 27 Certificates issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Imperial Customs.



No. 34.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 14th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to inform you that after due examination of the applicants I have visaed Certificates issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Imperial Customs at this port to the following named members of the exempt class about to depart for the United States:—

Wong Kow Sang, Student,
Lum Tow, "
Sze-tu Quong, "
Lee Sing, "
Lum Tie, "
Chow Chin, "
Chin Sui Cheong, "
Yeong Sai, "
Lee Sang, Traveller,
Sum Sing, "
Chok Shu, Merchant
Lum Hoong, "

Tong Ming Ho, Traveller,
Wee On Kut, " Merchant,
Wu Chung Kit, Student,
Lam Kin, " Merchant,
Ho Fon, "
Choy Joy Kun, Student,
Choy Wing Kun, "
Choy Tac Ling, "
Choy Pak Kee, "
Dung Chew, Merchant,
Ho Tsing On, "
Wong Hun, "
Yip Cheong, "
Lee Tie, "
Wong Seong, "

I have notified the U.S. Collector at San Francisco of my action and sent him a description and photograph of each person.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul.

Cat Bureau
Confirm





TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Canton, August 11, 1900.

Received 6:52 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Conger dating August tenth Tsinan answering my message says besieged by Imperial Army; situation desperate; our loss sixty killed, one hundred wounded; some sickness, but general health good; will hold on indefinitely whatever the result.

McW A D E.

Received 9 o'clock ..M.
Deciphered By
Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.
9:30 o'clock 9. M.
Copies delivered to

Ans. Bureau
Ackby subject
with thanks with No 36.

No. 35.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 15th 1900



Mr. Robert M. McWade;

To the Department of State.

Ans. & to President,
War Secretary. Oct. 2, 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Further continuation of No 33, & report regarding affairs in Swatow.

Mr. Chilton
7 manifolds, usual distribution
aaa

Office of the
Third Assistant Secretary.

OCT 1 1900

Dear Hall

Another series of Chinese despatches from Mr McWade, No. 35176 ~~34830~~ in continuation of the Crisis Series -

You may reserve 7 copies of these as heretofore.

Also No 83 from Mr Johnson at Amoy -

What number of copies can you use of this?

Adee

No. 35.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China Aug 15th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 33, concerning the present crisis in China I have to report as follows:

On August 11th 1900 I received the following letter from Rev. J. M. Foster, Swatow:-

"Robert M. McWade Esq.
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

The same steamer which brought Mr Speicher & myself from Hong Kong after seeing our wives and children off on the S. S. "Victoria" yesterday noon brought your favor of the 4th instant.

We thank you for your kind prompt interest in interviewing the Acting Viceroy in our behalf — Probably

Probably none of us are deceived as to the real animus of H. E. Tak. He is generally mistrusted by the Chinese and our Taotai is notably unfriendly to foreigners. The inaction of the local Mandarins at Ung Kung is an example of what the officials everywhere wish to do. After the roughs stoned our premises some weeks ago they did nothing; when the Catholic premises were attacked last Sunday they slammed the door in the faces of the women who were sent to get help from the Yamen. On this the rowdies stripped the earrings and other ornaments from the women and being unchecked took heart to loot our American Mission houses. The officials doing nothing they returned on Monday and took tiles & rafters off the roof, window doors and their frames out of the walls & pried up

3.

up the tiles from the floors. What next? They will want blood next and at other places roughs will take Ung Kung as their model and we shall see plunder and pillage all along the line. Mr Strich German Consul asks for the name of the ringleader. He is writing a strong despatch to the Taotai and wishes to demand this fellow's head. We have not yet given it as we do not feel absolutely sure of the mans identity. Mr Strich has done this before & watched the head come off a Military A. B. who headed a much less aggravated attack on a German Mission station. We do not feel any thirst for blood but know that unless this is taken up and vigorously pushed and satisfactorily settled the whole region will be endangered.

We

4.

We hope this may be effected and are sure you will do all in your power.

We agree with others in the port, or they with us, that the presence of a gunboat in the port is a desideratum; the Germans have none available and the English are stripped or nearly so at Hong Kong. We hope that an American boat will come as early as possible. It will give what we lack now an official of our Government to look after interests here.

Five ladies and five children have left for Japan or the U.S. and more may go soon. I have settled as Mission Treas. with all to the end of fiscal year and we are taking precautions such as we can.

As yet I cannot feel right to resist the pleadings of the Chinese

5.

Chinese or my own impulses to stay and bring every influence possible to bear that we may be protected and the lives & property here be spared.

In great haste.

Respectfully yours

J. M. Foster"

Like some others, who have not had any direct personal contact with or experience of H. E. Tak, the Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. Mr Foster says he is "mistrusted by the Chinese". If that is generally the case I do not know it. I do know that he has invariably acted promptly and energetically when called on by me in reference to Missionary and other complaints.

Again, Mr Foster asks for the presence of a gunboat, forgetful of the fact that the U. S. S. "Princeton", commander Harry Knox.

6.

Knox, remained at Swatow for some time, recently, and then left for Amoy. It is an impossibility to have gunboats placed permanently at every treaty port.

I waited upon H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak early that evening and discussed the entire situation, with him. He repeatedly assured me that every possible effort is being made to have the peace preserved and all foreigners protected in Kwangtung, Kwang-si and Yunnan. He said that he had ordered a formal reply to be sent me concerning my letter in the Rev. Groesbeck case.

On returning to the Consulate I was handed his communication. It reads as follows:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak ~~to~~ to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

I

7.

I have just received your letter informing that you are in receipt of a telegram from Rev. Groesbeck of Swatow, stating that at Ung Kung three more chapels demolished, mission houses looted etc, asking to have the matter immediately settled and to notify you of my action.

I have again given telegraphic instructions to the Taotai and Prefect to instruct the military stations and magistrate to have the heads of offenders of these outrages arrested for thorough investigation and decapitation, so as to give warnings to others and at the same time to find out and to make good all the damages done. The civil and military officials and gentries are responsible to honestly keep the chapels well guarded and protected, and not to have

8.

have any more trouble of this kind again; and to report the particulars of the measures taken. As soon as I receive reply from them, I will inform you."

On the same date Aug 11. 1900, I received the following telegram:

"Mc Wade, Canton.
Jaoping city and other chapels houses looted no protection granted test case determined pressure imperative. Foster."

To which at once I replied:-
"Rev. Foster. Swatow.
Wire immediately full particulars, Lodge with local authorities emphatic protest. I will act energetically and promptly.
Mc Wade".

The next morning Aug 2. 1900, I received this response:
"Mc Wade, Canton.
At Muipusan pretended official proclamation posted read by

9.

by Tong Kwan elder Tuesday night his villagers looted three families women begged passing mandarin protect coolies pushed away no help this reported led to dismantling Shipuson Jao-ping chapels much looting nearly all mission property Jaoping district now wrecked fault local authorities. Foster".

Late on the 13th August 1900, I received the following letter from Rev. J. M. Foster:

"R. M. McWade Esq.
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

A ship is just in from Hong Kong and returns immediately. I have just time to inform you that the trouble of which I have just wired you began after the Ung Kung looting by some 48 hours, and in the same way. A placard was posted by a fish peddler, which purported

10.

purported to be an official declaration that all chapels should be destroyed. Native Christians either plundered or killed or both. A prominent man of a village near by 中壹. saw this and said "This is an Imperial order 黄蕉. You Christians must be punished now".

His village people came that night and did a little plundering. Some women one over 72 tried to plead with the Military Mandarin who was just returning to his Yamen, for help. His out runners pushed them away knocking the eldest down and said they were "cut off from official help".

This incident was reported as proof that the officials approved the looting and it went on right merrily. Now, with, a possible exception, all our

11.

our Mission property in the Tao-Ping District has been looted.

They chose this point cleverly for a beginning. It is in the North Eastern corner of the Province and away from the port. Gunboats could not go up their river.

If this is not repressed and it has gone on during the week right up to the Magistrate's doors unchecked, it will spread like a prairie fire and sweep this Province.

Happily the English had the cruiser "Mohawk" available and sent her up. Were the "Austria" or "Princeton" here she could go up near enough to do much more good.

This is too important a port to throw away. For us American Citizens to leave at this time would precipitate matters throw thousands of dollars worth of property

12.

property at the feet of the mob and make us the butt and execration of all. It would leave our native Christians wholly unprotected. We feel that we must stay as long as we can. We thank you for your solicitous regard for our safety and hope you will help us have a gunboat here to replace the "Mohawk" at least. The appearance of a U. S. ship along with her would help just now amazingly.

In haste.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. Foster.

The above stations are connected with this mission center = Loss will be $2,000. I fear. Foster."

His Excellency sent a confidential messenger, Lee Chee, to me about 11 a.m. next day (Aug 14, 1900) asking me, in view of my later information to see General Wong, whom

13.

whom he had ordered to proceed forthwith to Swatow and decapitate and otherwise punish the ringleaders and members of the mobs participating in the attacks on the churches and converts, etc. Accompanied by Commander McLean of the U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria I called upon General Wong.

Our conversation was a long one, embracing the various conditions in the different districts. He felt that if the missionaries would only stop work temporarily — or until the people's minds had become somewhat pacified — and take a short rest or vacation at some safe place, there would be no rioting or looting and none of the missionaries would be hurt.

I informed him that the Missionaries had all been instructed to

14.

to that effect. It was understood, however, that some of them are so zealous in spreading the Gospel that they are practically speaking almost regardless of personal consequences.

They continue to visit and teach the natives, no matter how menacing the threats made against them. There are others too, who refusing to recognize the signs of danger, so abundant and apparent on all sides, and hoping that "the trouble" in their especial locality or in a nearby village or district "would soon blow over" and they would not be molested decline to leave their posts or to discontinue preaching etc. It is among these classes of missionaries that we find gentlemen whose chapels and houses are attacked & looted and whose native preachers and

15.

and colporteurs are too often maltreated, particularly in far interior places.

General Wong towards the end of the conference officially notified me that he had been instructed by H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak to take an early steamer for Swatow and on his arrival there to behead the ringleaders and principal criminals, to punish severely the minor offenders and to compel the prompt payment to the missionaries of all damage done to the mission and other property under their charge.

On returning to the Consulate I telegraphed as follows to the Rev. Foster:

"Rev. Foster, Swatow,
Keep cool, collect facts, await important letter. Post Kemp and Groesbeck. McWade".

I also addressed the following communication

16.

to the Rev. J. M. Foster:-

Rev. J. M. Foster,

Swatow.

Rev. & Dear Sir:

I have just left General Wong's Yamen. He leaves here early tomorrow for Swatow and carries a note from me, addressed to Revs. Foster, Kemp, and Groesbeck, asking you and them to give him full facts about the recent outrages. Please confine yourselves to solid facts. I know you will be dignified and conservative - but, above all things keep cool. Give General Wong the names of all the ringleaders. They will be beheaded before the chapels. He will see that full reparation is made for all damage done by the ruffians who attacked our mission, chapels and stations. I have your telegrams of the 11th

17.

11th instant, your letter of the 9th instant, and that of Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck to all of which this letter is a comprehensive reply. God keep you all safe! Post me about developments and be sure to keep in touch with General Wong who goes invested with full authority to punish by death and otherwise.

Always yours,
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul

Alarming reports coming to hand, through Chinese and other sources, to the effect that all of the American and other Mission chapels were being destroyed and the lives of the missionaries in & near Swatow threatened by the excited natives, I decided, after a conference with Commander Mc Lean and Mons. Hardouin, the

18.

the French Consul here, to send
— H. E. Tak concurring — a
representative to that locality
to get the full and true facts.
H. E. Tak named a Chinese
representative, I named Lieu-
tenant Armistead Rust of
the U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria
as the American, and Mons
Hardouin named Vice Consul
Guillion, as the French repre-
sentative. All three sailed
this morning, August 15th 1900,
in the French gunboat "Comete"
and were strictly enjoined to
confine themselves to a thorough
and exhaustive investigation
and statement of the entire
facts, the matters of punish-
ment, reparation etc. being
in the responsible hands
of General Wong. On their
return I will promptly forward
their report to the Department,
after taking such action thereon
as

19.

as circumstances will warrant.
The frequency of the attacks on the churches, of the assaults on native teachers and native christians and the all-too evident cowardice of many of the local officials in the interior as well as in very many of the outlying districts so worried H. E. Tak that his conferences with the Pun U. and other important magistrates and military officials were held several times daily.
As a result of these conferences the Pun U. Magistrate addressed the following communication to me and to the other Consuls in Canton:
"From Pun U magistrate to Consul McWade.
Your Honor:-
On receiving proclamations issued by the Viceroy and Governor instructing that the Missions are to be protected. I have accordingly

20.

accordingly had the proclamations posted up in different places and also instructed the officials gentries and military stations under my jurisdiction to keep up special guard and protect the missions. The minds of the Kwang Tung people are naturally agitated and many of them are unemployed and troublesome. Since the trouble raised by the "Boxers" up North more attention had been taken to keep the localities guarded and protected. The chapels of the different nations have their dates fixed upon for preaching the gospel with the intention originally of doing good and many come to attend the service; but if anything is said that is disliked by the hearers it will undoubtedly cause trouble. If we wish to have peace prevailed among the

21.

the natives and native christians we must try to prevent trouble before hand than after it is done. I will beg the Viceroy to inform all the Consuls to request the presidents of the different missions to instruct their missionaries at various stations to stop the preaching of the gospel temporarily.
I now have the honor to request you will kindly inform the presidents of the missions to instruct the missionaries at different places to cease the gospel preaching for the present, and when the trouble up North is pacified; then recommence their usual work in order to prevent trouble".

On receiving the foregoing I communicated with H. E. Tak asking his views. He replied as follows:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul

22.

Consul McWade.

Your Honor :-

I have just received your letter stating that you are in receipt of a communication from the Pun U magistrate, requesting you to instruct the missionaries to stop the gospel preaching temporarily, and you wish to have my views on the subject.

I have the honor to say that now it is the very time that the minds of the people are in agitation, if the missionaries are willing to stop the preaching for the present it would be very good and I approve the idea of the Pun U Magistrate. I wish you would have the matter consulted over."

The following note arrived from the Pun U. at the moment when H. E.'s. runner handed me

23.

me his reply :-
"From Pun U Magistrate to Consul McWade.
Your Honor :-
Acknowledged receipt of your communication, regarding the discontinuation of gospel preaching for the present. I feel exceedingly thankful for your willingness to co-operate with me in all attempts to preserve peace. Orders had been given to my subordinates to cooperate with the district-watchmen raised by the villages to keep all the chapels constantly guarded and protected. When you took charge of your office I often desired to call on you, but my numerous duties had prevented me from doing so. As soon as I have time I will appoint a day to pay you my official call."
It will be seen from the foregoing

24.

foregoing that H. E. Tak favored the temporary stoppage of the missionaries' work and at the same time the temporary transfer of the missionaries to safe places of refuge.

The following lengthy communication which I have just received — August 15th 1900 — shows that other counsels have prevailed with him. Outside of the fact that the document shows a change of mind on his part as regards the continuance of our missionaries labors, etc, it also shows how earnestly and consistently he is working to protect foreigners generally and to preserve the peace. We should give him proper credit for his strenuous and persistent endeavors in those directions:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your

25.

"Your Honor:-
I have the honor to inform you that I hear there are false rumors still afloat and in case of any negligence on the part of the local authorities from keeping the places guarded and protected. I fear that the bad characters will seize the opportunity to tempt others for an uprising, so I have again given warnings to the officials under my jurisdiction both by dispatches and wire instructing them to co-operate with the gentries and elders to honestly have these rebellious characters prevented; and the foreign merchants and missionaries well guarded and protected. I herewith inclose a copy of my telegraphic instruction and a copy of my dispatch to you and request you to inform the missionaries not to readily listen to

26.

to false rumors, but to advise and teach the native converts to mind their own duties, to live with the civilians as usual and not to bear any ill feeling against them or to be frightened in any way. If any wrong had been done to them, they can complain to the local authority to have it righted.

---

A copy of my telegraphic instruction to the Lieutenant General, Taotai, Prefect and Sub-prefect, as follows:-

"The minds of the Kwang Tung people are naturally agitated, after the hostilities up North are in progress, many false rumors being afloat and I have already issued proclamation strictly to have them prevented and given them warnings with the aid of a copy of the Imperial Decree, and instructed them at

27.

at different times to make all efforts to protect the foreign merchants and missionaries, but not to advise the missionaries to leave their stations and return to Canton, so as to prevent their minds from agitation. It is my intention to have the localities quieted and the good protected.

Warnings had been repeatedly given to the local officials civil and military and they ought to take thoughts of the present trouble, to show out their natural good heart, to exert all their strength and to take up their duties faithfully, but the false rumors are still not yet entirely stopped the minds of the people are in agitation and the natives and native christians are in doubts, which is really through the local authorities for not having

28.

having taken proper attention in advising or to strictly act up to instructions. All the chapels, missionaries and converts under the jurisdictions of the Taotai, Prefect and Sub-prefect should give immediate orders to their subordinate officers civil and military and the officers of the military stations to keep the chapels etc, well guarded & protected, and to instruct the gentries and elders that they are responsible to tell their young people decidedly not to readily believe in false rumors or to make any foolish remarks as it will offer the rebellious characters a chance to tempt them into an uprising. Officials, gentries and people who dare to look upon this proclamation as otherwise, and should any trouble happen they

29.

they will be severely punished. As to the proclamations if any place has not yet been posted, it is most important that runners should be sent at once to have them posted up, and to report immediately by wire of the measures taken.

---

A copy of my dispatch to Lieutenant-General, Taotai, Prefect, Major General, Sub-prefect & Magistrate, regarding that warning should be strictly given to the people are as follows:- Imperial Decree had been continuously received instructing that foreign merchants and missionaries in every provinces should be carefully guarded and protected according to Treaty. + Copies of the above Decree have been forwarded to them, and I have also issued proclamations at various times instructing

to

30.

to have all the bad characters who spread false rumors under false pretext to make trouble to the native converts, but in reality to raise a rebellion, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. The merchants, missionaries and their property under the jurisdictions must be protected as usual and not to advise missionaries to leave as it will put them into doubts. Although I have repeatedly given instructions to entirely have the false rumors stopped, but they are still in existence, and that shows the negligence on the part of the local authorities for not carrying out my orders, and even some of the officials after received my orders are still advising the missionaries to leave for Canton, which is simply showing their ignorance and

31.

and laziness, thus incurring no responsibility. They ought to know that foreign people are to be protected exactly the same as our own people, and if anything should happen the Secret Societies and rebellious characters will take the advantage to rise, and the localities cannot be prevented from being in confusion and disturbance. The foolish set of people when hearing of false rumors generally get together and discuss over it, so it is the duty of the local authorities to be firm and quiet when giving their advice and teach them so as to gain confidence of the people by their calm appearances. Should there be any lawless characters, who intentionally make up rumors for the purpose of raising an uprising should be searched out, arrested

and

32.

and decapitated as a warning to others. The gentries are the heads of villages, it is much easy for them to restrain the young folks and to advise and teach the villagers than the authorities, so they should be reprimanded to constantly prevent all kind of trouble growing out. When hearing of any reports they are to at once have the matter explained and stopped. If the whereabouts of bad characters are known, they should immediately report to the authority to have them arrested and punished. I now will forward an order to the Taotai, Prefect, Sub-prefect and Magistrate, and as soon as they receive it they are to at once instruct their subordinates to co-operate with the civil and military officials and officers in charge of soldier stations to honestly act up to my

33.

my order, and also to co-operate with the gentries and elders to restrain the young people, to teach the villagers and to devise means to prevent false rumors. Henceforth should any false rumor be spread by bad characters they must be searched out arrested and decapitated as a warning showing the consquences. All foreigners, missionaries and converts under their charge are to be usually protected, it is not necessary to advise missionaries to leave their station and return to Canton as they can go or remain as they please and all the matters regarding natives and native christians should be attended to without delay and must have peace prevailed among them, so that they may live together as usual, let no trouble be raised between them on account of small matters, let

34.

let no agitation happen to them on account of false rumors. It is most important that the local authorities should keep the places pacified and the minds of the people quieted. Let nothing that will cause fear and doubt be known to them. The officials and gentries are held responsible for the least negligence on their part, and they are to act according to this order. As to the proclamation, I fear that some of the places have not yet had it posted, they must send off runners at once to have them posted up in cities, villages and market towns without delay, and to report of the measures taken and the conditions of the localities."

You will please note that the early part, or begining of

35.

of his lengthy communication is dated "8th August 1900", and that the document reached me on the 15th August 1900. The delay in transmission was caused by his desire to have all of his telegraphed and other official instructions in the hands of those to whom they were addressed before his letter would reach me. Another significant fact to be noted in his proclamation, etc is that he doesn't want any more missionaries in Canton at this time. He knows that Canton is a most serious problem.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

No. 36.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 15th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of my No. 27, and acknowledge the receipt of a cipher despatch from Minister Conger, Peking.

No. 36.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 15th 1900 189 .

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 27 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received on August 11th 1900, the following cipher dispatch from U.S. Minister Conger (at Peking) dated Tsinan, Augt 10, 1900, 8.50 a.m.

" American Consul, Canton,

02482 by 11415 01576 20975

06790 are 13665 20980 12781

one 11153 54006 some 20836

but 09958 10741 17441 will

10984 15610 11738 28801 the

19380, Conger."

I at once forwarded by cable, a copy of that dispatch to the Secretary of State and to the Hon: John Goodnow, our Consul-General at Shanghai prefacing my cable with the words:

" Conger dating August tenth Tsinan

"answering my message says:"
Early that evening, augt 11th: 1900, I received the following communication from acting Viceroy Tak:
" From acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade,
Your Honor:
I have the honor to inform you that I am just in receipt of a telegram from A. E. Sheng, Chief Director of the Telegraph administration saying that he has received a communication from the Tsung Li Yamen dated the 12th day (august 6th) stating that Imperial Order has been received instructing that the foreign Ministers and Consuls are permitted to communicate in cipher messages, but since the Peking telegraph lines are interrupted they can send their messages to the telegraph station at Tsinan and from there forward to Peking by special courier. It makes no difference about the number of words in the message, besides the regular fee for the message and extra fee of $3.00 for the special courier. The Chinese and foreigners are to be immediately informed of it and to act accordingly.
With Compliments. 16th 7th 26th yr K.S."
Learning yesterday from a private source that the troops of the Foreign powers had made such

3.

successful assaults on the walls of Peking that in two days at the outside they would be able to enter the Imperial city, I wired to U.S. Minister Conger as follows:

"Post me daily condition self, nationals, home information. Command me everything. McWade."

I did not however think the information reliable enough to be cabled to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul.

Cons Bureau

No. 37.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 21st, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Oct. 16. 1900

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY SEP 26 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further Continuation of No. 36.

Consular Bureau. OCT 15 1900

No. 37.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China August 21st 1900 ~~189~~.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 36, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:—

"His Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak, in response to my representations, by letter and otherwise, as to the laxity and worse of some of his officials, has informed me today through his confidential Interpreter Mr Kung, that "he has removed the Ching Hoi Magistrate and four others (Kwai Sin, Wo Ping, Soi Ky and Ting) and that 5 assistants have been appointed to 5 other Magistrates to attend to inside duties and to remain constantly at their posts, where missionaries live,

live, to protect their lives and property and those of their converts, so that the Magistrates shall have time to go about and attend to outside work amongst the people and to preserve law and order".

H. E. asks "that Missionaries be requested to so control their converts as to keep them so far as possible in good terms with the natives".

Please note that I have used Mr Kung's report "word for word". All of the Mandarins whom H. E. has removed from office either openly countenanced the Boxers and their depredations or refused to give the native christians, their chapels, mission stations and houses the protection which the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Acting Viceroy Tak solemnly guaranteed to me on numerous occasions.

Chapel[?]

3.

Chapels were burned or looted in their respective districts, converts robbed and beaten and at times their lives were in danger. In all cases, I am glad to be able to add, I have succeeded in inducing H. E. to order prompt reparation to be made for all damages to and for property, stolen, real, personal and otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Cons Bureau

SEP 5 10 28 A

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Informally sent to President, Secy Hay, Secy Root. Sept 5.



Confirmed Sept 5' 1900

WU 5 UA WA 28 Govt.

Canton, Rec'd Sept. 5, 1900.

SecState,

Washington.

Viceroy Tak received Emperor's edict to-day. Emperor blames himself allowing matters reach present cris (crisis?). Commands all viceroys, governors maintain peace; protect foreigners; converts, all hazards.

McWade.

10:08 A.M.

No. 138.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 21st 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Nov. 5, 1900

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
SEP 26 1900

Subject:

re. Trial of Richard Tolume,

Draft of Consul McWade for $487.79 payment in full of all expenses in this case paid Feb 27. 1901. T.M.

Abstract of Contents.

acknowledging receipt of Dep'ts No. 5, enclosing copy of Letter from Ward & others re delay in payment of above mentioned trial.

Consular Bureau.
NOV 3 1900

98

No. 38.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Aug 21. 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Departments No 5. of July 5. 1900, enclosing for my "information" copy of a letter from Mr E. B. Ward and others, of Canton, and the Departments reply, relative to the delay in the payment of the expenses of the trial of Richard Toulmin, which took place in December, 1898".

Reference to my No 17. June 25, 1900, with two enclosures, will furnish the latest facts concerning the expenses, etc, still due and unpaid in the above mentioned trial.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Approved. Adee

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY NOV 3 1900

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Consul at Canton instructed as directed Nov. 5, 1900.

November 3, 1900.

Consular Bureau. NOV 3 1900

Mr. Cridler.

The expenses in the Toomin murder case referred to by Mr. McWade, in his dispatch herewith, have not been paid by Goodnow, Bedloe or Smith.

The original vouchers, McWade says, were forwarded to the Department by the late Vice Consul at Canton, Mr. Williams.

It does not appear from the records of the Department that Mr. Williams' dispatch enclosing the vouchers has ever been received.

The claims amount to $487.79 United States currency.

They are legitimate charges and such items as are usually allowed in similar cases.

I cannot, under all the circumstances in this case, see any escape from the settlement of them. I suggest, therefore, that Mr. McWade be instructed to pay the claims and draw on the Secretary of State for the same; supporting his draft by an account and vouchers for payment in full of all claims against the Government on this account. (Emergency Fund, 1899.)

Respectfully,

Morrison.

Cns. Bureau
Explanation taxes factory & incidents
Closed Adler

No. 39.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Augt 22nd 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Dept. 28/1900.





Subject:

Requesting duplicates of despatches Nos 1.2.3 & 4 from Consul McWade for the Departments files.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Departments No 6. and report that copies of these despatches have been lost and unable to furnish duplicates thereof.

No. 39.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Aug 22nd 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of the State Departments No. 6. acknowledging receipt of my dispatch No. 5. of May 29th, 1900, reporting my assumption of the duties of my office on May 26, 1900. You add that "dispatches Nos 1-2-3 and 4 have not been received from you and duplicates thereof should be sent to the Department."

In reply I have the honor to report that "dispatches Nos 1.2.3. and 4" were letters and telegrams forwarded by me from the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, immediately after my confirmation. Unfortunately the copies of these letters and Telegrams have been lost,

lost, through no fault of mine and I am utterly unable to furnish duplicates thereof. My No. 5. dated from here was in regular sequence.

I hope that this explanation will be satisfactory and assure you that I regret the mishap.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Con. Bureau

SEP 18 1900

No. 40.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Septr 13th, 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. to Mar. Oct. 27.

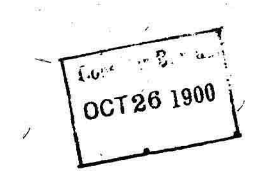
3rd. ASST. SECRETARY OCT 25 1900

Subject:

Rifles & ammunitions for the Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Desp. No. 10, also cable despatch, and the receipt of Rifles &c. on Septr 5th from Manila,



No. 40.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 13th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions, No. 10, dated August 2. 1900, notifying me that twelve service rifles, calibre 30, with ammunition therefor would be furnished by the War Department for the better protection of this Consulate.

I have also received your courteous cable reading as follows:

"American Consul,

Canton.

| Orders | cabled | | Manila |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15807 | 03421 | 8 | 34680 |
| send | rifles | you | requested |
| 20477 | 19593 | 24091 | 19252 |

Cridler."

On September 5th I received the arms and ammunition referred to and am having a proper "stand" constructed for them. I hope that I will not require to use them.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

No. 41.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Septbr. 21st, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Cths by Com. To War + President. Nov. 7, 1900.

5 copies to Mr. Adee

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of Desp. No. 37.

No. 41.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, September 21st., 1900,

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 37, concerning the present Crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following communication from His Excellency acting Viceroy Tak:-

"Your Honor:

I have the honor to inform you that I am just in receipt of a telegram from Pao Ting fu, saying that the Privy Council had received on the (14th. 8th. 26th year Kwang Hsü) Sept. 7th, 1900, an Imperial Edict from the Emperor reading as follows:- "Under order of the Empress Dowager I am temporarily at Tai Yuan fu. I have appointed Yung Lu, Hsu Tung, Quan Kwong, Hung Li, Yu Tak, Chin Hun, Pot Sheu, Or Kuck Tau, Nor Tung and Chun Qui Loon to remain in Peking as

Ministers of affairs and also instructed Prince Ching and Yeck Kung to return to Peking to Co-operate with Li Hung Chang to consult with the different Powers for a settlement of the present difficulty. The hostilities are really caused by the "Boxers" and it should be brought to an end now, and in order to have this accomplished all the Boxers must be exterminated. Boxers are mostly located in Chili. Since Li Hung Chang has not yet taken charge of the duties of the Viceroy of Chili, the acting Viceroy of said province named Ting Heung is held responsible. I, therefore, instruct him to order the civil and military authorities to have the matter vigorously investigated and have the trouble rooted out. If the "Boxers" are still collecting together for carrying out their outlawness, defying the authorities and daring to attack the Imperial troops, the Commanding Officers of the troops are held responsible for not having them done away with, in order that this trouble may cease and the people may enjoy peace. This should be acted upon without fail." I have sent copies of said Edict to all the Officials."

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Cons. Bureau

No. 42.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 24th 1900.

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



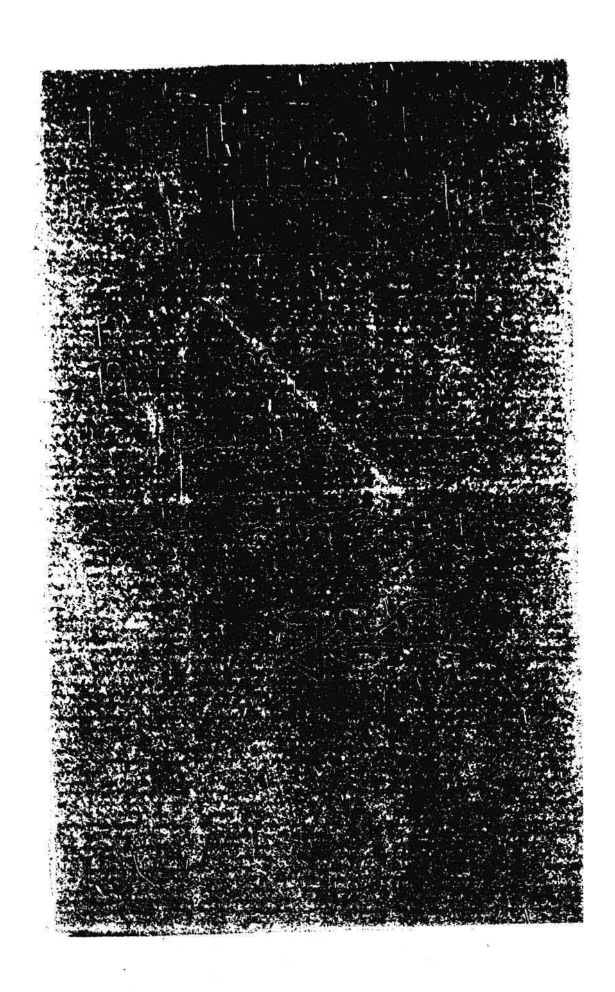
Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Ackd by hand to War & President Nov. 10/1900.

Abstract of Contents.

enclosing Copy of Report forwarded to Hon. W. W. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner,



Office of the

Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chilton

Here are the copies

distribute them in accord-

ance with Mr Adee's

suggestion [illegible]

Chief Clerk's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Nov. 12, 1900.

Mr. Mosher:

Can you have

these copies made?

J.R.B.

Office of the

Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chilton

Here are the copies

distribute them in accord-

ance with Mr Adee's

suggestion

Cridler

Dear Adee
Do you wish copies?
If so, how many
Cridler

Dear Cridler NOV 12 [illegible]
Thanks. The usual number,
7 — Send two officially to Mr.
Cortelyou and the Secretary
of War, — the rest to me.
AAA

No. 42

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, Septr 24th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 41 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report that I have forwarded the accompanying report to the Hon: W. W. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner.

The translations of the false Imperial Edicts and proclamations which I have made and incorporated in the report are of some interest in as much as they show the means used by hostile literati and Mandarins to excite and inflame the minds of the people against foreigners.

In another and subsequent letter I will deal upon these printed incitements to murder and pillage and will quote thereon the action of H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

No. 1.

September 10th

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,
United States Commissioner,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have received through the Hon: John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General of China, your letter of instructions dated Shanghai, Sept. 7th 1900 reading as follows:

" John Goodnow Esq.
U. S. Consul-General, Shanghai,

Sir,

In order to comply with the instructions of the Secretary of State directing me to report on the general condition of affairs in China, especially in their relation to American interests, I have to request that you will send instructions to the various Consuls of the United States in China, directing them to transmit to me here at the earliest possible date reports on the general condition of their Consular districts, setting forth fully the steps taken by the local officials for the protection of American Citizens, lives and property; the disposition of the people towards the foreigners and any other information which

which they may deem it important the Secretary of State should be possessed of for a proper comprehension of the present situation.

I have, &c.

signed W. W. Rockhill.

U. S. Commissioner."

In reply to the foregoing I have the honor to report that affairs in my Consular District, embracing Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, covering an area of over 170,000 square miles, with an estimated population of over 10,000,000, are generally in a disturbed and unsatisfactory condition. Since the departure of H. E. Li Hung Chang from Canton, several months ago, the situation has been critical on frequent occasions especially in Kwangtung, chiefly through the well-known turbulence of the natives of that Province. When Li Hung Chang, in obedience to an alleged Imperial Edict, turned over the Viceroyalty to H. E. Tak Sow, the Governor of Kwang Tung, and left here for Shanghai ostensibly en route for the North, the two Kwangs were comparatively speaking, peaceful and law-abiding, and piracy on the West River was apparently at an end. This condition was caused solely by the stern and inflexible way in which Li Hung Chang

meted



meted out Chinese justice to all offenders. Pirates, murderers, robbers, and disturbers of the peace suffered death in various forms according to the degrees of their crimes or received such severe punishment from bambooing, &c. that evil-doers were terrified.

Scarcely however, had he exited when piracy began anew on the West River and reports began to come in from different and distant points in the Consular District of attacks on chapels, mission-stations, &c. The people generally, except the merchant class and the bankers, exhibited open and decided hostility to all foreigners, particularly the missionaries, male and female. At almost all of the seven (7) treaty ports, Canton, Swatow, Samshui, Wuchow, Hoihow, and Pakhoi, excepting Macao, manifestations of the anti-foreign sentiment of the masses became more frequent. Threats of "killing the foreigners" were freely indulged in, but, for a brief spell, there were no acts of personal violence. As the news from the North filtered southward inflammatory placards or posters began to be sold on the streets of the various cities and villages at a cash a piece. The ignorant masses were only too ready to accept the

the inflammatory denunciations of the "foreign devils" and to obey their exhortations to burn, destroy, and pillage the chapels, &c.

Noting the changed aspect I counselled all the missionaries to retire, with their wives and families, to ports of refuge, such as Macao and Hongkong. Whilst advising them to abandon their fields of labor, temporarily, I instructed them to do so gradually and quietly so as to avoid all appearance of fear and at the same time keep their converts from being alarmed or panic-stricken. My advice was largely followed and as a result none of our missionaries have either lost their lives or been maltreated. Some of their converts, I am sorry to say, have been beaten. But no lives have been lost. I applied to H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak for guards for the protection of the mission chapels, hospitals, asylums, and schools, which he promptly granted. I did this so that these places being under the care and custody of Viceregal soldiers or guards no appeal or disclaimer could be made against any claim for damages or indemnity on our part if any or all of these buildings were in any way damaged or looted.

Within

6.

Within the past six weeks the provincial [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] and foreign [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and inflamed the minds of the people that they have [illegible] and otherwise damaged a number of Chapels and mission houses [illegible], at [illegible]. (near [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible].) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. As soon as such cases were reported to me I formally notified H.E. of the facts and [illegible] [illegible] investigation, punishment of the guilty parties, and [illegible] for all damages and [illegible] [illegible]. It is but fair [illegible] [illegible] to him, that I should say that at all times H.E. has evinced [illegible] and perfect willingness to do all in his power to meet my views, and to have justice [illegible] [illegible]. He is handicapped by many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], civil and military, who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to him [illegible] the [illegible] investigations of complaints of serious [illegible]. At times I have almost felt that he was afraid to exercise his authority as strictly as circumstances demanded. I remember, however, that he is only an acting Viceroy

and

and feels that he may be called to account for his pro-foreign administration by an anti-foreign successor.

Canton is the key to the southern situation and a glance at its present conditions and happenings may be of interest to you. It is the greatest treaty port in China and is built on the banks of the Pearl River. It is the capital of Kwangtung, has an estimated population in the city of 1,000,000 and in the sampans, junks, &c on the river of about 300,000. Here reside the Viceroy, Governor, Tartar General, Hoppo or Superintendent of Customs and other important civil and military officials. For the protection of the foreign element and the preservation of peace there are now anchored in the Pearl River, five small gunboats — one American, two British, one German, and one French.

In Canton and vicinity house and street robberies, clan fights, and outrages of various kinds are of daily occurrence. It is stated on evidently good authority that there are, at this date, over 50,000 men out of work and with no prospect of employment for them in the near future. The bankers refuse practically to do any

business

7.

business in the way of loaning money to manufacturers and others, who, are thus compelled to stop operations and discharge their workpeople. This army of idle men and women, thronging the streets, and consorting with the lazy and vicious vagabonds with whom Canton is infested is an added menace to the safety of the foreign element and to the maintenance of law and order. Some of the mandarins and of the so-called literati are increasing the danger of the situation by the printing and circulation of abominably inflammatory "proclamations" and alleged Imperial edicts. Up to within a month ago these vile things were circulated through the medium of irresponsible opium smokers. The dread of arrest and possibly severe punishment deterred others from participating in their distribution. The supineness of some officials and the openly avowed anti-foreign sentiment of the remainder wiped out that fear; and the result is that these most dangerous incitements to murder and pillage are now not only freely posted at the street-corners but are also distributed in large numbers in dwelling-houses, shops.

shops, factories, and even in one instance in
a Christian Chapel. Here are literal translations
of two of the latest "proclamations":

"Imperial Decree had been received on the 29th of
7th moon stating that a memorial presented by
Li Ping Heng saying that over 20,000 foreigners
had been lost during the late battle in Peking.
It is really done by bravery as well as good plans.
Li Ping Heng is awarded with a two-eyed
peacock feather, Ma Yu Kwan with a yellow
jacket and Tung Ching with a title of one of
the six boards. 100,000 Taels had been sent to
Li Ping Heng from the Board of Revenue to be
awarded to the soldiers as an encouragement,
and instructing to plan for the recapture of
Tientsin and Taku. Another Decree had been
received on the 28th of 7th moon stating that a
great number of foreign soldiers arrived at Peking,
relying upon their superior arms and ammunitions
marched into the depot of the capital. fortunately
Li Ping Heng has displayed his tricks by pretending
to be defeated to entice the enemy to follow as
far as the Yuen Ting river and by breaking the
banks of said river its water flooded the
surrounding places and many of the foreign
soldiers

9.

soldiers were drowned, and some were blown up by submarine torpedoes and some were killed by the Chinese troops, consequently the whole force were nearly exterminated. Li Sung Shêng should be immediately and specially rewarded for his action. The breaking of the Banks of the Yuan Ting river had also drowned many of the natives living thereabout. The government was compelled to do so at that time. Orders had been given to open the grain department for the benefit of the suffering natives and to have the banks of said river rebuilt."

2. "Yesterday the Tartar General and the Acting Governor received by Telegraph an Imperial Edict dated the 6th of the 8th moon, as follows:- In the 20th year of Kwang Hsü the small country of Japan revolted against the great Chinese Empire, and when we should have beaten Japan, the ignorant officials gave them the victory and humbled China, thus causing outside nations to despise her and also causing the people and rulers of China to burn with righteous indignation. In the present war fortunately we have gotten a great victory, thanks to the spirits of our ancestors who

exhorted

exhorted the people and rulers to be of one heart and one mind, so that our former anger is removed and our dignity restored. Now in view of the present victory we ought to utterly destroy all the vile foreigners, enduring hardship for a moment that we may enjoy everlasting peace. But the laws of China are benevolent, and remembering that the various nations have done business with China these many years, and that those who are settled here have families and property, and that if all these are killed we will lose the favor of heaven, therefore we (the Emperor) order Li Lok, and all Viceroys and Governors near the sea, to inform all Consuls to immediately telegraph their respective governments of China's great victory and of their own humiliation and that if they are to continue to do business it must be according to the treaties.

We also order Tung Fuh Chiang to drive out all foreigners and if they are unwilling to go to put them to death.

Now make this Edict, with the following terms,

1. The nations combined must pay an indemnity of Tls. 300,000,000,
2. All territory taken from China before the

Japanese

11.

Japanese ... to be open to the trade of all nations.

3. The Consuls to have jurisdiction over their own people, but quarrels between Chinese and foreigners to be judged according to former treaties.

4. Commercial privileges to be granted to all nations, and the right to preach the gospel granted to all. Native Christians who repent and recant to be forgiven.

5. All territory taken from China since the Japan war to be restored within 3 months.

6. Chung Chun Wei must be delivered up.

8. I the Emperor, although without virtue or great merit yet receiving the blessing of my ancestors, have been exalted to the throne. My fame, like the flame of the summer's sun to melt the winter's ice, continually the prince sought to control and circumscribe. Foreigners from the four quarters of the earth, have risen one and made game of me. In the quiet of the night my mind is troubled until I rise up and wipe out the foreigners and take revenge. From the time I took the throne till now, although not communicating to the people any wishes, yet their hidden sorrows have long

long been clearly known to me.
Continually do I hear from every Province through Viceroys, Governors, the Six Boards, and the Nine Nobles, what they say. Chinese and foreigners who are on friendly terms with each other are both alike foreigners and are not my people.
The classics say, the wealth is not to be compared to earthly profit, nor earthly profit to peace among men. I hear that the people have been imposed upon. Does not my heart ache and is not my head sick?
Fortunately, trusting Heaven for protection, the Boxers thought to do valiant service. The army officers learned of them to arouse themselves. At Tientsin several engagements have been fought. The six nations have had their bravado entirely brought down. Now it is known that the thousands of salaried officers are not worth a single Boxer. Officials who for generations have received favors and honors are not worth a petty officer in the army (i.e. who has joined the Boxers).
Now, know well, ye soldiers, people, and everybody

18.

completely in each Province, that although the foreigners have come, yet in the future if they desire any country or enter its houses you must arrest them before the local officials and drive them back. If they are unwilling to go, kill them and have no mercy.

Kwanghsu. 26th year, 6th month, 21st day. Done by Imperial Order. Copied from a Tapaw. Jio-Ping District, seal of the Magistrate.

Tsai (the Magistrate) tells the people here. Sent forth to be posted at [illegible] Market."

☞ This Imperial Proclamation was posted by Jao Ping Magistrate throughout district on day following the looting of the Mission Chapels, &c at Ungkung.

---

A mob of over 1000 Hakkas and Cantonese made a riotous demonstration at the [illegible] Yamen last Sunday night, causing him so much trepidation that he has, since then, considerably increased the number of his braves: The same night another mob of ruffians attacked the dwelling of an assistant teacher of Tung

Tung Wen College and denouncing him because he was a Christian; removed and burned all of his furniture, books, clothes, &c. Two employés of I. M. Customs had a similar experience that night because of their supposed Christianity.

Foreigners cannot, with any safety traverse the old city or a considerable portion of its recently built addition unless escorted by armed soldiers. And the presence of the military escort, however large, doesn't deter the natives from assailing the hated foreigner with foul epithets and the usual cries of "kill the foreign devil!" Assuredly "matters are not improving fast" in this turbulent city of a characteristically turbulent Province.

My conclusions, summarized, are as follows.

1. Acting Viceroy Tak, a kindly old man, with a pro-foreign leaning, is doing his utmost to so control the situation as to safeguard the lives and property of all foreigners. He issues proclamations frequently, declaring that the foreigners and their property must not be molested, that the peace must be preserved and that arrest and the severest punishment await those who disturb the peace or interfere with the foreign Christian or the Christian converts in their places of worship.

at

16.

At any instance he has repeated some removal from office for antimissionary acts: foreign Magistrates unless [illegible] to the missionaries and their converts encourage the rowdies and other disaffected natives to attack the chapels and converts.

2. The corrupt officials — and I don't believe there's a thoroughly honest and patriotic man among them all — detest the foreigner, particularly the missionaries, whose Christianizing and civilizing influences are gradually but surely opening the people's eyes to their debased condition of moral and physical [illegible].

3. Universal system of squeezing, practised by all officials, civil and military, from the highest in power down to the runners for the yamens, has brought the masses of the people to such a state of mind that they are almost glad to welcome any uprising or disturbance.

4. Clan fights are of common occurrence among the natives and result frequently in considerable loss of life and destruction of property.

5. Nearly all local officials within easy reach of [illegible] protect our missionaries and other foreigners and their property. [illegible] has more difficulty

in maintaining officials at a distance.

6. The deep hatred for the [illegible] of [illegible] religions, their aims and propaganda.

(a.) Instructions by [illegible] [illegible] and military officers.

(b.) [illegible] and small bodies of [illegible] stationed at points neighboring this province.

(c.) Punishment of malefactors.

7. The Chinese, as a rule, have a feeling that is akin to hatred of foreigners. The Cantonese, because they came at times to show a liking for Americans, but it is not genuine. In trade and other dealings they prefer Americans to other nationalities.

8. No reports have come from Kwangsi of [illegible] of uprisings, riots, disturbances or killings of any account.

9. According to the Chinese [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to U.S. the entire damage to Christian mission stations and homes and personal property of Americans [illegible] in the Province of Kwang Tung. If the gun-boats were not at Canton the damage would be many twenty times that amount and the lives of all foreigners would be in absolute peril. This province is not safe.

17

10. If the elders of the villages, the gentries, merchants and heads of the towns and cities were held formally responsible for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the lives of foreigners and their property in their respective localities there would be few disturbances and no lootings in Southern China.

11. Business is very nearly at a dead stand throughout Kwang Tung, and the only hope of a change for the better entertained by Chinese and foreigners alike lies they say "in a settlement of things up stairs". So far as the treaty ports in my Consular district are concerned they are all admirably situated and adapted for an extensive commerce with the United States. With Canton especially and its many adjoining cities, towns and villages a most profitable trade in all branches of industry could be easily built up there on a permanent and satisfactory basis, is all that is needed to set the wheels in motion."

The interference of Missionaries in annoying China is a fruitful source of trouble.

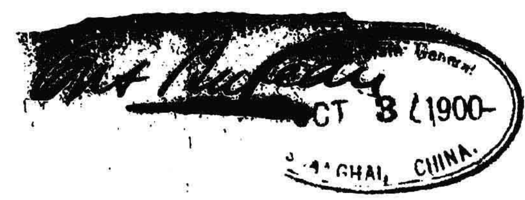
I [illegible] an [illegible] of constant friction with
the Chinese authorities and to the natives at
large is a continuing [illegible].

I am. Sir.

Your Obedient Servant,

Signed Robert M. McLane

U. S. Com.




No. 43.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 24th 1900.

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Ack. by pres. & to War & to President Nov 17-1900



Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further Continuation of Desp. No. 42. reporting the circulation of inflammatory placards and posters; and replies from the Viceroy regarding the printing, publishing & circulation of false Edicts, &c. &c.

Office of the
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Chilton.
Please make the usual disposition of these copies in accordance with Mr Adee's usual request –
Adee

No. 43.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China September 24th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 42, about the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

The recent wide circulation of inflammatory placards and posters and the bold distribution in the streets, houses, shops, etc. of many of the villages & towns of Kwangtung of false Imperial edicts, so excited the natives against foreigners generally that riotous uprisings & disturbances took place in various localities. Chapels, mission-stations and houses, schools, etc, were attacked, looted and destroyed and many Christian converts were badly beaten, and

and robbed of their personal pro=
perty. In too many instances
the civil and military mandarins
either openly encouraged or secretly
connived at the commission of
these outrages and the escape of
the malefactors. I brought these
matters to the attention of His
Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak in
a forcible communication to which
I received the following reply:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Con=
sul McWade.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of
your letter dated the 25th of 8th
moon regarding the false edict
etc. all the malefactors complained
of should be openly and most
severely punished and the damage
done to property and persons should
be promptly paid up etc. etc.

Regarding the late false
edict, instructions had been given
to the Nam Hoi magistrate to have
the

3.

the printers of said edict arrested and he reported that he has already caught them and now held in custody for trial and punishment. The lawless characters have really beame very troublesome in different localities. After H. E. the former Viceroy Li left Canton, I have given orders to the officials of all the guard stations to have all the malefactors captured, over one hundred of these had been arrested and handed over to the head quarters of the police stations at Canton, they were tried and decapitated, besides these many others were arrested in various districts, had been reported to me and I have given orders to have them beheaded right on the spot. The above is known to every body and it is not that I do not inflict severe punishment on them. The minds of the Kwang Tung people is noted to be easily led

led into agitation. Several months ago for the purpose of preserving the interest of both foreigners & Chinese I constantly issued proclamations instructing the local authorities to honestly protect the merchants, missionaries and converts and to assign more soldiers to station at different places for protection. Trouble happened to Christians caused by wicked men either informed through you or reported by the local authorities I have always given immediate orders to have them arrested and punished. The damages done to chapel and the property lost by the converts I have always instructed the local officials to have the matter investigated and the damages made good. I am sure that you know that my intentions always have been friendly with foreign Powers and to have

the

5.

the localities pacified, but since the present difficulty is not yet settled and the minds of the people are in an alarming condition, if matter should be pushed on too strongly it will surely cause trouble, then it will be difficult to remedy, as to the looting of property chapels and converts, strict orders have been given to the local authorities to carefully examine into the matter, I do not think it will be difficult to come to a settlement. I now ask you to tell the missionaries to think of the trouble and difficulty for preserving the common interest carrying out between you and me, they need not be alarmed and believe the unfounded reports from the converts, should any trouble happen they must find it out first & then report to the local authority to promptly act into the matter and

6.

and to try to have it smoothed over in order that peace may prevail among the natives and converts". ______

Reports of fresh attacks on Mission stations and of the promiscuous distribution of more virulent anti-foreign bogus "proclamation" continued coming to me from near-by and, at times, isolated districts. The result of personal investigation and exhaustive inquiries satisfied me that although H.E. was steafast in his friendship and was straining every nerve to preserve the peace and protect our nationals and other foreigners, the anti-foreign feeling was growing rapidly in almost every direction. This sentiment was being gradually but surely fanned into a flame by such edicts as I quoted in my No. 42, which were, day by day, more & more openly

7.

openly distributed. Again I wrote to H. E. on the subject, demanding the prompt punishment of all parties concerned in their printing and dissemination. This is his reply:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your communication of the 29th of 8th moon regarding the printing publishing and circulation of false Edict caused by malefactors, requesting to have them arrested and severely punished and to issue proclamation to that effect etc. I have already instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have those who printed the false edict arrested and he reported that he has caught some of them and they are held in custody for trial and punishment as already reported to you.

As

8.

As you requested me to issue proclamation I have already instructed the subordinate officials to act accordingly. I have now again issued proclamation declaring that the five demands in the false edict are unfounded, made up by bad characters, the people are not to believe in such false reports, as they may cause doubts and lead them to trouble. When my proclamation is printed and stamped I will send you a few copies. As to the lawless characters, telegraphic order have been given to all my subordinate officers to strictly have them arrested and severely punished. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my telegraphic instruction to all the officials."

---

"A copy of telegraphic instruction forwarded on the 29th of 8th moon to the Taotois, prefects, etc.

It

9.

It is really provoking to hear the robberies which had been repeatedly done recently in the different districts even as far as robbing several houses at a time, setting fire on them and carrying away people, only a few of these offenders were caught & handed over to the authorities - if the local officials have been more attentive in searching and arresting the robbers out, certainly they could not have been so desperate. I now give orders to the Taotais, Prefects and Sub-prefects to immediately have copies of said telegraphic instruction despatched off to their subordinate officials to at once devise means to have the robbers searched out and arrested. In a month time all cases concerning robberies must be finished up. Nothing will be said for those robbers who are

10.

are killed by the authorities whilst resisting arrest. If any one who is caught in the act of robbing and found arms about him, or the notorious robbers with evidence proved against them, the local authorities are to have them tried & decapitated on the spot; their statements are to be reported in within three days and if they are captured through giving a reward, they should also be severely punished according to the law. By this strict new orders the local authorities must try their utmost to have the robbers captured and if they are able to have the robbery cases finished quickly or succeed in arresting the well known robbers either by giving rewards or by information, they will be surely and amply rewarded. The local officials will be degraded

11.

degraded and heavily punished if they are still found to be negligent and ineffective in their duties and the Taotais and Prefects who control over these authorities are also to be degraded. The gentries & elders are responsible to find means to have the robbers bound up and handed over to the authority or point out to the authority to have them captured. As soon as the trial is over and proved to be robbers, they also will be rewarded, but if they dare to give the robbers protection they are to be immediately punished to the full extent of the law. The Taotais, Prefects and Sub-prefects are to instruct their subordinate officers to issue proclamation to that effect, to take measures accordingly and to report by wire".

In previous dispatches I

12.

I reported that on account of the critical condition of affairs I had notified the missionaries especially those in Kwangtung to abandon their fields of labor temporarily and seek refuge with their wives and families in such safe ports as Macao and Hong Kong. Several of them, full of zeal in their work and unmindful of their personal safety, have lately returned to their respective missions, only to find in almost every case that their return was inopportune. In fact I have been constrained through the exigencies of the situation to send the following self-explantory letter to ~~our~~ those Missionaries:-

"I have received the following communication from the Pun ti Magistrate:

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you

13.

you regarding the preaching
of the gospel in Che Loi street,
Canton city, which very nearly
got into trouble sometime ago,
although constant guard was placed
there for the purpose of suppressing
and dispersing bad characters.
Since the present difficulty up
North is not yet pacified, special
precaution had been taken to
protect the localities, & I have
written to you asking to inform
the missionaries to discontinue
the gospel preaching for the pre-
sent and you kindly replied
that you would do so. Now
the American chapel in Soi Yan
great street, Honam has re-
commenced to preach the gospel
and as the minds of the people
at this present time are not
yet quieted particular care has
been taken to keep the localities
guarded & protected. I now again
request you to immediately instruct
the

14.

the missionaries to cease the gospel preaching temporarily in order to prevent trouble arising".

In view of the present unsettled and somewhat critical condition of affairs I feel that his request is a reasonable one.

I have also received a communication from His Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak, which says:

"Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a petition from the Nam Hoi Magistrate Poy stating that he has received a communication from the Hang Yang and Tsing Chuan Magistrates of Honam transmitted by the Sam Shui Magistrate Lew, saying on account of the present affair at Peking and Tien Tsin, the ignorant set of people had become unfriendly to the converts and constantly causing trouble among them; and that the

15.

the above districts are the centre of the public traveling roads fre=quently traveled by foreigners, so far fear of their passing by here now will get into trouble. We would suggest that should any foreigners who wish to travel in Hang Yang district or to preach the gospel there, kindly advise them not to come here or to pass by the prefectural city for the present, in order to prevent trouble. The Nam Hoi Magis=trate writes I find that the natives of Hang Yang and Tsing Chuan districts are having trouble with the converts, measures are now taken to have the matter investigated etc, and if any foreigners go there to travel or to preach the gospel, trouble will surely happen. I therefore beg Your Excellency to have the matter informed to the different Consuls instructing their merchants and

missionaries

16.

missionaries not to go to Hang Yang and Tsing Chuan districts or their vicinity to travel or to preach the gospel temporarily so as to avoid trouble".

You will kindly oblige me by notifying our friends of the foregoing communications. I am under the impression that the recent widespread circulation of alleged proclamations and bogus Imperial Edicts has excited the minds of the natives to an alarming and in some districts rather dangerous extent."

What is true of the situation in Honam holds good in almost every one of the mission fields in Kwangtung. So, feeling that it was best to use the "ounce of prevention" and "better be sure than sorry" I sent a similar letter to all our American Missionaries.

As I write, the following letter

17.

letter has arrived by special runner:

"To Hon. R. McWade.
U. S. Consul.

Sir:-

I regret that I am obliged to report to you the looting of our chapel at Shek Lung 40 miles to the East of Canton. In addition fourteen houses occupied by native christians were also looted, the occupants escaping only with what they had on their backs. The trouble began yesterday afternoon about three P. M. and from our chapel which was the first place looted the mob rushed to the Roman Catholic chapel and also the residence of a Priest burning the residence of the latter to the ground.

There have just landed here at the hospital the christian refugees, including women & children thirty-two in all. They are penniless and with absolutely nothing.

They

18.

They report that the work of destruction was still going on when they left and that other refugees will be out here tomorrow.

I am sending a wire to Mr Beattie who is in Macao and who will likely return tomorrow. In the meantime I report the bare circumstance to you without detail, and request that prompt action be asked from the officials, restoring order & giving protection to Christians. I am informed that the guard at our chapel connived at the destruction and looting that went on.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. Swan."

At the same moment I receive the following memorandum from Monsieur Hardouin, the French Consul:-

"Dear Mr McWade.

Pillaging christians & missions still going on. This morning a mission

19.

mission, that of Shek Lung in the district of Tung Kun, destroyed. Authorities have not interfered to stop. It seems that the mob begun by looting Presbyterian chapel there. We had 30 houses, the residence of the father and the chapel destroyed. Yours truly,

"Hardouin"

So, you see Presbyterian and Roman Catholic converts suffer alike, their only crime in the eyes of their fanatical fellow countrymen being the fact that "they are Christians!" Of course I will use proper measures in this as in all previous cases of a similar nature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

Con. Bureau
Mr. McMorrow



No. 44.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 5th, 1900.

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Additional Clerical help, large sized safe, and Electric lighting of the Consulate.

Ackd December 11

Abstract of Contents.

Appealing for funds for additional Clerical help, a large sized safe for money & Documents, and for electric lighting of this Consulate.

No. 44

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26th, 1900,

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is with considerable reluctance that I appeal to you for funds for additional clerical help, for a large sized safe for the custody of money and valuable documents, and for the electric lighting of the Consulate. I would not do so were it not for the fact that the assistance &c: which I ask for is really an imperative necessity.

The accumulation of the claims of Missionaries and Christian converts is so great that we — my assistants and myself — are kept hard at work until late nearly every night answering, translating and copying letters and documents of various sorts, such as deeds, wills, &c: add to these the voluminous correspondence with the Viceroy, Tartar General, Hoppo, Prefects, Taotais and civil and military mandarins in different sections of my extensive Consular district, the preparation of local passports, invoices, &c: and you will have a fair idea of the vast amount of clerical work we

we have in hand. I assure you that I need very badly a competent type-writer and translator. I have a chance of getting a good man. He is recommended by the Hon. Hubbard T. Smith, and his salary would be only $350 per year.

A good safe can be bought for $200 to $250. Our work at night is hampered when we have only the light of kerosene lamps. Their smell &c: these hot nights cause severe headaches and sometimes nausea. There is no gas manufactured here but electric lights have recently been introduced and their advent has been welcome indeed, for many obvious reasons. I have paid for the wiring, fixtures, lamps, &c: If you will kindly allow me $100 yearly to meet the electric lighting bills it will be a courtesy that I will appreciate. Every Consulate in Canton, not excepting those of the Merchant Consuls is equipped with electric lights, fans &c:

If you will kindly grant my requests you will help our work here materially.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Safe & lights are badly needed
J. [illegible]

Cons Bureau
Ack by subject

No. 115.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 27th, 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Visit of German pathologist Dr. Koch.

Abstract of Contents.

That Dr. Koch left here a few days ago after a short visit to the large leper house. His visit was informal, not associated with his researches in regard to malarial mosquito.

No. 45.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 24th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The celebrated German pathologist Dr. Koch left here a few days ago after a short stay. He visited the large leper house, situated just outside the old city of Canton. In this institution there are about one hundred and seventy small wards with four beds each, mostly well filled, there being about five hundred occupants at present. Each leper receives a pittance of 90 cents mex: (about 43 cents of our money) per month "for subsistence" from the Chinese Government. There are also about four hundred (estimated) lepers living in junks and sampans on the lower reaches of the Pearl River, below the Tartar City, a suburb of Canton. So far as I can see or learn there is no attempt on the part of the authorities to confine these afflicted people to any particular locality. I have frequently met them in the streets. Two days ago a yelling mob of natives surrounded one of them, who had been, apparently, trying to cross the East Bridge to

to Shameen. Poor fellow! He was pitilessly and brutally treated. As he passed along an intelligent native, evidently well-to-do, remarked to me "Chinaman hard heart!" Dr. Koch seemed quite interested in the various manifestations of leprosy found among so large a number of patients. His visit to Canton was informal and not officially associated with his researches in regard to the malarial mosquito of which there is an infinite variety in this locality.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McW

U.S. Consul.

No. 46.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Acu. by form.
To War & President
5 copies to c[illegible]
Nov. 22. 1900.

3rd ASST.
NOV 20 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

further Continuation of No. 45, enclosing 2 Proclamations from H.E. the acting Viceroy.

No. 46.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Sept. 26th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

In further continuation of my No. 45 concerning the present crises in China I have the honor to report as follows:-

In No. 43 I quoted a communication from Acting Viceroy Tak in which he assured me of his intention, in answer to my urgent request, of promptly issuing "a strong proclamation" in reference to the printing and distribution of bogus edicts, the punishment of malefactors, etc., I received the promised proclamation today. It was accompanied by the following note:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

Regarding the latest false "Edicts" made up by malefactors for the purpose of alarming the minds of the people, orders had been given to all my subordinates to have them immediately stopped and the Nam Hoi Magistrate had been instructed to have the printers of said Edicts arrested, and he reported that some of them have been caught and are held in custody for trial and punishment. Now my proclamation is already printed, stamped & copies of it have been forwarded to all the subordinate officials to have them posted up.

With Compliments.

3rd 8th inter. month 26th yr K.S."

Here is a translation of H. E.'s proclamation, the original of which is enclosed:

A.

3.

A proclamation issued by Acting Viceroy Tak informing that the recent hostilities up North is really caused by the "Boxers". "Edicts have been continuously received lately instructing that vigorous measures be taken to have them rooted out. All the foreigners, missionaries and converts are to be protected as usual and if any trouble be fall them through bad characters they are to be immediately arrested and punished to the full extent of the law". Recently the lawless characters of Kwang Tung province actually dared to make up false Edicts foolishly ordering the per=secution of foreigners, to have the converts found out for punishment and concluding with five demands

4.

All these are utterly untrue. Their desires are to stir up the minds of the people for the purpose of raising an uprising as the ignorant class of people believed the false edicts to be nothing but the reality & the matter was passing from one to another and greatly discussed everywhere. I have given orders to the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have the printers of said false Edicts arrested and he reported that some of them have been caught and are held in custody for trial and punishment. Orders have also been given to all the subordinate officials to strictly have all those who spread unfounded rumors or stir the minds of the people to be arrested and severely punished.

For

5.

For fear that the soldiers, civilians and others are not yet aware of the true facts and are still disturbed by these unfounded reports I therefore issue this proclamation informing them that His Excellency Li has been appointed Minister with full power to act in all affairs, has arrived at Peking to co-operate with Prince Ching to consult the matter over with foreign powers and is determined to make peace. The persecution of foreigners, the finding out of converts for punishment and the five demands stated in said false Edicts are concocted by malefactors. All the foreigners, missionaries & converts are by Imperial order to be protected as

6.

usual and if any trouble should happen to them through bad characters the latter are to be immediately captured and heavily punished without any leniency. The law-abiding people must follow up according to the Imperial Edict that is to pursue to their duties, they must not listen to false rumors, or raise doubts or cause trouble as they will be severely punished.

Dated the 3rd 8th moon 26th yr. K. S."

I am distributing ~~the~~ 200 copies of the above among the different mission stations etc in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and anticipate that they will have a beneficial effect — for several weeks anyhow.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

2 Proclamations enclosed

# 頭品頂戴兵部侍郎兼署兩廣總督部堂德　為

剴切曉諭事照得此次北方之變拳匪實爲肇禍之由近已屢奉
諭旨痛加勦辦務淨根株所有洋人教士教民照常保護如有匪徒滋擾立即盡法懲治乃粵省近日竟有不法匪徒膽敢僞造
上諭妄稱驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款種種謠惑無非欲煽動人心乘機逞亂愚民無知不無信以爲實互相傳說以致各屬民驚然本兼署部堂昨經飭據南海縣
將刊刻僞諭之人拿獲監禁審辦並嚴飭各屬文武密切查訪造謠惑衆之人嚴拘重懲誠恐軍民諸色人等未及周知仍爲謠言所惑爲此出示曉諭爾等須知
欽差全權便宜行事大臣李　業已赴京會同
慶親王與各國議辦一切事宜和局已定日前驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款之
上諭係屬匪徒僞撰各處洋人教士教民均係奉
旨照常保護如有匪徒滋擾定即嚴拿重辦決不寬貸凡屬民教務須恪遵
諭旨安分守業切勿聽信謠言妄生猜疑藉端滋事致罹重罪各宜凜遵毋違特示

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光緒二十六年閏八月　　日示

Cons. Bureau
35

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2 P
OCT 1 10 02 AM 1900
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Confirm

From Canton

Oct 1, 1900.

Received 9 30 A M.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
OCT 1 1900

Confirmed Oct. 2. 1900.

Sec State,

Washn.

Decree just issued Emperor blames Imperial Ministers whole trouble Orders Tuan Kangi and other officials degraded punished by Imperial Courts Emperor still blames himself but holds Tuan and others entirely responsible bloodshed,

McWade

Consular Bureau.
OCT 1 1900

No. 47.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 1st, 1900,

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Ans by form
To President + [illegible]
5 copies to Mr. A[illegible]
Nov. 22. 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

further continuation of No. 46, with translations of Proclamations issued by Kwang Chau Fu Prefect, and Nam Hoi and Pun ii Magistrates.

No. 47

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 1st .189 .

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 46 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

For the further purpose of checking the publication and dissemination of inflammatory placards, and bogus proclamations the Kwang Chau Fu Prefect and the Nam Hoi and Pun Ui Magistrates have issued proclamations in their respective districts.

The Kwang Chau Fu Prefect has sole control of what is known as the Prefectural City of Canton.

His proclamation says:

"The Boxers are allied to the White Lily Society. They profess to be the enemies of

Christianity, but that is only a pretext for raising rebellion. They say they have no quarrel with the people but only with the converts. The foolish believe this lie and look on approvingly while the Boxers are demolishing churches and killing converts. Before long it comes known that their real intentions are evil and injurious to the people. For two months they besieged the foreign legations in Peking, which, although only defended by two or three hundred foreign soldiers, yet they did not succeed in capturing. All classes have suffered, lives innumerable have been lost and an incalculable amount of property destroyed. At first the people were

3.

pleased. Now they are sad. The Boxers professed that by magic neither bullets nor the sword had power over them. Vast numbers have been killed in battle. They have been beaten many times and are now scattered, for they could not stand against foreign soldiers. Only a few missionaries have perished, whereas a vast host of Chinese have been slain. The recounting of these things causes a pang of sorrow. Investigate history for a thousand years and you will find that whenever these vile societies like the "Yellow Handkerchief" and "White Lily" have put their boasted arts to test they have been found wanting and destruction has come upon them. The boxers too are false and before long

they will be exterminated.
The rebels in Canton hearing
of the affairs in the North,
have taken the name Boxers,
hoping to rouse the hearts
of the people and create
disturbances. They do not
know that the Boxers are
confined to Chihli, and
it is impossible for them
to come here. Any attempt
to move to the South
would be immediately
stopped by the war ships
of the western countries.
The rebels in Canton have
copied the methods of the
Boxers. First they give
out that they are opposed
to the converts and in that
way deceive the minds of
men. This is a great mis-
take, for the converts are
still Chinese and subject
to the laws, even if they have

11

become proselytes to the religion of western countries. The law will be adminis-tered impartially to all without any question of creed. If the converts have not done anything worthy of death why do you wish to kill them? To burn houses and kill men is a sign that you have been deceived. The real object of these re-bels is plunder. These rebels in search of wealth will in the end prove harmful to the gentry. The Christians propaganda is according to treaty. In the sixth and seventh months of this year Imperial Edicts were pro-mulgated calling on all to protect the converts. Why then did the Boxers disobey this command? Investigation proves that

<u>the converts do not now rely on the help of the church as frequently as formerly, and try to tyrannize over men. All may therefore dwell in peace.</u> If any man fall into the snares of the rebels such a one will certainly suffer. The Kwong Chau Fu makes this declaration in terms of the Imperial Edict. The councils, gentry and elders to whom it is committed must make it their business to advise everyone and explain its meaning— and thereby protect the lives and goods of the people. You will see that the ruse of the rebels in claiming that the sole object of their organization is to oppose Christianity, is a mere blind. They are

5

really anarchists; beginning with the converts they will afterwards attack non-Christians. If you do not take measures to prevent them rising, the punishment for this neglect will come back on yourselves. You will see it in your burning houses and the outrages they will commit in your homes. Then it will be too late to repent. It is the duty of those who understand to teach those who do not. If you see placards tear them down and arrest the men who are distributing them. Rewards will be given to those who do this.

If the rebels set fire to buildings, no matter whether they are the property of converts or no, at once arrest them.

If you kill them no inquiry will be made. You must know that if you injure any one you are really injuring yourself and that by helping others you are helping yourself. As the proverb says "The wise man takes note of the smallest sign, but the foolish passes on and is punished." Let every one exert himself and take heed to avoid the tricks and snares of these rebels and all will be well."

The proclamation of the Nan Hai Magistrate reads as follows: The land is not peaceful and the Boxers are the cause of this unrest. They have presumptuously taken the name of "Righteous Harmony" to cover their wicked and false sorcery.

6

They have declared that bullets cannot pierce their bodies and that they can escape the sword and spear. These professions have deceived the unwary, the foolish, and the Chinese youths who have enrolled themselves in immense numbers to do the business of the Boxers. This business is mainly the oppression and persecution of the Christian converts. The result is that war has broken out and great has been the slaughter of these Boxers. Their flesh and blood being thus scattered to the winds, where is the evidence of the efficaciousness of their magic? It has not received the slightest confirmation. The only thing we know that it has

injured the people. This is very reprehensible. Although Canton is a long distance from the capital yet the reports have reached here, and the hearts of men are afraid, and the rebels of every place are taking the opportunity of spreading rumours and causing trouble. We have repeatedly received orders from the Governor and Acting-Viceroy Tak Sow to put out proclamations forbidding these irregularities, to suppress rebellion and to arrest all concerned. At present there are rebels in Canton who are everywhere deceiving the people saying the gods have given a revelation praising the Boxers and their ways. Red cloth is the distinctive mark

7

and sion (of this error).
Men are recommended to
copy and distribute these papers
as a sure means of avoiding
distress and calamity. Yellow
paper is to be used. Regard-
less of the result and not
fearing punishment a
shop in Tai-Sam Kai
undertook to print one of
these placards. The man
was arrested. The Governor
and the Viceroy have given
orders to the military and
civil authorities to exert
themselves to bring all
breakers of the law to justice.
We have therefore issued
this proclamation to in-
form all soldiers and people
that Canton is distant
from Peking 7000 Li.
The power of the Boxers
has been broken. How can
they come here? These

rumours are the work of
a few rebels.

The proclamation of the Nam
Hoi Magistrate says:

"Recently wicked rumours
have been running to
and fro and consequently
men's mind have not
been at rest. The news-
papers lent themselves
to do this kind of work,
and for that reason they
have been suppressed.
Certain men have been
writing, printing and
circulating anonymous
placards and seditious
sheets. This is cause for
deep regret. It has come
to light that the local
office of the Peking
Gazette has been printing
and circulating these
papers. The manager
has been arrested and

8

after examination has confessed his guilt. The printing blocks have been destroyed. "According to the law of China the writing or printing of false edicts is a crime of the first importance. If they are distributed the man is in danger of losing his head. When the person has only engaged in the circulation the punishment is strangulation. To interfere with an Imperial Edict by changing or interpolating words, is also a serious offence. The offender is liable to a hundred strokes of the bamboo. Seeing the law is so severe will you dare to disobey its commands? "Because of the troubles in Tientsin and the

capital Li Hung Chang has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of Peace. He has gone to Tientsin to open negotiations with the representatives of the Powers. There is still a hope of peace. An Imperial Edict has ordered the destruction of the Boxers, and this, of course, must be obeyed. The scattering of false rumours is strictly forbidden. We send forth this proclamation in the hope that you people may each attend to his own business and avoid all idle words. Any who disobey will be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of the law."

The so-called "manager" arrested by the Nam Hoi Magistrate is Chang So, of the Hung Son "printing office, in Canton. He is the printer and publisher

9

of an alleged local edition of the Peking Gazette. His malicious and seditious publications were circulated mostly among the inhabitants of the villages of Wong Lin, Luk Lai, Kauka Wai, Tong Lee, U Chung, Tai-Fan, Lung Ngan, Kum Chuk, Hang Tan (in Ston Tak), Mak Chiin, Tai Yap, Sai Wa, Satow, Lung Kong, and Lung Shan, all in Kwantung, very many of whom are justly reputed to be thieves and rogues. His publications so excited and inflamed these people that they destroyed and looted Lutheran, Presbyterian Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, mission stations, and the dwellings of Christian Converts, grossly ill-treated and insulted and made homeless some missionaries, and several thousands of their converts. The sufferers were mostly Roman Catholics.

Instances were frequent among these inoffensive victims of merchants, farmers and physicians being despoiled of their goods, money and valuables to

the value of amounts ranging from
$20.000 to $5000. Stripped of almost
all their clothing, and penniless,
yet heroic in suffering all for their
Christian principles, they were driven
from homes of comparative comfort,
in some cases of almost absolute
luxury, to seek refuge in Canton
and Macao, where they arrived in
a starving condition. Night and day,
with their little ones by their sides,
or carried on their backs they walked
from ~~what were once their homes~~ their respective districts
until they arrived here, footsore,
weary, hungry and destitute, suffer-
ing uncomplainingly and with
a sublime confidence in the God
whom Christian missionaries taught
them to love and adore.

Today H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak
and Lee Chee, the Confidential
Secretary of the Hoppo, opened
a subscription list for the im-
mediate relief of the sufferers,
Tak Son leading the contributions

10

with a donation of $500.

In each case I am making vigorous representations to the Acting Viceroy giving detailed reports of the damages done to property, of the losses sustained by looting, of the names and addresses of the victims and of the names and addresses - so far as possible - of the ringleaders and participants in the depredations. I am endeavouring to have reparation made and punishment inflicted in each district where the outrages occur so as to simplify the transaction making it purely local and keeping it so far removed from national affairs that when the settlement "up North" is being arrived at the losses and damages etc. in my Consular district of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan will all have been arranged and paid for long before the conditions of the Southern Provinces come up for consideration and treatment

Acting Viceroy Tak is, I am satisfied exerting every effort to maintain law and order, to protect foreigners and Christian converts and their property and to punish all malefactors. Decapitations, strangulations by the cangue and bambooings are of daily occurrence, and are made so chiefly by the circulation of the seditious lying placards and bogus proclamations I have referred to, and of grotesquely drawn and colored "pictures" of engagements by land and sea with the troops of the Allied Powers who are of course, always depicted as being slaughtered by the Boxers and the Imperial "braves"

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

Cons. Bureau
To Treasury referring to our letter of Jany 23.



No. 48.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 4th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

To Treasury November 22, 1900



Subject:

Steam launch Took Hing.

Abstract of Contents.

Informing sale of american Steam launch Took Hing to a Chinese subject.



No. 118.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 4th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Having reference to Vice-Consul Smith's No. 154, of December 13th 1899, regarding the purchase of the steam launch "Fook Hing" by the American citizen Mr. Wong Leong, I have the honor to report that on October 2nd 1900, Mr. Wong Leong sold the vessel named to the Chinese subject Young Pak.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

No. 49.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Octr 11th 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Ans. by form.
To President & War
5 copies to War
Nov. 22, 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 47, and confirming telegram sent.

No. 49.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 4th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 47 regarding the present Crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On October 1st. 1900, I received the following communication from H.E. Tak Sow.

"Your Honor:

I am just in receipt of a telegram from H.E. Shing, the Chief Director of the Imperial Telegraph Administration saying that the Privy Council has on the 2nd. 8th inter: month received two Imperial Decrees.

First:- Stating that the present crisis and hostilities has caused great disturbance and the root of it is really not the intention of the Government; but it was due fully to the Imperial ministers, who encouraged and protected the "Boxers" to make trouble with the allied Powers, which has brought the Government into sorrow, and

Even

"I have to be moved about and cannot free myself from certain blames. The Ministers, who encouraged this trouble without cause ought to be punished according to the magnitude of their crimes, namely- Prince Joy Tun, Prince Too Chien, Joy Leet and Joy Ying are to be deprived of their titles, ranks and offices. Prince Tuan is to be entirely dismissed from his office first, and then to be handed over to the Imperial Clan Court to have his crimes decided up for punishment and to at once stop his salary. The Duke Joy Lan and Censor Yung Hui's crimes are to be strictly decided upon by the court of Censors for punishment. Kong I, of the Board of Civil Office and Tsau Shu Kew of the Board of Punishment are also to be handed over to the Court of Censors and from there to the six Boards for decision as to punishment in order to serve as a warning to others. I took charge of the Throne from my ancestors and I am responsible for its preservation; but cannot take care and manage its affairs myself. It is known to the public that the court affairs were mismanaged and the ministers are held responsible, consequently they brought their punishment upon themselves.

Second

3.

"Second:— Stating that the German Minister H. E. Baron von Ketteler was murdered by soldiers, and expressing most sincere and deep regret for the occurrence. During his time in China all affairs managed by him have been justly and peacefully. The more I think of him the more I regret, so I had instructed the High Councellor Kuan Kang to immediately go and offer a sacrifice in his honor. I have instructed the ministers of the North and South to give all necessary aid when his remains are taken to his country and on the arrival of same in Germany, Liu Hai Wan, assistant of the Board of Revenue is to offer another sacrifice there in his honor, to show my very deep regret for him, as well as the true friendship between the two countries.

With Compliments, 7th 8th m. moon, 26th yr K.S."

Immediately after the receipt and translation of the foregoing I cabled to the State Department as follows, sending simultaneously, a copy thereof to U. S. Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai:—

"Secstate, Washington.

Decree just issued Emperor blames
Imperial ministers whole trouble.
Orders Tuan Kang I and other
officials degraded punished by
Imperial Courts. Emperor still
blames himself but holds Tuan and
others entirely responsible bloodshed.
Mcwade."
I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul.

Cons Bureau
43 Govt
Confirm

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPT OF STATE
8 10 58 AM 1900

From Canton

Oct 8, 1900.

Received 10.19 A.M.

CLERK'S OFFICE

Sec State

Washn

Seen by the Secy.

Confirmed Oct. 9, 1900.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY OCT 8 1900

Five thousand braves antimanchu led by Yang and Sunwin in rebellion defeated Imperial troops occupy Shawan other places between Mirsbay and Deepbay moving southward Natives reinforcing Tak order today Admiral Ho General Tung oppose them French German warships here doubled

McWade

No. 50.

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, October 12th 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

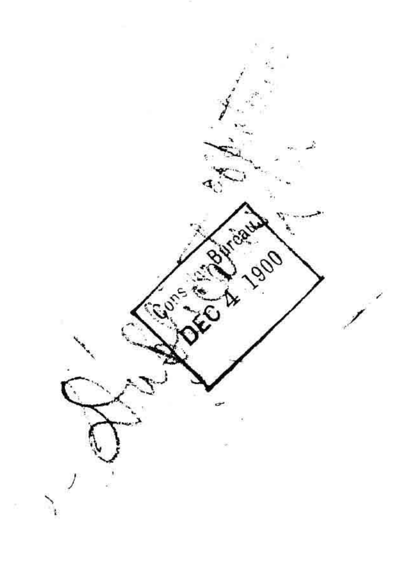
Subject:

Crisis in China

Ans. by form
To President & War
Copies to Mr. Adee
Nov. 22. 1900.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No. 46 & 47, and enclosing copies of printed Cartoons & placard with translations.



No. 50

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China October 10th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington. D. C.

In further continuation of my No. 49 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

In my No. 46 and 47 I spoke of the printing and distribution of lying proclamations, — bogus Imperial edicts, and abominable cartoons, designed to inflame the minds of the chinese of all classes against foreigners, missionaries and laity alike. I quoted the proclamations issued at my urgent request by H. E. Acting Viceroy, Tak, the Prefect, and the Nam Hoi and Pun Ui Magistrates denouncing and ordering the arrest, and punishment of parties implicated

2.

in the printing and circulation of such documents, etc. In almost every case the circulation of those vile productions was followed by the wrecking and looting of chapels, mission stations and dwellings and attacks on and robberies of Christian converts and of those who were suspected to be so.

The Province of Kwangtung has always been turbulent and their dissemination in the agricultural and isolated districts, as well as in the densely inhabited cities and towns has not, by any means improved the reputation of its inhabitants "for peace and quietness."

To thoroughly understand or even to be able to form a fairly accurate estimate of their noxious effects on the natives it is necessary for the impartial observer to know -

1. The dense ignorance of the Chinese masses.
2. Their remarkable credulity.
3. Their almost absolute and fanatical hatred of foreigners. They are so ignorant

3

and credulous that, today they are unaware of the result of the Japanese Chinese naval battle on the Yalu and even many of the merchants, not to speak of the skilled artisans and far from illiterate farmers who are engaged in the tea and silk industries, insist that China was there so victorious that Japan had to sue for peace and pay an enormous indemnity to obtain it. Such people laugh with derision at any foreigner who attempts to convince them of the present fall of Peking and it is as much as travelled and intelligent Chinaman's life is worth to hint at the bare possibility of the foreign troops having captured it. As to their hatred of foreigners their ~~numerous~~ cries of "foreign devil" "ocean devil" "kill the foreign devil" etc. that assail American or Europeans traversing their streets or highways leave no doubt of the sentiments of those who utter them.

4

The bogus proclamations and edicts, lying placards, fly-sheets and posters and last but by no means least the cartoons pander to their ignorance, credulity and hatred of the foreigner.

They give birth to and fan the flame of their hatred until it reaches at times an ungovernable stage.

I have forwarded in previous dispatches specimen bricks of these so-called proclamations, etc.

I enclose, herewith, 13 cartoons, with duplicates, which are being purposely distributed by some of the literati and foreign hating mandarins.

I have numbered them separately and appended to each grotesque gem a translation of its accompanying Chinese explanatory characters.

These translations read as follows:

1 — General Tung at Yung Town uses strategy against the Western troops. On the 14th of 7th moon the western

5

troops arrived at Yang Tsun.
Their commanding officers ordered
them to erect a bridge across the
river and make an attack upon
the enemy's camp. Generals
Li and Sung having secretly
placed the under mine torpedoes
ordered their soldiers out to different
directions to meet the enemy.
The western troops were badly
beaten and half of them were killed.

2 — The Russian Government is
recruiting by force in Siberia.
The Russians under the name
of protecting their Minister
were in reality trying to seize
Sung Tien fu, the result was
that their troops were surrounded
by our soldiers. Consequently
they were obliged to raise troops
by force (conscription) and by
so doing have placed their whole
country in a state of dissatis-
faction. It is not advisable to
always rely upon the military

6.

strength.

3— Firing upon the Russian men-of-war in Amur river.

On the 18th of 6th moon there were four Russian men-of-war scouting about the Amur river with dangerous intention, but General Shou had detected out their traitorous movements and immediately ordered his soldiers to attack them. The Russians were badly defeated and two of their men-of-war were sunk.

4— The assemblage of the Allied naval forces at Tien Tsin and Taku.

On the 22d of 6th moon after the capture of Taku fort by the Allied Powers, another attempt was made to attack the West fort by the Allied Powers, but, fortunately, General Tung Fook Cheong ordered his soldiers to return the firing and the

7

fight was undecisive. Both sides suffered losses.

5—— The English and French forces have a land battle with the "Boxers." On the 28th of 6th moon the Boxers came out in full force from their nests to have a fight with the English, French and the other Allied forces. General Nip and his officers joined in with the Boxers. The engagement lasted for sometime and it was undecisive.

6—— General Shou attacking the Russian city at the Amur river. A telegram from Vladivostock states that after the commencement of the trouble between China and the Allied Powers, the Russians sent off a large division of troops to the Amur river, with the intention of watching the three Eastern Provinces which form the rear of the Chinese army; but their

8.

traitorous movement were detected out by General Shou, who with the sanction of the Government, took his forces out from Choi Hun Yee and attacked the Russian city named Dut Wah Kuk situated in a place called Kuk Dak Lup Koo.

7 — The foreign troops were badly defeated at Tien Tsin and Pek Chong by Boxers.

8 — Gen. Tung and Kung T training the soldiers in naval and military tactics at Tien Tsin.

9 — The trial and decapitation of the Russian and Japanese spies.

10 — The great battle at Yang Tsun. The three Generals, namely Sung, Tung and Li, who were in command of Yang Tsun ordered 5000 Boxers to the front to meet the Japanese army that represented the van division of the western troops and commenced a severe fighting

9

with losses on both sides, Western officers brought to head quarters as Boxers prisoners, for punishment.

11— General Tung by means of strategy badly defeated the western troops. Taku was unjustly captured by the Western troops.

12— By means of undermine torpedoes in Tien Tsin, General Tung gained a great victory over the western troops.

13— Minister Li personally superintending the army with which General Tung had defeated the foreign troops.

I also enclose another cartoon copies of which were widely distributed among the natives at Shek Lung immediately prior to the wrecking and looting there of the American Presbyterian Chapels and mission stations and the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of Presbyterian converts and the robbery of their money, valuables, furniture, clothing etc.

This cartoon purports to be "an Illustrated

10

news circular" and copies of it sold rapidly at 1 cash each. I mark it Exhibit A. Its translation reads:

A —— On the 10th of 6th moon the "Boxers" living inside and outside of Tien-Tsin city have totally destroyed the Chapels and the houses of the converts by fire. On the night of the 20th Tse Chu Lin was surrounded by "Boxers," a great number of foreigners and converts were either killed or wounded and on the arrival of the foreign troops between 800 to 900 men were rescued. Now the English, Germans, Japanese and other powers have brought large armies and men-of-war to attack Tien Tsin and Taku. H. E. Sung co-operates with the "Boxers" to protect Tien Tsin. In the five northern provinces all the Boxers have to worship,

11

a certain idol and all those who joined them, are even not exceeding thirty years of age and some of them are 26, 11, 12, and even 7 or 8 years old. All from 15 to 18 years of age are able to protect China by means of magic and smokeless powder. Here is a specimen of the lying "news-placards" sold for 1 cash apiece at Hong Kong and its vicinity:

All foreign nations beg for peace. Powers are willing to agree to the ten demands of China.

1 - They are to pay an indemnity of $33,000,000 for guns and ammunitions &c

2 - They are to pay a land tax for all places taken from China

3 - They are to deliver the Reformer Kong Yu Wai.

4 - The various Consuls are to pay a tribute once in every three years.

5 The native Converts belonging to different denominations are

12

forbidden to make trouble.
The rest of the demands will
soon be published.
And this "news circular" sold freely
yesterday on 13th street, Canton, at
1 cash each:
Young boys took up arms,
young girls knew military
tactics are things which have
not been happened for a
thousand years past and the
foreign troops are frightfully
terrified by this. There are
several thousand foreign
soldiers, who are now surrounded
and their provisions will
soon be exhausted so they
cannot hold out much longer.
During this present trouble
8/9th of the soldiers of the seven
foreign nations have been
killed and they will never be
able to succeed in securing the
victory. The above seven foreign
nations intended to beg for peace.

13.

Peking is now in a peaceful and quiet state under the protection of General Jung's soldiers. This is really true news. Sometime ago men went into the villages to sell news, but they were all untrue and unfounded. All those that buy my news are specially requested not to add any false reports in it, as it may cause trouble, for China is now in a peaceful condition.

Although the Proclamations of the Viceroy and other subordinate officials threaten with severe punishment those engaged in the printing and circulation of such incendiary "literature" its vendors continue to dispose of it openly in the streets and in the market places.

I am glad to be able to report that the inhabitants of Kuangsi and Yunnan are, comparatively, peaceful and law-abiding.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

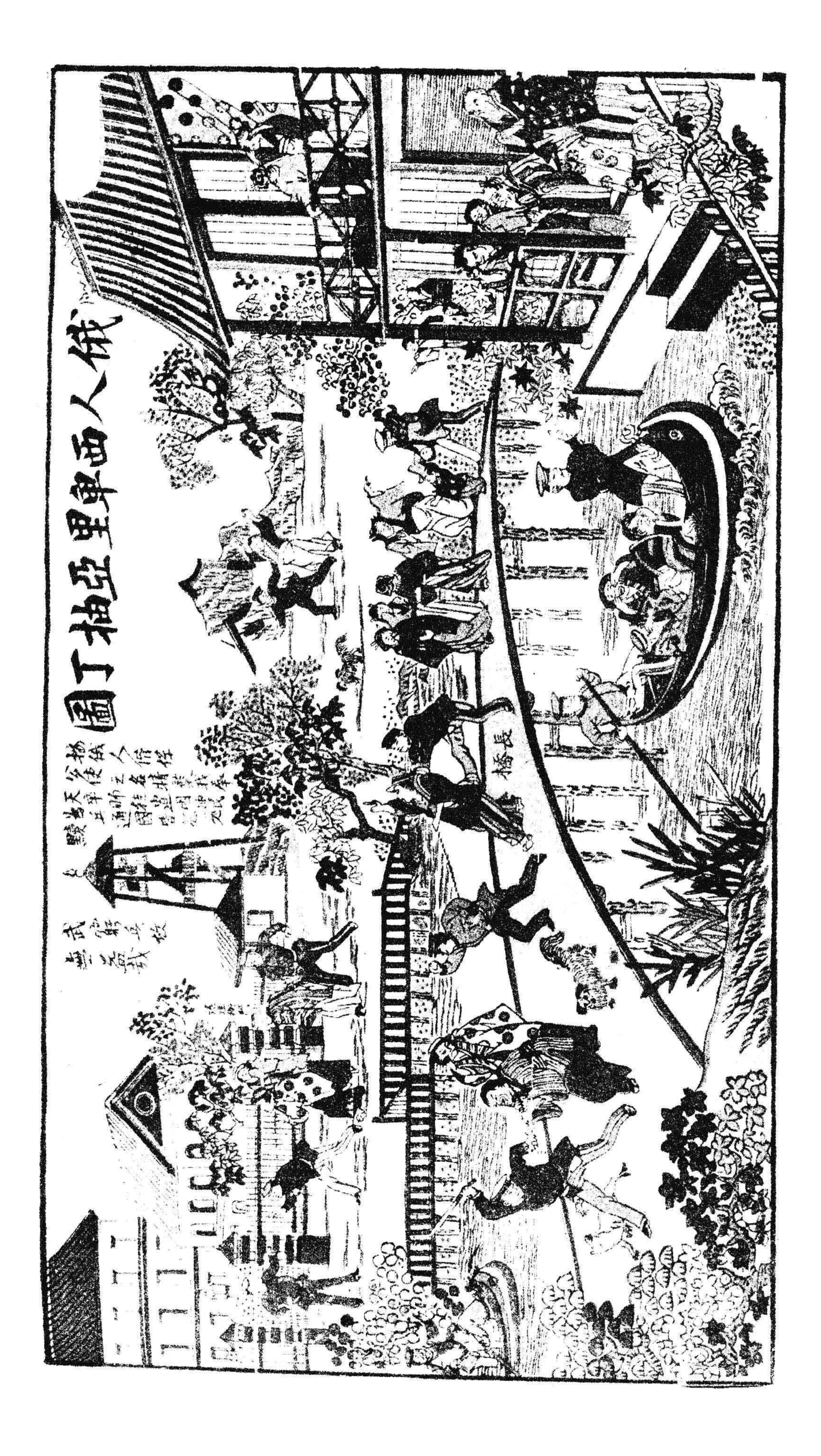
1. General Tung at Yang Tsun uses strategy against the Western troops.

On the 14th of 7th moon the western troops arrived at Yang Tsun. Their commanding officers ordered them to erect a bridge across the river and make an attack upon the enemy's camp. Generals Li and Tung having secretly placed the under mine torpedoes ordered their soldiers out in different directions to meet the enemy. The western troops were badly beaten and half of them were killed.


董軍門楊村設計敵西兵圖

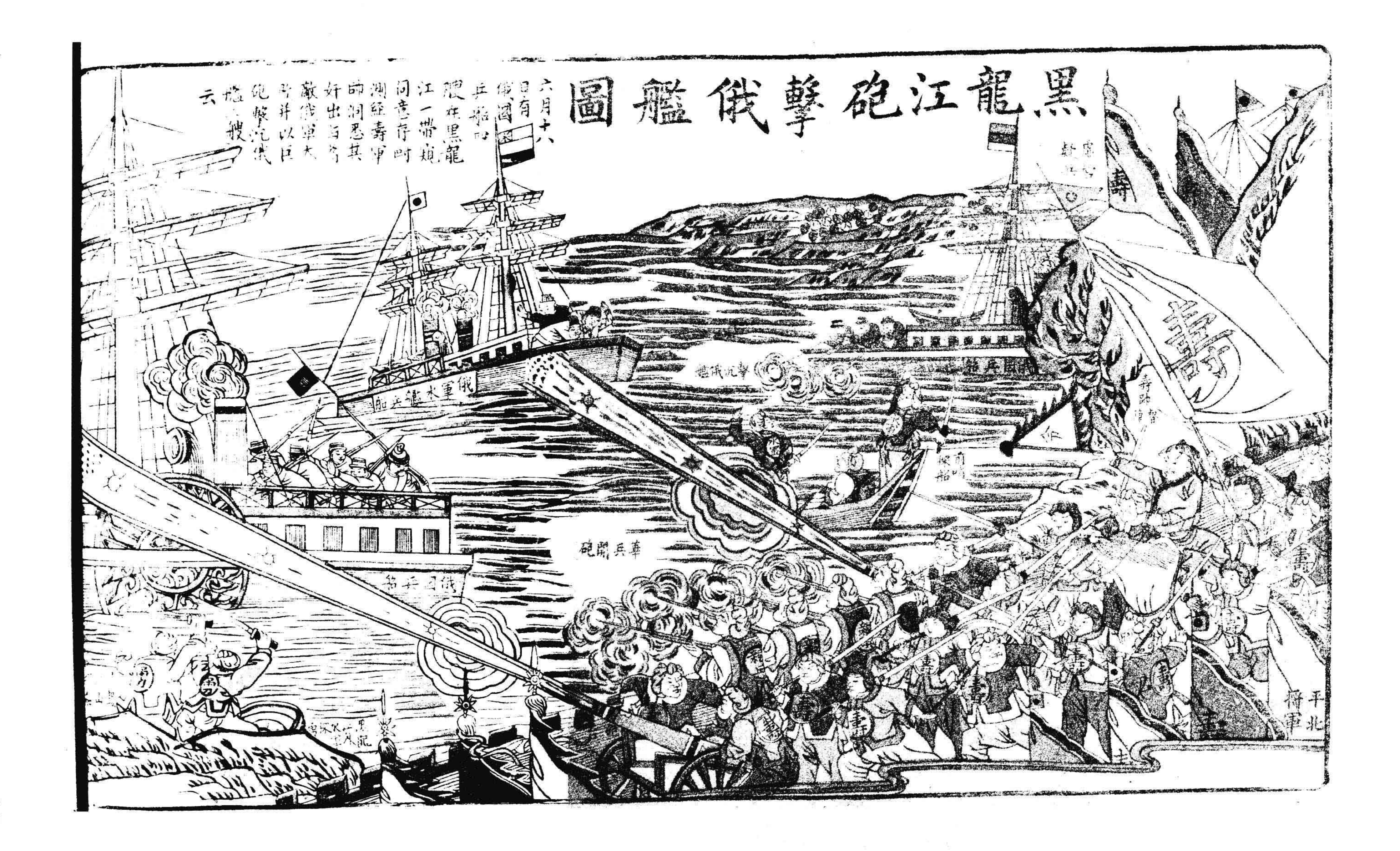
1. The Russian Government is recruiting by force in Siberia.

he Russians under the name of protecting their
inister were in reality trying to seize Tung Tien fu,
he result was that their troops were surrounded by our
ldiers consequently they were obliged to raise troops by
orce (Conscription) and by so doing have placed their
hole country in a state of dissatisfaction. It is not
dvisable to always rely upon the military strength.



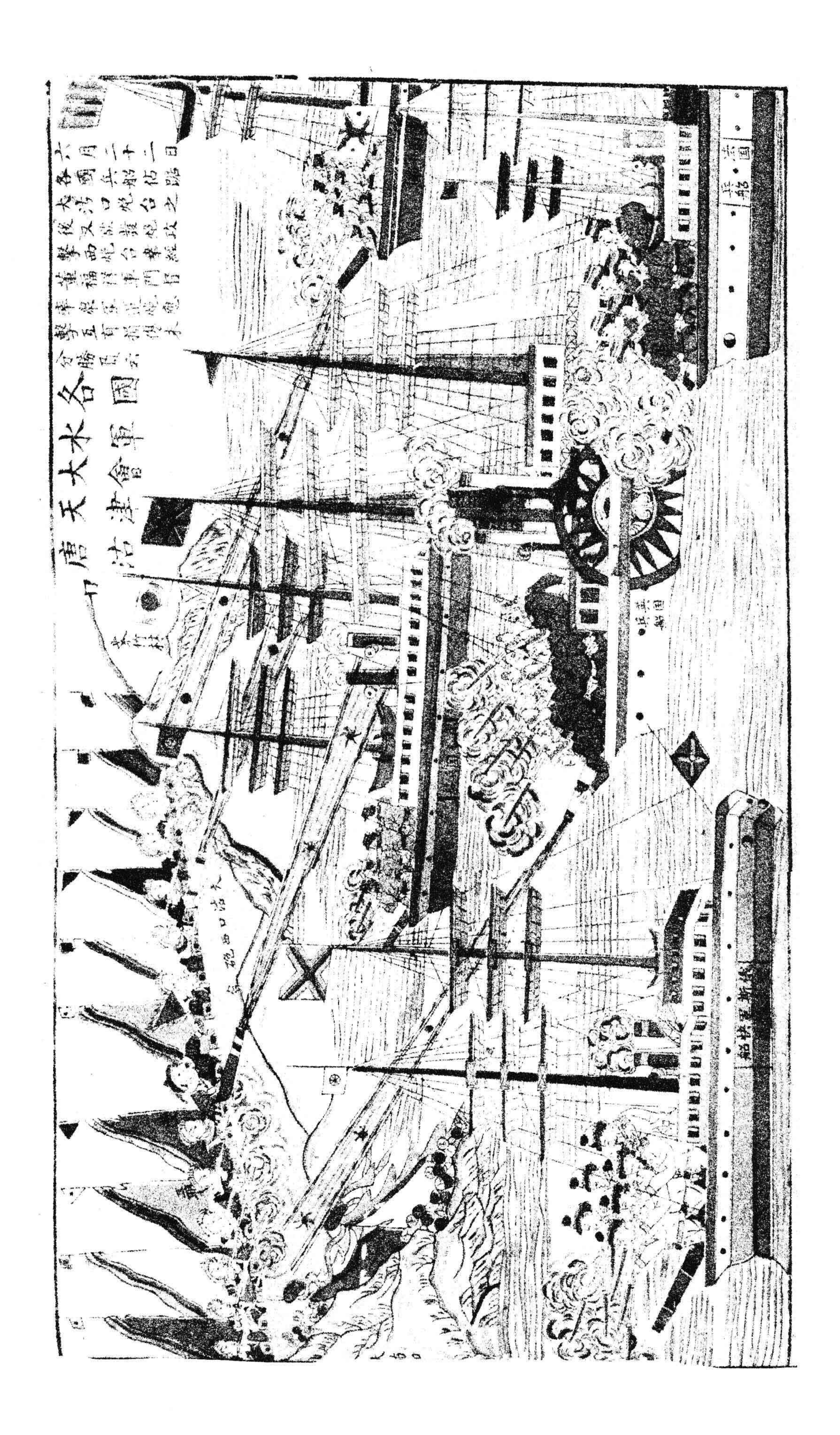
i. Firing upon the Russian men-of-war in Amur river

On the 18th of 6th moon there were four Russian men-of-war cruiting about the Amur river with dangerous intention, but General Shou had detected out their traitorous movements and immediately ordered his soldiers to attack them. The Russians were badly defeated and two of their men-of-war were sunk


黑龍江砲擊俄艦圖
六月十六日有俄國兵船兩艘在黑龍江一帶窺伺意存叵測經壽軍門洞悉其奸出其不意併以巨砲擊沈俄艦一艘云
俄軍水龍兵船
擊沉俄艦
華兵開砲
俄國兵船

## 4. The assemblage of the Allied naval forces at Tin Tsin and Taku.

On the 22nd of 6th moon after the capture of Taku fort by the Allied Powers, another attempt was made to attack the West fort by the Allied Powers, but, fortunately, General Tung Fook Cheong ordered his soldiers to return the firing, and the fight was undecisive. Both sides suffered losses.


各國水軍大會天津唐沽

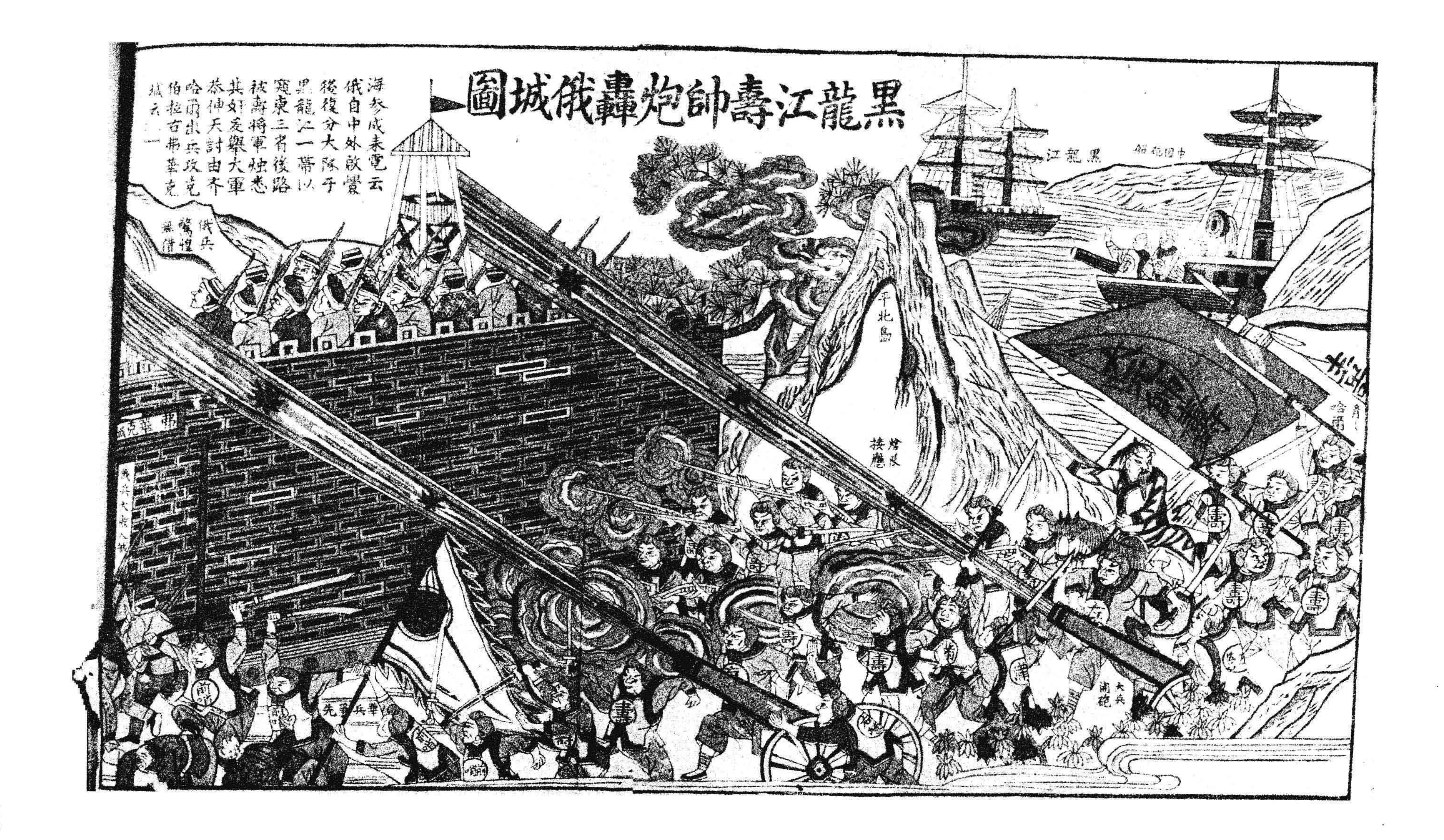
— The English and French forces have a land battle with the "Boxers"

On the 28th of 6th moon the Boxers came out in full force from their nests to have a fight with the English, French and the other Allied forces. General Nip and his officers joined in with the Boxers. The engagement lasted for sometime and it was undecisive.


英法陸軍與團民鏖戰圖
英法各国大兵
两軍对陣大战
義和童子軍

16 — General Shou attacking the Russian city at the Amur river.

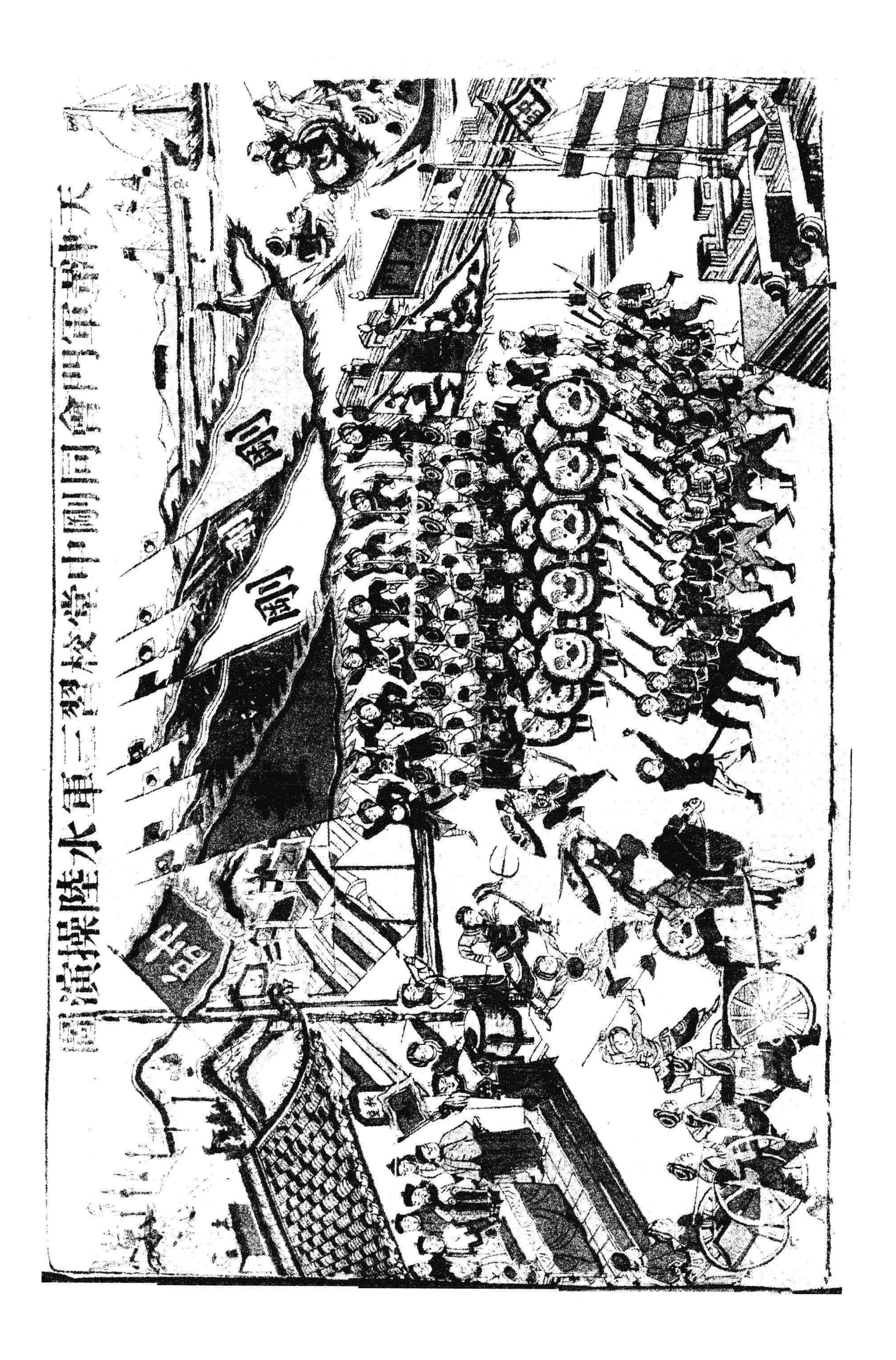
A telegram from Vladivostock states that after the commencement of the trouble between China and the Allied Powers, the Russians sent off a large division of troops to the Amur river, with the intention of watching the three Eastern Provinces which form the rear of the Chinese army; but their traitorous movement were detected out by General Shou, who with the sanction of the Government, took his forces out from Choi Hai Yee and attacked the Russian city named Fut Wah Kuk situated in a place called Kuk Pak Lup Koo.


黑龍江壽帥炮轟俄城圖
黑龍江
平北島

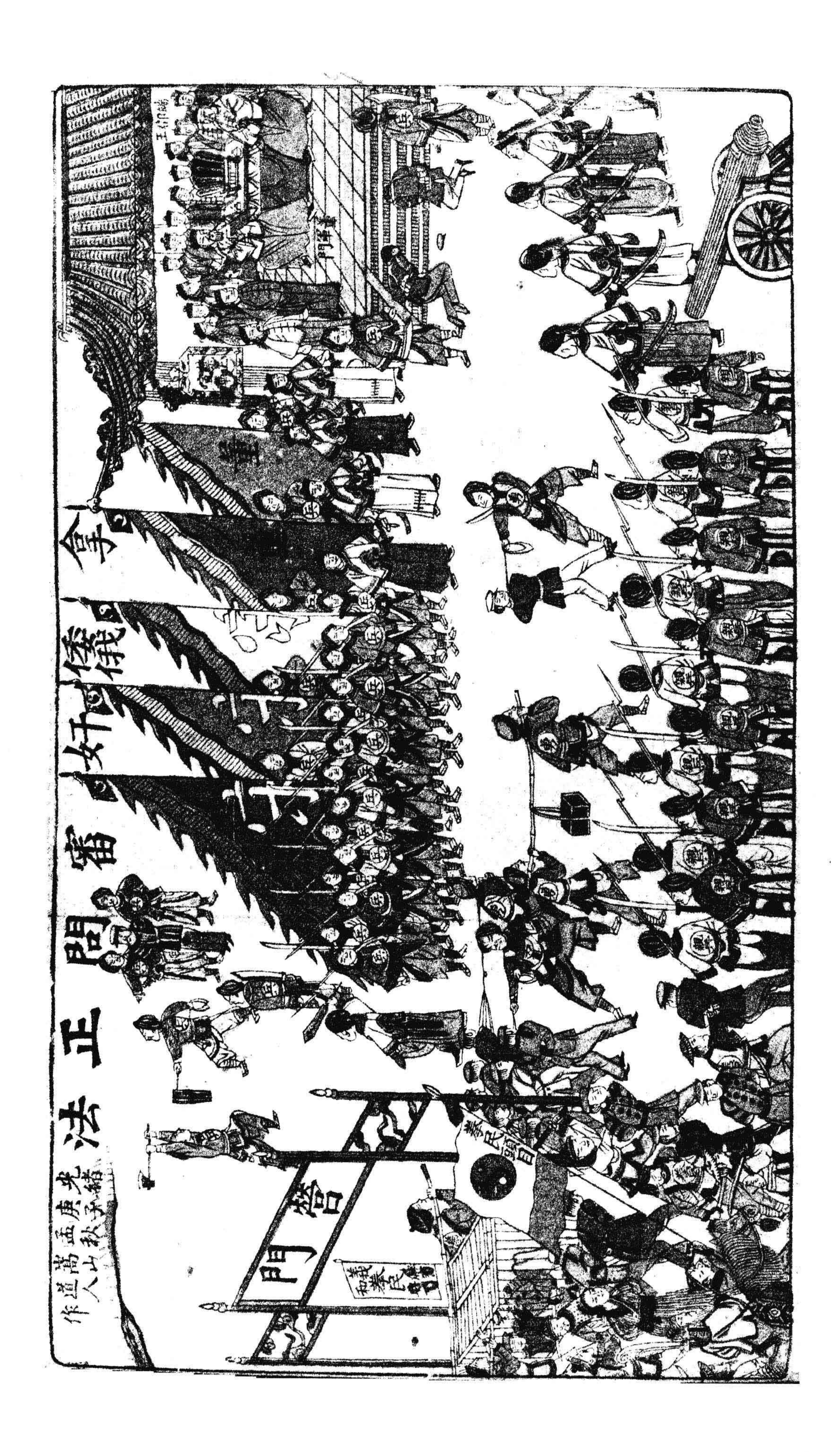
7 — The foreign troops* were badly defeated at Tien Tsin and Pek Chong by Boxers.


天津北倉義和團民大破洋兵

8 — Gen. Dung and Kung I training the soldiers in naval and military tactics at Tien Tsin.

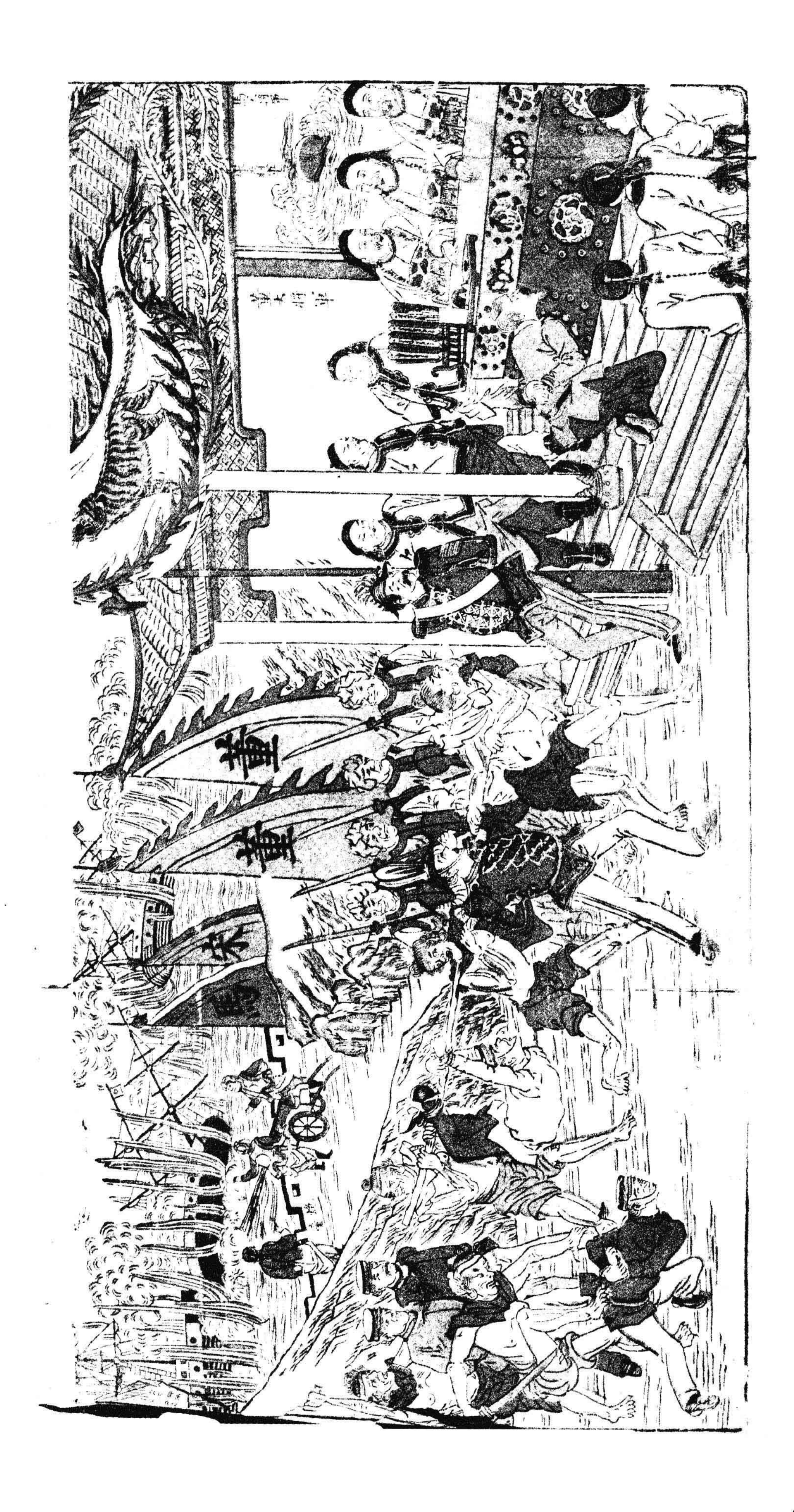


— The trial and decapitation of the Russian and Japanese spies.

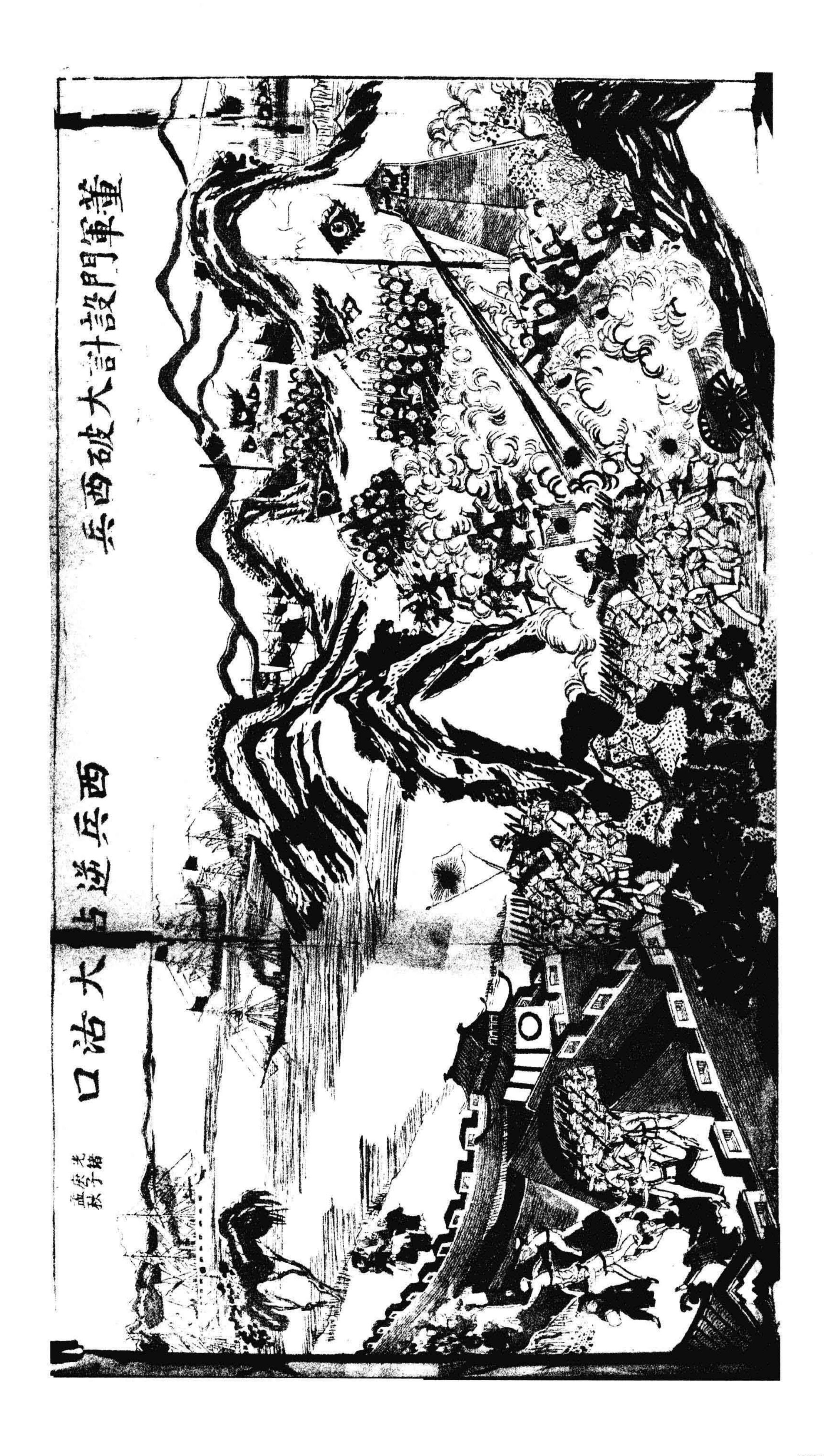


10 —— The great battle at Yang Tsun.

The three Generals, namely Sung, Tung and Li, who were in command of Yang Tsung ordered 5000 Boxers to the front to meet the Japanese army that represented the van division of the western troops and commenced a severe fighting with losses on both sides, Western officers brought to head quarters as Boxers prisoners, for punishment.



11 — General Tung by means of strategy badly defeated the western troops. Taku was unjustly captured by the western troops.


董軍門設計大破西兵
西兵逆与大沽口

12— By means of under mine torpedoes in Tien Tsin, General Tung gained a great victory over the western troops.

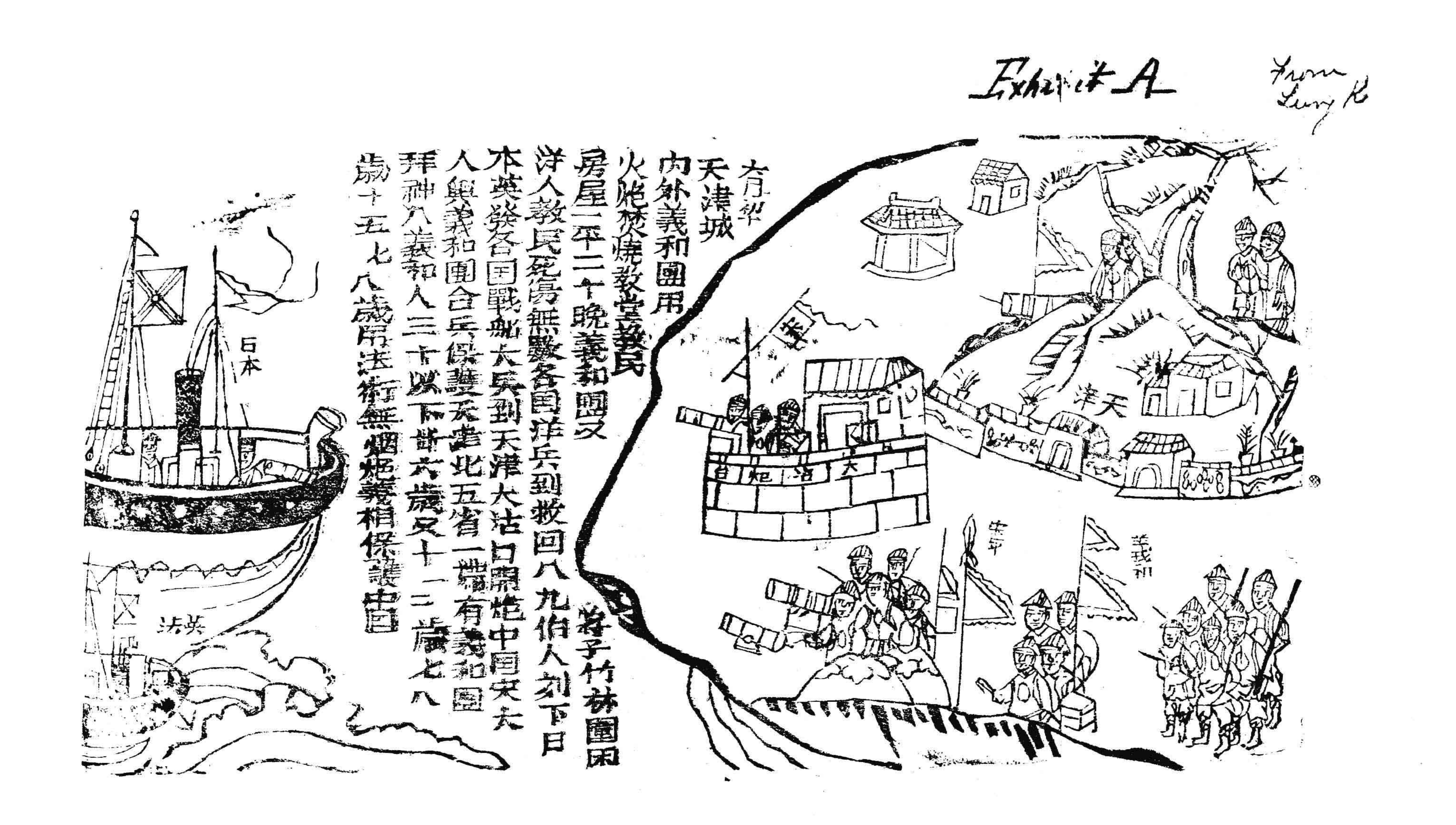

天津城伏埋地雷董軍門大勝西兵圖

Minister Li personally superintending the army with which General Tung had defeated the foreign troops.


李欽差督陣 宋營保大破外兵
李大元帥

**[Exh]ibit A.**

On the 10th of 6th moon the "Boxers" living inside and outside of Tientsin City have totally destroyed the Chapels and the houses of the converts by fire.
On the night of the 20th Tse Chu Lin was surrounded by "Boxers", a great number of foreigners and converts were either killed or wounded and on the arrival of the foreign troops between 800 to 900 men were rescued.
Now the English, Germans, Japanese and other powers have brought large armies and men of war to attack Tientsin and Taku.
H. E. Sheng co-operated with the "Boxers" to protect Tientsin.
In the five northern provinces all the Boxers have to worship a certain idol and all those who joined them are men not exceeding thirty years of age and some of them are 26, 11, 12, and even 7 or 8 years old. all from 15 to 18 years of age are able to protect China by means of magic and smokeless powder.


Exhibit A
六月初
天津城
内外義和團用
火炮焚燒教堂殺民
房屋二平二十晚義和團又
洋人教民死傷無數各國洋兵到救回八九伯人刻下日
本英發各国戰船大兵到天津大沽口開炮中国兵大
人與義和團合兵保護天津北五省一帶有義和團
拜神八義和人三十以下廿六歲又十二三歲七八
歲十五七八歲閑法術無烟炮義相保護中國
將子竹林圍困
日本
英
法
天津
大沽炮台

Cons Bureau
Copy to ... 11 Govt
Conform

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

2 em.

From Canton

Oct 13, 1900.

Received 9.18 A M.

Secy State,

Washn.

Confirmed. Oct. 15, 1900.

Rebels occupy Hwichow near Canton French gunboats cooperating Viceroy

McWade

OCT 13 1900

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

5 Mc

From

Oct 13 1900.

Received 12^30 P M.

D S Of

Cable office N Y says
from Gibraltar Our 2
today Sec State read
French Gunboats Cooperating
Check 12 words

W U

From McWade
Canton

Cons Bureau

No. 51.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 15th 1900.



Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. by tel. from President & War. Nov. 30, 1900. 5 copies to Mr. Adee

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No. 50, confirming telegrams despatched on the 8th and 13th instants, &c: &c:

No. 51

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China October 15th 1900.

Honorable D. J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 50 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

In consequence of information received through a reliable source I cabled to the State Department, on October 8th 1900, as follows:

"Secstate Washington
Five thousand Triads antimanchu led by Yang and Sunwen in rebellion defeated Imperial troops occupy Shawan other places between Mirsbay and Deepbay moving southward natives reinforcing. Tak orders today admiral Ho General Tung oppose them. French German warships here troubled.
McWade",

Yang is a Cantonese and a notorious pirate whose depredations have been confined to the East and West Rivers.

Sun Wen is also a Cantonese and is a medical man of some ability. He studied medicine and surgery in Hong-Kong where he graduated. Five years ago he started a rebellion in Kwangtung and was defeated by Viceroy Tan's troops, after which he fled to Europe.

He returned to Japan about a year later and joined forces with Kang-Yu-wei, the Anti-Manchu Reformer.

The rebels carry flags on which are inscribed "Kang" (Kang-yu-wei) and "Chang Mou" (Long Hair).

It is currently reported among the Chinese and others that they do not loot but pay readily for whatever food, clothing, etc. they receive from the natives of the cities and villages in which they are quartered or which they have captured.

This is done to ingratiate themselves with the people so that their ranks will be quickly re-inforced wherever

they

they go.

Up to this date they have not interfered either with foreigners or with Christian converts. In fact it is related that when they met a German missionary who affrighted at their arrival at Shawan was trying to escape they told him to remain, that they would protect him and all foreigners and that their sole object is the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty.

Their distinctive badge is a red band or ribbon tied around the head and, they are armed with modern repeating rifles and are fairly well-drilled.

Acting Viceroy Tak sent against them Admiral Ho, from Fu Men, mouth of the Pearl River, with 4000 men and General Tung, from Fu-Chu-Fu, on the East River, with 2000 men.

The major part of these troops were sent from the Bogue Forts, where Kung Hsin Chan the Viceroy's confidential secretary, informs me there are now about 20.000 soldiers. Engagements followed between

the

the rebels and the Imperial braves and resulted invariably in favor of the former.

In one place they ambushed and defeated a large body of Imperial soldiers, — taking over 200 of them prisoners. Of this number they immediately beheaded about 40.

Hearing, through German and Chinese sources on October 11th 1900 that the rebels had captured Po Lo, I communicated at once with the Viceroy and received in reply a dispatch saying:

"With reference to the rebels according the information received yesterday there are some fightings in the Kwei-Shen District. The capture of Po-Lo is not true.

Kung Hsin Chan"

On the following morning I learned that the rebels were still victorious and gaining strenght daily, the natives of the villages and near-by-towns joining their ranks in large numbers, being tempted thereto by offers of $4 to $6 monthly pay.

There are few, indeed, of the villages in

in that locality whose inhabitants are not ripe for rebellion at all times.

I sent the facts which I had received to the Viceroy and asked him for a statement thereon. That afternoon I received the following reply:

Viceroy's Yamen
Canton 12th October 1900

My Dear Mr. McWade

"In reply to your note I beg to say that the informations you got are not true, the insurgents are still in the villages and being defeated by Imperial troops day before yesterday. So to is alright. I will come & see you to have a long talk this afternoon.

Yours very truly
Kung Hsin Chan"

Before Mr. Kung's arrival I heard that the rebels had advanced as far as Weichow (Hui Chow, in Mandarin). A well-to-do Chinaman received, during the early morning, a letter from one of his relatives at Weichow giving the following information:-

"That

"That the City of Weichow is in revolution, and the rebels do not destroy or loot mission houses etc. as their intentions are against the present government or dynasty, and they will do their utmost to overthrow it; That 60 Imperial soldiers were killed in the revolt and the remainder fled. That special Emmissaries have been sent to Tongkoon (the adjoining district) to induce the inhabitants there to rise and join them; and their intentions are to conquer Tongkoon, then march over the adjoining district, San Tong and from there the people are also expected to join them and enter Canton. If successful they intend to follow the same route to the adjoining district Fatshan, and thence to Kwangsi."

During his visit Mr Kung insisted that the rebels had been dispersed and laughed at the suggestion of Weichow being in danger or of the rebels having any sympathizers in Tongkoon.

Before he left the Consulate I was able however to inform him that on

the

the previous evening, Oct. 11th 1900, a serious riot had occurred in Tong-Koon, whereupon he told me that "a large number of Imperial troops have been dispatched to San-Tong to reinforce the local troops there and to disperse the rebels."

He also admitted that the Prefect of Tungkiang who had fled from Sanon to Canton had left the Viceroy's Yamen for his home, "accompanied by a large body of troops".

On October 13th 1900. I received the following communication:

Canton Oct. 13th 1900

Honorable R. M. McWade
U.S. Consul.

I have the honor to inform you that a telegram from Hui Chau dated the night of the 15th 8th intercalary moon, stating that a rebellion broke out early in that morning number-ing 8000 men, about 40 to 50 miles from Hui Chau city. The reason I did not inform you of this news before was that I heard that the

soldiers,

soldiers had attacked and dispersed them. Subsequently I heard that the rebels out numbered the soldiers and the result was the soldiers were badly beaten and the rebels became more fierce and bolder. I also heard that their intentions are to attack Canton from Tsang Sing district for the purpose of killing all the officials and to rob the treasury as well as to persecute all the foreigners and missionaries. If Acting Viceroy Tak does not order a strong army to have them put down at once, I fear the same fate will happen in the South as it occurred up North. I specially send you this information, requesting you to keep a strict look out.

Yours most respectfully
Leung Yuen King

Mr. King is very wealthy, and is known here as an "American Chinaman". He is an American citizen, has large interests in opium, and silk, and is engaged in extensive mining operations. I have

always

always found him thoroughly reliable.

On the afternoon of that day I learned that Hui chow had been taken and thereupon cabled as follows to the State Department, sending, as usual, a similar cablegram to the Hon. John Goodnow U.S. Consul General, Shanghai:

"Secstate Washington.

Rebels occupy Huichow near Canton. French gunboats cooperating Viceroy

McWade"

Shortly after sending that cablegram I received a "confidential" message from the Viceroy's Yamen asking me to keep secret the rebels' success".

That night I received the following from H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak, purporting to be a telegraphed report to him from the scene of the disturbances:

"A telegram from Ting Man Lum and Prefect Shum Chuen Ye to H.E. Acting-Viceroy Tak dated the 18th and 19th 8th inter. moon at midnight stating that the military official Mok Sien Chek and the magistrate named

Cheng

Heung of Hui Chow district after having made an attack and dispersed the rebels, found out that a body of them hidden in Tut Tse Nop and Bak Shin Chue. On the 16th inst two Companies of soldiers under the names of Shea and Chit respectively were sent to the above places, and also a body of soldiers stationed in Mong Ta was ordered to co-operate and together with the aid of the village watchmen made an attack and defeated the rebels. After their defeat they ran back to Sun Shui and Sam Chow and dared not make another stand against the soldiers, but are hiding themselves in the cities. Three spies were captured by the soldiers, and on trial they reported that Cheng Se Leung was instructed by the reformer Kong to induce the ruffians of the Wong, Ho and Lui Clans to break out with full force from Nam Shan, Yun Cho and Sam Chow and that the reformers Cheng and Kong are now in Hong Kong.

We

We beg Your Excellency to decide whether it is proper or not to inform H. E. the Governor of Hongkong to have them arrested for punishment. Mok Sien Chik and magistrate Cheng after dispersing the rebels, they both went to Hui Chow. On the 17th inst. Mok Sien Chik was instructed to go back to Yamen. Three squads of troops were assigned from Shek Lung to cross the Aop Chai and to be stationed there about for the purpose of preserving order and attacking the enemy should they appear and also a body trained soldiers to be stationed in Pok Law district for guarding and protecting the localities. Now the spirits of the rebels are somewhat slacken, when all the forces arrive then we will immediately have them exterminated. Kindly not to worry yourself over this matter."

I feel that it is almost needless to say to you that the foregoing "telegram" was clearly fabricated at the Viceroy's Yamen.

Monsieur Charles Harbonin,

the

the French Consul has sent two small gunboats up the East River and instructed their Commanders to co-operate with the authorities if necessary, in the preservation of the peace, and the protection of the missionaries' lives and property."

Out of the ten District Cities in the prefecture of Weichow eight are in the hands of the rebels.

That prefecture is a stronghold of the celebrated Triad Society, which many men have been compelled to join, simply as a means of saving their lives and property.

A series of uprisings of a minor nature on the borders of Macao have been speedily suppressed by the Portuguese authorities of that Colony, who are thoroughly alive to the exigencies of the present situation and are amply prepared to cope with them.

Captain Lew Buck (pronounced Lee Bow) of the S.S. "Fu So" Imperial Chinese Navy, landed fifty (50) rapid firing guns at the Bogue Forts on October 12th

12th 1900. Captain Beak is Li Hung Chang's favorite naval officer, and acts almost solely under his orders.

Commander Thomas C. McLean of the U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria has notified me that he had received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Remey instructing him to sail hence for Hongkong en route for Cavite.

Commander McLean also informed me that the U.S.S. "Marietta" has been ordered here.

The "Marietta's" presence at Amoy, where she is now, is, I feel, badly needed.

As Canton is the key to the Southern situation and is the most important treaty port in China I felt that it was a mistake to transfer the "Austria" at this time.

Her commander is thoroughly posted on the strategic points in this locality and all the commanders of the war-ships, French (4) German (2), and English (1) gunboats here are acting

under

under him with unanimity and the best of good feeling.

We may have an uprising any day and a new man, however able and courageous, would not be as well-equipped.

With these facts in my mind I wrote and telegraphed to Rear Admiral Dewey several times urging him to permit the "Austria" to remain, respectfully suggesting that the "Marietta" was still needed at Amoy, and adding that the exigencies of our condition might at an early date, require more than one American gunboat at Canton.

That I have not received any reply to my communications arises, I feel satisfied, from the fact that the Rear Admiral is exceedingly busy and not through any intentional discourtesy on his part.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

Cons. Bureau

No. 52.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 15th 1900.



Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. by form.
To President & Secy.
Nov. 30. 1900.
5 copies to Mr. Adee.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No. 51, Copies of translation of Bogus proclamation & magistrate's proclamation, &c &c: and the desecration of graves, &c.

No. 52.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 15th 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 51 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

The reports of outrageous attacks on Chapels, Mission Stations, and the dwellings of Christian Converts are daily on the increase, and the aggregate amount of damages to be paid by the authorities is now a considerable sum. Although instances of the converts having been brutally beaten are many fortunately no lives have yet been taken either in Kwang Tung, Kwang Si, or Yunnan. As I have already stated in previous dispatches these outrages are mainly instigated by the literati with the aid of dangerous placards and bogus proclamations like the following, which has been extensively posted and circulated in the Hoi Ping District:

"The Boxers are at strife with the converts and the men of the western ocean determined to fight (China). How fortunate! great have been our triumphs. These converts relying on the power of foreigners to help them have failed to do their duty and acted most irregularly and thereby been the cause of great trouble. Because of this men regard them with bitter hatred. This Proclamation is to inform you people, gentry, merchants, soldiers and all classes that the converts are to be slain, their churches to be burned with fire, and all their money and goods to be given up to the government. Nothing must be kept back. If any of the gentry or elders undertake to protect the converts let alike punishment be meted out to them. Care must be taken not to molest good people. Those who disobey this order will also come under condemnation. Distinguish clearly between those who are followers of the strange doctrine and those who are not, what grounds belong

No. 3.

to the Churches and what not.
Let the soldiers, the braves, and the
villagers arrest the converts, beat
them with the utmost severity and
bring them to justice. No mercy
is to be shown. Let all obey! "
(Counterfeits of the Nai Ping Mandarin's name
and official seal were affixed to that document,
which, by the way, was not printed. Judging by
the quantity posted on the walls &c; it is evident
that quite a number of persons must have
been at work on it.

Placards similar in their general make-up
were posted in Tatolan but the four magistrates,
in that district, two Civil and two military
acted with commendable promptitude in having
them torn down. These Magistrates immediately
afterwards issued a proclamation which I here
quote:

"In the north the Boxers terrible
things have done.
The converts must be protected.
And in no way molested.
In other places quarrels have been
raised with the converts;

We hear already serious retribu-
tion has followed.
Now our people of Tatshan
Do your duty and be at peace.
Those who are guilty of spreading
rumours and causing trouble
Certainly will be punished.
We earnestly entreat you to understand
And each with trembling awe to obey."

The 15th day of the intercalary 8th moon was not observed by the Chinese in Canton as "the moon festival", as it was last month, because the Ming dynasty lost its empire on this same day to the Manchus. As uprisings were feared on that day Acting Viceroy Tak ordered a strict watch to be kept and mounted military, preceded by trumpeters blowing vigorously, patrolled the streets, during the day and until after midnight.

The division of labor here is strongly marked, much more so than in almost any other section of the three Provinces, and is so strictly observed that it led, two days ago, to a serious affray resulting in the death of four of the participants. A shoemaker is not permitted to make a whole pair of shoes; he makes the upper part of them, and then

5.

sends them to another shop to be heeled and soled. Between some men engaged in both branches of the boot-trade a quarrel took place over an attempt by one shop to make counterfeit several pairs of shoes. Knives were drawn and at the end of the row it was found that four men had been killed and eight or nine badly wounded.

Piracy on the East and West Rivers continues unabated. The last case occurred on October 14th 1900. The "Nam Chau", a large steam-launch flying the French flag, and plying between Hongkong and Kumchukmau, with a crew of 18 men and boys, was attacked near Mong Chau: Two of her crew were killed by the pirates who succeeded in escaping in a junk with 14 boxes of specie amounting to $32,000.

The Protestant Cemetery beside the Macao Fort, a short distance from Canton was desecrated on October 12th by some of the new soldiers—raw levies—attacked the Fort. This graveyard is known amongst the Chinese as "the Foreign Cemetery"; and in it foreigners of all denominations are interred. Of our nationals U. S. Consul Chenowett, U. S. Vice-Consul Nye, and six men-of-war sailors lie there, the last interment being that of

Hugh Mullen, Roman Catholic, Yeoman of the 2nd Class, of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria", who died of gastritis on Septr 29th 1900, and was buried on the following day. In China the desecration of a grave is regarded as an atrocious crime and those guilty of it suffer death, and their relatives are frequently punished with confiscation of their property and imprisonment. When H.E. Acting Viceroy Tak was formally notified of the occurrence he ordered Lieutenant General Mak to investigate it. Immediately after receiving the latter's report thereon H.E. ordered the soldiers to be punished "to the full extent of the law", the Commander of the fort to pay all the cost of repairing the defaced tomb-stones, &c: and the said Commander and his petty officers to be dismissed.

Bishop Chausse, Prefect Apostolic for the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Kwangtung died on the 12th inst. of paralytic shocks caused by the frequent bad tidings of attacks on his missionaries and their converts. He resided in a spacious two-storey house adjoining the Cathedral, which is one of the most imposing edifices in Canton and is situated in the heart of the city.

7.

At Kuen Chuk eight of the ringleaders in the attacks on the Mission Chapels, English and French, have been beheaded by the order of the Mandarins. Orders have also been issued for the decapitation of six ringleaders on the American Presbyterian and French Catholic Churches, and Converts' dwellings in Shek Lung. The Chapels, residences of the converts at Kuen Chuk and at Shek Lung were destroyed and their contents looted, the converts and native preachers barely escaping with their lives. Many of the natives were well-to-do, some of them having shops and factories, with stock, &c: ranging in value from $20,000 to $5,000. When they fled to Canton they were absolutely destitute.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Canton

Cons Bureau
11 Govt



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Canton

Oct 16, 1900.

Received 9:46 A.M.

Sec State,

Wash.

Confirmed.
Oct. 18, 1900.

Imperial troops retaken Huichow rebels defeated dispersed Eastwards

McWade

No. 53.

Cons Bureau
Ack to Secretary
Navy
Consular Bureau
noted

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Octr 16th 1900.



Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Copies to
Navy &
Belfast.
Ackd by
form
Nov 30
1900

Subject:

re Death of Hugh Mullen,

2nd Yeoman of U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria".

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Report from Comdr McLean,

and newspaper clipping re burial of deceased

seaman.

No. 53.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 16th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Report received from Captain T. C. McLean, re death of Hugh Mullen, 2nd Yeoman of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria", on September 29th at Canton, China, and a Newspaper clipping from the "Hongkong Daily Press" of October 3rd 1900, in reference to the burial of the deceased seaman.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.

Enclosures.

1. Report from Capt McLean.

2. Clipping from Newspaper.

Enclosure No. 1.

Copy:

No. 104.

U. S. S. "Don Juan de Austria",
Canton, China, 30th Sept. 1900.

Sir:

I request that you will place on record at the Consulate the facts of the death and burial of the late Hugh Mullen, a naturalized citizen of the United States, as follows:

Name — Hugh Mullen, Yeoman 2nd Class, U. S. N.
Died, 10.55 P. M. Sept 29th 1900, Disease — Gastro-Enteritis,
Buried, on Sunday Sept 30th in the Foreign Cemetery, opposite Macao Fort,
Born in Ireland, Jan 26, 1861. First enlisted Augt 20, 1881.
Present Enlistment, Dec 17, 1898, on the U. S. S. Vermont,
Residence at date of present Enlistment, New York, N. Y.
Nearest relative, James Mullen, (father).
Address: - Cooktown, Tyrone County, Ireland.

Respectfully,
J. O. McLean,
Comdr. Com'dg.

Mr. Robert McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton, China.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA, 1900

Enclosure No. 2. Despatch No. 53, Octr 16. 1900.

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# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, October 3rd, 1900

AN AMERICAN FUNERAL.

On Sunday afternoon the remains of Hugh Mullen, of the U.S.S. *Don Juan d'Austria*, who died on Saturday, the 29th ult., of gastritis, after an illness of several days, were buried at the Public Cemetery near the Macao Fort. The deceased was an Irish-American Roman Catholic, and at the special request of Consul McWade two French priests and four Chinese clerical assistants performed the requiem service on board the ship and at the grave. The Lieut. Commander of H.I.G.M.S. *Luchs* and a party of marines attended the service on board the ship, as well as an escort from the Shameen Guard, under a Chinese officer specially sent by H.E. the Acting Viceroy as a mark of respect to the dead and a tribute to the American nation.

Copies sent, informally to Mr. Cortelyou, Secy of War, Secy Navy, Adj. Genl.

Ans'd 511.

Consular Bureau

U. S. ... State
OCT 29 1900
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 20th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. by form Dec. 18, 1900.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY
DEC 3 1900

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No. 52, enclosing an Original Placard & 6 Copies of Colored Lithographic Map of present Crisis &c: &c:



No. 54

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China October 20th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 52 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

The following is another of the dangerous and misleading placards that are posted in the market-places and at the corners of streets and wherever the idle and vicious usually assemble in large numbers for the purpose of inciting the people to attack the foreigners and converts, destroy chapels etc.

This placard was torn down by a Christian convert from the side wall in a market place in Shui-Tung:

The reported victory by the foreigners, spread by the converts are false.

There is no convert who does not wish the foreigners victorious.

The heaven and earth will not allow

allow the converts to remain un-punished. Is it not shameful for them to boast about such victories? The converts are a set of wolves and their hearts are those poisonous snakes and they vex the anger of the gods as well as the people. The Government has been very kind in giving them all protections, but they do not realize its goodness, and if a punishment be inflicted upon them by slicing their skins and cutting their bones to pieces it will still be unsufficient to atone for their crimes. The chief object of their joining the missions is to obtain protection and to take advantage of people; but they did not think of the misery and baseness they have brought upon themselves by permitting their wives to have intercourse with the red-haired devils. During the recent engagement in Peking the whole of the

the foreign armies were nearly
killed several times, the true
evidence of which has been seen
constantly in the Imperial
Decrees and it is well known to
natives as well as to foreigners.
A great number of defeated
foreign soldiers were brought back
to the Hong-Kong Hospital either
without arms or without legs and
that is also known to the world,
and yet the Converts are trying
to deceive the people. With re-
gard to their wives and daughters
sleeping with foreigners, this is
a shame and baseness on their
part, for it brings disgrace to the
Government. Now the commander-
in-Chief Li Gorm is a man of
ample ability, his military talent
and strategy are equal to that of
Chu Got Woo Han, so why should
we take any notice of the Allied
13 nations, when we are able to
stand against the Combined forces
of

of the whole world? You will see by the 10th that so many of your converts will be killed that there will be no place to bury your dead bodies. We have heard lately with our ears and seen with our eyes that all the Chapels have been destroyed and quite a number of converts were killed in the Kwang Chow prefecture. On the 1st day of the present moon while tearing down a Chapel in Hong Moon, a lieutenant came with soldiers for the purpose of suppressing the people but the natives resisted and as a consequence three men were arrested and brought up before the Sun Ui magistrate. A large crowd of people immediately rushed into the district Court and made a great row about the arrest and demanded the said magistrate to release the prisoners. He was so frightened that he at once gave orders for

for their release. They also demanded from the magistrate $2 for each man to buy fire crackers, which were handed to them to settle the matter. The above did truly happen, therefore we can do what we like destroying Chapels etc. etc. and nothing will happen to us.

I send the original also, just as it was torn from the wall.

In striking contrast to the foregoing is the manifesto sent out by the rebels, followers of Kang Yu Wei, concerning whose movements I have already cabled and written to the State Department at length.

This manifesto was sent out from the immediate vicinity of the Kowloon Hinterland where the rebels first raised their standards, prior to which they performed a number of ceremonies and, invoking "the spirits of the flags", offered roasted pigs as a sacrifice to them.

In both cases, the placard and the manifesto are the work of the literati; who

who have arrayed themselves, according to their alleged patriotic instincts either with or against the mandarinate.

Here is the manifesto:

Heroes now are coming forth,
And everywhere works of —
righteousness doing —
In accordance with instructions
This proclamation is issued
To give peace to your villages.
Do not forget that the Middle Kingdom
In former times was a mighty country.
Broad was the territory and abundant was its store;
The people swarmed and great was her power.
How can we endure so great disgrace
And falsely bear a glorious name?
The great has become small and the small great,
And foreign powers our lands divide.
Avaricious magistrates and corrupt officials,
With hearts like unto tigers and wolves,
Regard the people as fish and flesh
And by oppressive laws entangle them.

There

There are the two classes of mandarins,
military and civil.
One fears death and the other desires bribes.
They divide up the country and pay
indemnities.
Year after year it is the same.
China having united herself with
discord is involved with every country
And soldiers are sent to repress
(the lawlessness).
Tientsin and Taku are already
gone and Peking too is lost.
Heaven has called her (China's) soul away
And miseries and calamities are increased.
Kwang Sü having no power to
protect (China)
Has fled to a distant place.
Who can endure distress so great?
Covetous mandarins do not repent,
And wickedness becomes more apparent,
For every business (mandarinic)
money is demanded.
Like madmen they devour the people.
Cases of oppression are neglected
and the country is destroyed.

To

To reckon them all is an impossibility.
The people endure hardship and tyranny.
And when will peace return?
The country by barbarians is cut up.
The misery is long past endurance.
It is that the land may gain the light
That heroes everywhere now rise,
And all men send forth the soldiers
of righteousness,
Who with undaunted valour fight.
Moreover my people
It is necessary that you do not fear.
A great army will enter your borders
Removing all oppression and giving
peace to all good men.
Those who disobey must die.
Repentance then will come too late.
(The power to) rebuke lies with the elders
Those who obey will be blessed.
Of the people the literati are the guides.
Farmers, workmen, merchants, tradesmen
Do your duty as before.
Women and teachers (converts) need
not fear
Protection and peace your portion will be.
Let

Let this proclamation everywhere be made known.
And men from the four quarters rise
All duly armed with rifles and swords.
Whenever the soldiers pass,
Let provisions be brought forth for them.
Do not be deceived by men,
And cause me to stain my blade in vain.
This (document) is to remove the dangers of the people
And not to plunder them.
If any soldiers obey not the law
You are at liberty to arrest and bring them to me.
No matter who they are,
According to their guilt they will be dealt with.
Mongols and Manchu must be destroyed.
Those covetous and corrupt officials
Will be sliced into a thousand pieces.
It is right that this paper you should see;
Do not forget but obey most reverently.

I also send herewith six (6) copies of a somewhat pretentious colored lithograph, described as "A Map of the Present Situation", and

and which emanated in the first instance from Hongkong and from Tientsin, was brought in considerable quantities to various places in Kwangtung where it finds a ready sale among the natives.

It shows the stage of perfection which the printers of the Far East have attained, and judging by the heavy paper on which it is printed and the brass protectors at top and bottom is evidently designed to be a permanent object lesson to the mature as well as to the rising generation.

Its Chinese characters say that it "Explains itself at a glance without reading", and the picture is accompanied by a Key in Chinese which begins with the query "What is the trouble about?"

The following is a running translation of the context:

"What is suspected? The present situation is clearly seen at a glance. You see Russia, like an enormous ferocious she-bear. She shows her teeth and stretches her claws to show her ferocity, and tramples on

on Shansi, Shensi, Liaotang and Chihli. She robs Manchuria and Mongolia, and desires to swallow Corea, and fixes her eyes on Port Arthur. If she is allowed to use her teeth, a portion of the land will be trampled down by her. She kills anyone she meets, and destroys any village she goes to. She despises the lives of Chinamen more than sand and mud. It is feared that France will conspire with her. You see she stretches her thighs and legs like a large frog, strongly occupying Annam, and saying that Siam is even at her disposal. She clutches at Szechuen, Yunnan and Kwaichow, and embraces Kwangchow. She even says that Kwangtung and Kwangsai will be required by her. It is feared that if the frog croaks the provinces of Szechuen, the two Kwangs and Yunnan will not be worth talking about. Therefore, England like a

a large tiger opposes it by squatting on the Two Kwangs with an oath that she will never lose them. She lies with her whole body on the Yangtze, and stretches her tail to occupy Weihaiwei. She prevents the Russian bear from coming southwards, and pretends to be sleeping by keeping the left eye open and watching all the time.

Then watch the hungry American eagle coming across from the direction of Luzon. Even there is Japan which, although of one people with China, lies like a pair of lips shouting death. Although of one people with China have they not actually taken Formosa from China, and, like the sun, are they not throwing their rays over the interior of China? Oh! I could laugh, and yet I must cry to think of the small (Portugal) crab with its salt aroma. Its portion in Macao is very insignificant, yet that does not prevent her wanting a

a bit more of China, which is "such a big place!"

"China, with its enormous expanse, is losing itself and being nothing. The Mandarin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoy himself and letting things drift. He has even spread a net before himself so that no one will trample on his feet or interfere with him at all. In another place he is reading a book full of humbug. He offers you big stone weights to lift and spears with which to try your prowess, but it is all useless. Oh, mandarin, all you think about is your golden cash. You never mind any other business. You have a big pouch round your waist and you don't know that outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious eye to divide your country among them. Trouble may be in store for you at any moment. Trouble is at the door and it is not easy to be got over now.

When

When will you (Chinese) ever make up your minds to do something for yourselves!!
In the cartoon Germany appears in the form of a sausage.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. Original Placard
2. Six copies Colored Lithograph Map
(Thro' parcel post)

Copy.

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CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

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advantage of people; but they did not think of the misery and baseness they have brought upon themselves by permitting their wifes to have intercourse with the red-haired devils. During the recent engagement in Peking the whole of the foreign armies were nearly killed several times, the true evidence of which has been seen constantly in the Imperial Decrees and it is well known to natives as well as to foreigners. A great number of defeated foreign soldiers were brought back to the Hong-Kong Hospital either without arms or without legs and that is also known to the world, and yet the converts are trying to deceive the people. With regard to their wives and daughters sleeping with foreigners, this is a shame and baseness on their part, for it brings disgrace to the Government. Now the Commander-in-Chief Li Gorm is a man of ample ability, his military talent and strategy are equal to that of Chu Got Woo Han, so why should we take any notice of the Allied 13 nations, when we are able to stand against the combined forces of the whole world? You will see by the 10th that so many of you converts will be killed that there will be no place to bury your dead bodies. We have heard lately with our ears and seen with our eyes that all the chapels have been destroyed and quite a number of converts were killed in the Kwang Chow prefecture. On the 1st day of the present moon while tearing down a chapel in Kong Moon, a lieutenant came with soldiers for the purpose of suppressing the people but the natives resisted and as a consequence three men were arrested and brought up before the Sun Ui magistrate. A large crowd of people immediately rushed into the district court and made a great row about the arrest and demanded the said magistrate to release the prisoners. He was so frightened that he at once gave orders for their release. They also demanded from the magistrate $2 for each man to buy fire crackers, which were handed to them to settle the matter. The above did truly happen, therefore we can do what we like destroying chapels etc. etc. and nothing will happen to us.

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Then watch the hungry American eagle coming across from the direction of Luzon. Even there is Japan which, although of one people with China, cries like a pair of lips shouting death. Although of one people with China have they not actually taken Formosa from China, and, like the sun, are they not throwing their rays over the interior of China? Oh! I could laugh, and yet I must cry to think of the small crab (Portugal) with its salt aroma. Its portion in Macao is very insignificant, yet that does not prevent her wanting a bit more of China, which is "such a big place".

'China, with its enormous expanse, is hiding itself and doing nothing. The Mandarin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoy himself and letting things drift. He has even spread a net before himself so that no one will trample on his feet or interfere with him at all. In another place he is reading a book full of humbug. He offers you big stone weights to lift and spears with which to try your prowess, but it is all useless. Oh, mandarin, all you think about is your golden cash. You never mind any other business. You have a big pouch round your waist and you don't know that outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious eye to divide your country among them. Trouble may be in store for you at any moment. Trouble is at the door and it is not easy to be got over now. When will you (Chinese) ever make up your minds to do something for yourselves?'

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(signed) Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

# Translation

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'China, with its enormous expanse, is biding itself and doing nothing. The mandarin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoy himself and letting things drift. He has even

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In another place he is reading a book full of humbug. He offers you big stone weights to lift and spears with which to try your prowess, but it is all useless. Oh, mandarin, all you think about is your golden cash. You never mind any other business. You have a big pouch round your waist and you don't know that outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious eye to divide your country among them.

Trouble may be in store for you at any moment. Trouble is at the door and it is not easy to be got over now. When will you (Chinese) ever make up your minds to do something for yourselves?

# 〔時局圖題詞〕

爭乜野氣　使乜思疑　時局分明睇吓便知　你睇俄國好似一隻大羆狠到極地　張
牙伸爪以惡爲題　踏實山陝遼東兼及直隸　滿洲蒙古都係佢跨下東西　佢重心心
想着吞高麗　又把眼神插住個個哈爾齊齊　若然俾佢來交噬　片地將來被佢踏低
佢見着人就亂屠村就亂燬　當你地唐人性命賤過沙坭　重怕有個法人同佢合計
你睇佢伸開髀髈係一隻大田鷄　佢坐實安南來造過底　重話暹羅個便都是任佢
施爲　四川扒到兼雲貴　瓊州攬住重話要兩粵東西　怕佢嘞聲來一吠　箇陣川廣
雲南就惹問題　故此英國好似一隻大虫同佢抵制　蟠埋兩廣誓不輸虧　佢就全身
枕住箇長江位　又見膠州入了德國箍圍　故此伸尾搭埋威海衛　預備俄人南下佢
就發起雄威　寧可左眼暫留時半閉　等佢飢鷹側翅插下個面花旂　重有東洋一箇
如唇齒　都話同文同種兩兩相依　點想佢又光射却台灣去　重有層層光射影入迷
離　唉我好笑好嬲還有箇只蝦仔　佢一身鹹氣重八字鬚仔飛飛　枉費你中原如許
大地　總係一角呢埋冇的作爲　睇佢大睡長眠猶是未起　佢重張開羅網等你起脚
難飛　俾的者也之乎迷住你　俾的弓刀大石等你越練越更頑皮　造官的提住箇金
錢來做主意　兜肚陰虛實在惡醫　箇的財主人家諸事懶理　酒色昏迷樂此不疲
點知到外便重有好多謀住你　立刻時常會起禍機　況且今日事已臨頭收手未易
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WILL WATCH THE BEAR
太平洋
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JOHN BULL & I
WILL WATCH THE BEAR
太平洋

局部图(1)






局部图(2)


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局部图(3)


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局部图(4)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

14 Govt

2 rm

Department of State
Oct 23 1900
Telegraph Office

From Canton

Oct 23, 1900.

Received 9¹⁰ AM.

Sec State

Washn

3rd. Asst. Secretary
OCT 23 1900

Confirmed, Oct. 24, 1900.

Rebels again surrounding Weichou Captured Samtocho Insurrection Namhung borders Kwantung Kwangsi

McWade

Consular Bureau.
OCT 23 1900

Office of the

Third Assistant Secretary.

Dear Mr Secretary:

I do not know whether you have seen this but copies forwarded to the Secy of War & Secy of the Navy for the information of each.

Adee



Mr Chilton

Confirm & follow the Secretary's directions

Adee

Cons Bureau
Confirm

Department of State
OCT 30 9 07 AM 1900
Chief Clerk's Office

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Confirmed Nov. 1, 1900.

3d Asst. Secretary
OCT 30 1900

CB 2 RY WA 24 Govt. Via Eastern & Azorés .

Canton, Rec'd Oct. 30, 1900.

SecState,

Washington.

Rebel sympathizers dynamite explosion viceroy's yamen killed six wounded eleven soldiers four dwellings demolished viceroy uninjured investigation disclosed viceroy's garden (garden?( mined.

McWade.

7:42 A.M.

Consular Bureau
NOV 1 1900

Seen
aaa
Dec 15.

Cons. Bureau
Consulate General
NOV 9 1900
Ack'd, subj. ...

No. 56.

DEPT. OF STATE
DEC 15 1900

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Octr 31st 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Dec 7 1900.

DEC 13 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No 54, & confirming telegrams despatched re Weichow Rebels.

Consular Bureau.
DEC 15 1900

No. 55

Consulate of the United States,
Canton China, October 31st 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 54 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of October 16th, 1900, a special runner from Admiral Ho Cheung Ching brought an official report to H. E. Acting Viceroy Tack of the defeat of the Rebels (Reformers), and the recapture of Weichow (Hui Chow in Mandarin).

Admiral Ho also reported that the rebels had dispersed eastwards, being broken up into small bands or groups.

I received the same intelligence from another source and, after ascertaining the substance of Admiral Ho's report, I cabled as follows:

Secstate Washington.

Imperial

Imperial troops retaken
Hweichow rebels defeated
dispersed eastwards
Meewade

Within a few days the Rebels received heavy reinforcements from the neighbouring towns and villages.

They thereupon attacked and defeated large bodies of the Imperial troops.

They cut off the queues of those who surrendered, or whom they captured and made them transport coolies.

On the evening of October 22nd 1900 they again appeared before Weichow and invested it.

The gates of the city were shut and a determined and successful resistance made by the besieged.

At Sam To Chuk, after a desperate battle the Rebels routed the Imperialists, killing several hundred and taking many prisoners.

The news of their success spread rapidly and this, added to their uniformly humane treatment of the villagers whilst on the march

increased

increased the number of their sympathizers and brought them considerable additions of men, horses, money etc. from almost every direction.

The flag of revolt was simultaneously unfurled by large bodies of Rebels at different points, notably at Nam Hung on the borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The Viceroy of Kwangsi telegraphed to H. E. Tack Son for help but the latter informed him that he "could not spare any soldiers for he needed all he had for the protection of Kwangtung."

On October 23rd 1900 I cabled as follows:

"Secstate Washington
Rebels again surround Weichow
captured Samtocho Insurrection
Namhung borders Kwangtung
Kwangsi
McWade"

From day to day the reports that came to hand differed materially.

Those emanating from the Viceroy's Yamen declared that "the Rebels were utterly routed, and great numbers of prisoners taken."

From other sources came news of Rebel

victories

victories, the Rebels claiming to have over 30.000 men armed with modern repeating rifles, and a detachment of cavalry, whose horses were said to have been captured from the Imperialists.

They were apparently in almost entire control of the districts of Kwai Shin, Lok-Lo, Weichow and Tam Sui, the whole of the East River section of the Province of Kwangtung.

It was currently reported in Chinese official circles and among the gentries and tradespeople generally that the Rebels had burned and destroyed 51 villages and had also slaughtered the women and children of the villagers.

Those reports were as untrue as that which claimed an Imperial victory at Ping Tam, which really was an Imperial defeat General Wu being in such a hurry to escape capture that in his flight he left his hat and other personal impedimenta, trophies for the enemy.

On October 24th. 25th. 26th. and 27th., 1900, Admiral Ho, whose army had in

the

the meantime been heavily reinforced by trained soldiers sent to him by Tak Son, burned and otherwise destroyed Sam Chon, Ma-Lan To and many adjacent villages, and killed or dispersed the inhabitants.

He furiously attacked the Rebels north of Sam To Chuk and defeated them killing over 600 and taking several hundred prisoners, who were afterwards beheaded.

The Rebels fled in disorder towards the Wing On District to the north of Kwai Sing. The villagers sided with the Imperialists, and Admiral Ho with the combined forces followed up his success and pushed the enemy so hard and so closely that the flight became a rout.

He drove the Rebels from Kwai-Sing and boldly attacked Ho Un city, which had been in the Rebels' possession for the past two months, capturing it after a day's desperate fighting. About 1000 Rebels were killed.

These successive defeats, together with the fact that they are running short of arms and ammunition have disheartened

Kang-Yu-Wei's

Kang-Yu-Wei's supporters to such an extent that an early collapse of the rebellion is predicted.

Early on Sunday morning, October 28th 1900, an explosion in the garden of the Acting Viceroy's Yamen killed six and seriously wounded ten soldiers, and demolished four small houses, used for residential purposes by members of H. E's body guard.

H. E. and his suite although much frightened were not injured.

The Nam Hoi Magistrate was summoned and an investigation at once set on foot.

It resulted on October 30. 1900, in the discoveries that the garden was mined with explosives and that four sergeants of the guard who had leased the demolished dwellings had decamped to Hongkong.

Later in the day it was ascertained that the fugitives were members of the Reform (Rebel) party and that they had been in H. E's service but a short time, having received promotion from the ranks on account of supposed military knowledge or experience

experience. On that afternoon, October 30. 1900 I cabled as follows:

Secstate Washington
Rebel sympathizers dynamite
explosion Viceroy's Yamen
Killed six wounded eleven
soldiers four dwellings demolished
Viceroy uninjured investigation
disclosed Viceroy's garden mined.
McWade

A number of arrests were made that night and today; among them Mr. Lau, a Christian Convert and preacher, connected with the American Medical Mission, at the Canton Hospital.

The feeling between the mandarinate and Kang-Yu. Wei's adherents and sympathizers is intensely bitter. The latter have notified the former individually, through anonymous communications, that they inted to kill every official in Canton, beginning with the Acting Viceroy and the Tartar General.

The explosion at the Viceroy's Yamen evidently satisfied the officials, civil and military, that the Reformers are in-

earnest

earnest and mean to carry out their threats.

They therefore, will not let the grass grow under their feet, for there will be numerous arrests. These arrests will be quickly followed by torture and decapitation, and many innocent Chinaman will suffer.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul

Bur Bureau
Ackn by subject
and
approve Mr. McWade's protests and action.
DEC 15 1900



No. 56.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 1st 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Ans. Dec. 17, 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No 56, enclosing translation placards posted in Hoi Ping, and Ho Nam.

No. 56

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China, November 1st 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 55 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Large quantities of copies of the following placard are posted throughout the Hoi Ping District, about 100 miles south-east of Canton:—

Rewards offered by the Mutual Protection Association

Yesterday the magistrate Kok stated that Hager is most hateful on account of the Christian troubles and members of the said Association were sent for and instructed to secretly issue a placard offering rewards as follows:— If any one who dares to proceed to Sun Ning district and succeed in assassinating Hager he will be rewarded with $500. Rewards of $300 for Pope, Beattie and Graves, and

and $100 will be given for each of the natives namely Yung Tong Chun and Law Yat Sun. The rewards will be paid in full by the said Association, but it is a matter of great importance that precaution must be taken not to commit the deed in the Hoi Ping district.
All those that destroy the shops and houses of the converts are also guaranteed that nothing will happen to them. The above rewards offered are genuine.

Dated the 2d 9th 26th Yr. K.S.
24th. Oct. 1900

(Signed) Mutual Protection Association
Hoi Ping is truly blessed.
No settlement will be made towards the damages done to Christians.
Orders have been received from the magistrate yesterday instructing:-
Do not be afraid to have all the Christians persecuted and their schools and houses destroyed.
Relatives and friends must be energetic

energetic in the operation. To avoid further poison from the Christians, they must be entirely driven away. If any person who again dares to lease houses to them will be disowned by the Clan.

The clergymen referred to are the Rev. C. R. Hager M. D. of the American Board Mission, a resident of Hongkong, the Rev. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, residing in Canton, Rev. R. H. Graves D. D. of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, residing in Canton, and the Rev. Mr. Pope, an English R. C. Missionary residing in Shameen. The records of this Consulate show that the Hon. E. H. Conger U. S. Minister at Peking, has communicated with the State Department, some months ago, concerning the Rev. C. R. Hager, M. D.

The placards were posted during the night and have also been circulated by hand. Shortly after they were posted I communicated with H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak Sow and he at once issued orders by telegraph to have the placards torn down and to have all parties concerned in their printing and publication

publication to be severely punished. I have learned that the Hoi Ping Magistrate connived at their dissemination and I am insisting that he must be held responsible for his guilty conduct. I have felt it to be my duty to caution those missionaries regarding their movements in this locality and to urge them, again, to cease preaching, etc. until the situation has improved. In Ho Nam, immediately opposite Shameen and about 1/4 of a mile distant therefrom, the following placards are being widely circulated. They much resemble the hand-bills, commonly called "dodgers" issued by small groceries or dry goods stores in the United States and would be harmless were it not for the fact that they mislead the ignorant natives and deceive them into the belief that the Foreign Powers have been defeated and are permitted to sue for peace on payment of a big indemnity etc.:

By Imperial Decree the Christians are to be protected — why then the Chinese who are employed abroad should suffer ill-treatment? it will be better for all not to make trouble.

Crifice

Prince Ching has already made treaty of peace with the foreign nations and they agreed to the five demands of China, so henceforth the trade will be carried on with perpetual peace. The emperor has conferred on the merited officials higher rank and title. The five demands are as follows:-

1. All Chinas debts to foreign nations are to be cancelled.
2. All the places taken by foreign nations from China are to be restored immediately.
3. Foreigners will not be allowed to export rice from China.
4. All the imported foreign goods are to be increased several folds in Lekin tax.
5. The foreign nations are to pay an indemnity of 40.000.000.

2.

Regarding the particulars of the Peking engagement:-
The battle at Ap Lok Kong with the

Japanese

Japanese several years ago and the late engagement at Taku, were entirely due to the heavy bribes offered by the foreign devils to the subordinate officers, and by this means they succeeded in obtaining their victory. They are now again trying to bribe the officers of the commander-in-chief Li Peng Hing but fortunately these officers being faithful to their superior, immediately reported the matter to Li who in turn pretended to be dead succeeded in inducing the foreign devils to fall in the trap, the emperor also appointed Shum Chuen Hoone to take up the command and the foreing devil all believe that he is really dead.

3.

The most reputable named Waldersee of Germany is made Commander-in-chief of the forces of the 13 nations and he took with him some 1000 strong to attack the An Ting city, thinking that if this city is taken everything will be accomplished, but within some 10 lis from the said city the Chinese soldiers in

ambush

ambush there rushed out and the whole army of the foreign devils were exterminated, the Commander-in-chief Waldersee captured, and on that very day peace was restored. This shows the great blessedness of China. This letter dated the night of the 22nd 8th inter. moon came from a friend in Peking.

The "defeat" of Waldersee will be news indeed to the Germans!

I am, Sir

your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

No. 57.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 7th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Ans by Chf Bu of Accounts Dec 24-1900

Subject:

Loss by Exchange, &c:

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledge receipt of Circular of instructions re Loss by Exchange &c: & stating that Canton has no "foreign" banks, consequently impossible to include the difference in exchange in the Contingent account.

No. 57

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov: 7th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am just in receipt of Circular of instructions dated Washington, January 5, 1899, treating of "loss by exchange and transmission of accounts". Mr Hubbard T. Smith, who was acting Consul here prior to my appointment and arrival, communicated with you at that time on those subjects. What the State Department felt held good then ought necessarily to hold good now for the same conditions exist. Shameen, Canton, has no "foreign" Bank and Drafts drawn on Washington for Quarterly expenses have to be sold in Hongkong through Deacon & Co Canton, the collecting agents of the Hongkong Bank. Consequently it is impossible to include in the Contingent Account the difference in Exchange as the rate cannot be fixed here and can be ascertained only after the sale of Drafts in Hongkong. It generally takes two days before I can get advices from the Bank as to the amount

of the rate of exchange. The local Chinese Banks are irresponsible and have no correspondents in Washington or other "foreign" points.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul

6





No. 58.

Confidential. Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov 7th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State,

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. by Comm.
Dec. 21, 1900.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of Desp. No. 58, and the presence of English, French & German gunboats &c.

No. 58

Consulate of the United States,

Confidential. Canton China November 7th, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 56 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

It appears to me that there is trouble brewing between the English, French and Germans respecting the contemplated seizure by either of those nations of Canton and the rich and fertile lands contiguous thereto.

Mons. Charles Hardouin, the French Consul, assures me that the English want Canton and have a number of British and Indian Regiments ready at Hongkong and its vicinity to make a descent upon this city and seize it. He thinks that France ought to have Canton and the territory lying between it and Tonkin. Mr. B. C. George Scott, H. B. M. Consul General here feels that "the French have really no interests here" and therefore he "can't see why they should want Canton or any adjacent territory." He evidently forgets that France and some of her colonies do an

enormous

enormous business in silk and other Kwangtung products. To a suggestive hint as to England's preparations for a possible hostile descent he smiles in a significant way and shrugs his shoulders intimating by the pantomime that England can take care of her own interests.

Both Consuls are also keeping a jealous eye on the German Consul R. Kallen who, it is now somewhat notorious, wants Ho Nam and Ta Ti and in company with Captain Dannhardt and other officers of the German gunboat Luchs has made a survey of latter place.

The naval force here now, viewing its representation, is a little ominous. Great Britain has the "Britomart," "Robin," and "Sand-piper" with the "Redpole" within easy reach — 4 gunboats — and Consul General Scott told me, two days ago, that he was "about to send for two more gunboats." France has the "Comète," "Avalanche," "Vigilant," "Argus," and the armored "Styx" — five gunboats. French Consul Hardouin has also, he assured me, received funds to purchase a swift launch, that can carry rapid firing guns at her bow and astern, and, drawing about 4 feet of water, be able to navigate the creeks and reaches in the East and West Rivers. The s.s. "Heting" has been chartered by the French

Government

Government to convey to Canton from Haiphong and other near-by ports about 2000 French and Annamese troops, horses, etc. She lies at Haiphong awaiting his orders, which he says he "will wire at the proper time." Germany has the gunboat "Luchs", the Cruiser "Gefion" the torpedo boat No. 91 H, which (her commander assures me has a guaranteed speed of over 32 knots an hour,) and a large launch, converted into a small gunboat, for navigating the rivers and creeks. This launch was bought by German Consul Kallen for $16,000 and has been christened the "Shameen". Kallen is also looking out for another launch swifter and of smaller draught. We have the U.S.S. Marietta, Commander Green, which arrived here a few days ago replacing the U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria, which has been detailed for duty in the Philippines.

Fa Ti is almost immediately opposite and adjacent to Canton. It has a fine frontage on the Pearl River and is one of the most fertile spots in South China. German Consul Kallen expects to get a gift of it for use as a German concession!" If Germany gets it she will have, by all odds, the

the best and richest concession in South or middle China.

I understand that Italy and Japan are also looking out for "concessions" in Canton or adjoining thereto.

Mr. B. C. George Scott, for upwards of a year H. B. M. Consul at Canton has formally notified me that he has been appointed Consul-General of Canton, his consulate at this port having been raised to the same dignity etc. as those at Tien Tsin and Shanghai. Great Britain has thus three Consuls-General in China, one at Shanghai, one at Tien Tsin and one at Canton.

The rebellion in Kwangtung has virtually collapsed. I have kept you thoroughly posted, by wire and letter, of its rise, progress and fall. It is possible that the followers of Kang-Yu-Wei and Sun-Yat-Sin may re-commence operations at an early date but I do not believe they will do so until they are in a much better condition, financially and otherwise, than they were during the recent outbreak. Another thing, I do not anticipate that permanently successful results will

will attend their efforts; for the Chinese are not patriotic. They are like grains of sand and lack cohesion. They are inherent cowards and their officers during an engagement are almost invariably formed in the rear of their "soldiers." Their officers never cry "Come on!" to their braves, they always shout "go on!" So it is with officers and soldiers, of both the Imperial troops and the rebels. Their courage rarely lasts after the first onset.

Leaving out of the question the number of foreign gunboats here I assure you, most emphatically and with the greatest respect, that there is an imperative necessity for the continued presence at this port of a gunboat and for a fairly good steam launch for my use in visiting the towns and villages in the East and West Rivers. Our commercial relations with merchants, manufacturers, silk growers, and others in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan are growing so rapidly in volume and importance that they ought to receive a fair measure of protection. Piracy on the Pearl, the East and the West Rivers continues unabated. A swift launch drawing

about

about 3 to 4 feet of water, would be of material assistance in protecting from piratical attacks the merchandise, etc., sent to Canton for shipment to the United States. Such a launch could, I feel satisfied, be bought here for less than $10,000 gold and her expenses for coal, crew, etc. would not exceed $1000 gold per year.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul

No. 59.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 11th, 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Dec. 21, 1900.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 58.

No. 59.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 14th 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 58 regarding the present Crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the 9th instant I received the following telegraphic inquiry, in cipher, from the Hon: E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

"McWade, Canton.

22337 20975 22770 and 15780 07416.

Conger."

Immediately after its receipt I telegraphed to Minister Conger, in cipher, as follows:

"Conger, Peking.

18564 04657 22770 18387 21417 04204 18821 21865 Kwangtung 22416 Kwangsi Yunnan 03608 23254 16748 05456 09287 09642 gunboats 22602 10007 22602 03174 15612 01047 03608 McWade."

Feeling that the telegram, although somewhat comprehensive, would not give him a thoroughly accurate idea of the condition of affairs in my Consular District, comprising Kwang Tung, Kwangsi and Yunnan I supplemented it with the following dispatch:

"Canton, Nov. 9th 1900.

Hon: E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking,

Sir:

This afternoon I received the following cipher dispatch from you:

"McWade, Canton,

22337 20975 22770 and 15780 07416

Conger."

I at once replied, in cipher, as follows:

"Conger, Peking,

Rebellion collapsed. Triads ramify Southern China. Reformers stronger Kwangtung than Kwangsi, Yunnan. Canton unsettled. Piracy continues. Five French gunboats, three German, three British, one American Canton

McWade."

The following Dispatches to the State Department

detail

detail the situation in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Matters are peaceful in Hunan. (Dispatches Nos 55 and 56 and also Confidential dispatch No. 58.)

To sum up, the Missionaries in and about Canton are comparatively safe, so long as they refrain from preaching, teaching, &c. The native mind here is not in anything like a peaceful foreigner-loving or law-abiding condition. Outside of Canton there are few districts where the chapels, mission stations and converts' residences have not been looted and destroyed. In a number of cases notably Shun Tak, Hoi Ping, Tung Kung, Shek Lung, San Ning, San Ui, Lui Po, Yau Ping and Swatow and their immediate vicinities, converts had to fly for their lives, losing all of their money, valuables, clothing &c. Some of these converts were wealthy and instances were not rare of shopkeepers, farmers and others losing from $20,000 to $10,000 Mex. Nearly all of the outrages occurred through either the connivance or the supineness of the local civil and military officials, the literati, and the elders and gentries. The total

damages

damages &c: will I think foot up over $300,000 Mex:, but the acting Viceroy Tč Sou (sometimes pronounced and spelled "Tak Sou") has worked with me, faithfully and diligently in compelling each district, through its officials, elders and gentries, to make arrangements for the settlement of all damages by looting and otherwise, and for the punishment of the malefactors, concerned in the outrages. There are, however, a number of cases where H. E. can't coerce his officials, and also cases where the officials themselves can't coerce the lawless and defiant natives of their districts. In those cases the French, English and Germans have succeeded in obtaining redress, simply because they had small steam launches, armed fore and aft with rapid-firing guns, and through their simple presence overawed both the officials and the natives. Their launches having only a draught of from 3 to 4 feet are able to navigate the various creeks, &c: in the Pearl and the East and West Rivers and besides, are staunch enough to withstand the effects of a typhoon, should they be so unfortunate as to encounter one.

On

On account of the disturbed condition of affairs many manufacturers and others have closed their establishments, thus adding to the already large army of unemployed, who to the number of almost 70,000 now wander through the streets, destitute and ready for any deed, however desperate that may give apparent promise of even temporary relief. The Officials are too selfish to use their own funds on such public or private work as would tend to alleviate their condition. The unemployed know that full well and this feeling engenders a sullen hatred that, when an outbreak occurs, will result disastrously for the mandarins and their families &c: Another thing, the unconscionable system of squeezing is being pursued by all officials, from the highest to the lowest, to such an extent that the merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and tradesmen generally are more than disgusted and, consequently, only too easy converts to the alleged Reform propagandism of Sun Yat Sin and Kang-Yu-Wei. So it is that secret revolutionary societies like the Triads flourish and whole districts are almost entirely

entirely under their control.

Piracy, which was apparently stamped out by Li Hung Chang, is rampant in the Pearl and the East and West Rivers. Last week the German launch "Shameen" attracted by the cries and screams of Chinese passengers on a small paddle boat discovered that they had been attacked and were being robbed of their valuables &c: by a gang of pirates. On the approach of the "Shameen" the pirates took to their boats and tried to escape. One of them was badly wounded and another captured by the Germans. The rest escaped through the paddy fields where the German sailors were not agile enough to follow them. The captured pirate has been held for decapitation.

It was with considerable pleasure that we learned three days ago of the fact that the U.S.S. "Monterey" had sailed from Hongkong for Canton, thus giving us two ships and making a fair share of American naval strength. Our disgust and disappointment may be imagined when we discovered that she had steamed up as far as Whampoa-

one

—one hour's sail from Canton—and after a short stay had turned tail on us and drifted back to Hongkong! That afternoon Commander Sheer of the U.S.S. Marietta informed me that Captain Sigman had sent him word that "something was wrong with the Monterey's machinery and that she was going back to Hongkong!" I received no word, by letter or otherwise, from the "Monterey's" Captain except this telegram:

"American Consul,

Canton.

Send Montereys mail here.

Sigman."

As I write arrests still continue of natives implicated in the recent explosion at the acting Viceroy's Yamen. It is currently reported that "some Christian converts are among the guilty parties." I am investigating that report and am sorry to say that, to a certain extent, I find it correct. A number of them have fled to Macao and Hongkong. One of the suspects, Lau, the native preacher, connected with the Canton Hospital has been released through my efforts, his innocence having

been

been clearly established. Nineteen men have been decapitated on the charge of being concerned in the explosion, through conspiracy and otherwise. None of them, however, were converts. I have noted recently an evident understanding between the southern governors and Viceroys looking to the arrest and beheading of so called Reformers, followers and active sympathizers with Kang-Yu-Wei and Sun Yat Sen. Through information received by telegraph from H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, H. E. Acting Viceroy Tê Sou (pronounced Tak Sou) succeeded in arresting Chü, a prominent and influential chief of the Kolao Hui Society, who had been hiding here. Upon his trial before the Provincial Judge, Chü confessed that he was a native of Hunan and one of the heads of that secret revolutionary society. Before decapitation he impressed his finger mark on the "notes of evidence." Another victim was a Sz, a talented young man of high social connections and

scientific

scientific acquirements who had become
an enthusiastic Reformer. After his arrest
he was tortured in a vain effort to compel
him to confess a guilty participation in
the explosion. Up to the moment of his
death he asserted his innocence — but
those who know him best agree as to his
guilt.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Robert M. McWade,
U.S. Consul."

A typhoon at Hongkong early on the
morning of November 10th 1900, so
disarranged the cable service that
telegraphic communication was
interrupted between that port and
Hongkong and was not restored
until this morning November, 14th
1900.

On the evening of November 12th 1900,
I received the following instructions
from Minister Conger:

"McWade,

Canton,

Repeat first six words
Conger."

That message had been telegraphed from Taku to Hongkong and sent thence by mail to Canton. On its receipt I at once copied the first six words of my "Telegraph Letter Book" and forwarded the answer to him by the same route. I learn from the Imperial Chinese Telegraph authorities this morning (November 14th) that it reached him yesterday, and hope that it was not again bungled in transmission.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

No. 60.

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack with gratification
Jan 2 1901

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 20th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Jan. 4, 1901

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation, re copies of letter from Rev: Dr. Beattie, & Rev. A. Noyes.

Consular Bureau
JAN 2 1901

# Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Adee:

From this despatch the Consul appears to be urging the settlement of local claims, the Acting Viceroy actively cooperating with him. Should he not be instructed in accordance with the telegram of December 14 to Shanghai, and subsequent instructions to Fuchau?

R. S. C.

Mr. Chilton-

Yes, but express gratification at ~~good disposition~~ of viceroy.

JAN 3 1901

A. A. A.

No. 60.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Novr. 17th, ~~189~~ 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 59 concerning the present Crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

On November 16th 1900, I received the following communication from the Rev. Andrew Beattie, D. D. who is in charge of the American Presbyterian Mission in the Province of Kwangtung:

"Canton Nov. 15th 1900.

Hon. R. M. McWade.

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Presbyterian Mission at its annual meeting yesterday.

"We recognize with grateful appreciation the"
"service of the U. S. Consul, R. M. McWade Esq."
"during these months of trouble and anxiety."
"On all occasions he has been ready to render"

"whatever help he could to the missionaries"
"and to the native Christians, and has"
"been indefatigable in his efforts to prevent"
"trouble and to protect the property of the"
"mission. His services have always been"
"rendered willingly and cheerfully."

(signed) Andrew Beattie.
Secretary."

On the evening of Nov 16th 1900 I received the following communication from the Rev: H. V. Noyes, D.D. Treasurer of the American Presbyterian Mission:

"Canton, Nov 16th 1900.

The Hon: Robert M. McWade.
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your favor just received. The Presbyterian Mission is greatly indebted to you for your energetic action in the matter of indemnity for losses. At a meeting held yesterday a vote of thanks to you was passed which will no doubt be communicated to you by the Secretary Rev: Dr. A. Beattie.

Yours truly,
Henry V. Noyes."

As already stated in my previous dispatches I am urging the prompt settlement of all claims, of our nationals, the missionaries, and their Christian converts and believe that I will be able to have each claim arranged in its respective district. I am happy to be able to report that, thus far, I am meeting with decided success. I am, indeed, glad that I can add the fact that H. E. the acting Viceroy Tē Sou (sometimes written and pronounced Tak Sou) is actively co-operating with me. Our relations are and have always been of a most friendly character.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.

"Canton"

Cons Bureau
Accept — &c
Adee

Xenia, Ohio. Nov. 14, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Ans & Canton informed Nov 16/1900

Sir;-

I have the honor to tender my resignation as Marshal of the Consular Court, at Canton, China, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor in office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank R. Mowrer,

Marshal of the Consular Court,
Canton, China.
now at, Xenia, Ohio.


Consular Bureau
NOV 15 1900

U. S. Consulate General,
- NOV. 27 1900 -
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

No. 61.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 21st 1900.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Tell Mrs Elizabeth B. Foster
Ack & file -
Jan 2 1901

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. on form.
To Elizabeth B. Foster.
Jan. 3. 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of my No. 60, replying to inquiry regarding Missionaries of American Baptist Union, Swatow.

Consular Bureau
JAN 2 1901

No. 61.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 21st. 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In further continuation of my No. 60, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On Nov. 10th 1900, I received a letter of instructions from the State Department signed "Thomas W. Cridler, Third assistant Secretary, dated September 28, 1900, and saying:

"In a letter to the Department of Septr 12, Mrs Elizabeth B. Foster of 20 College Avenue, Waterville, Maine, inquired regarding her son, the Reverend John M. Foster and mentioned, besides, as members of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the following:

Reverend George H. Waters; Revd. George Campbell; Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, and wife; Rev. S. A. Kemp; Rev. Jacob Speicher; Miss Josephine M. Bixby, M. D; and Harriet E.

"St Johns.
Your despatch No 28 gave certain correspondence with Mr Foster and your No 32 contained correspondence with Mr Groesbeck. In case you are able to report any particulars regarding the other persons mentioned in Mrs Foster's letter, I shall be glad to receive them."

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I wrote to the Rev: A. F. Groesbeck, Swatow, and on November 20th 1900, received the following reply:

"Swatow, China, Nov 16, 1900.

Robert M. McWade Esq,
U.S. Consul, Canton,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of Nov: 10th making inquiry concerning the whereabouts of the members of our Mission I beg to report as follows:

Rev: Geo. H. Waters, now in Swatow,
Rev: Geo. Campbell, " " "
A. F. Groesbeck & Wife, " " "
Rev: H. A. Kemp & Wife. Mrs Kemp in Swatow, Mr Kemp now in Chow-chow-fu. His post office is Swatow.

Rev. Jacob Speicher, now at Kit-Yang,
post office Swatow.

Mrs Speicher in America
Mrs Foster " " Burton, Wash, U. S. A.
Rev. J. M. Foster, Swatow.
Miss Josephine M. Bixby, M. D. } en route to U. S. A.
Miss Harriet E. St John, }
Mrs Anna K. Scott, M. D. Swatow.
Miss Mary Scott, "
Miss Wilkinson, Japan.

Yours Cordially,
A. F. Groesbeck.

I have the honor to report satisfactory progress in the settlement of the claims of Missionaries and Christian converts for damages and losses sustained through looting and otherwise.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

U.S. Consulate General,
DEC. - 4 1900 -
SHANGHAI, CHINA

No. 62.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 24th, 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

ASST. SECRETARY,
FEB 6 1901

Ans. by form
To President McWade
Feb. 8, 1901.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 61, & enclosing a copy of claim presented to H.E. Viceroy Tak.

Consular Bureau,
FEB 7 1901

No. 62.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 24th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 61 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

As the reports come to me from Missionaries and others concerning outrageous attacks on Chapels, Mission stations, and Converts' dwellings and the destruction and looting thereof, I have them carefully investigated and after I have thoroughly ascertained all of the facts and circumstances attending the outrages in each district I present a claim to H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak for restitution and also for the punishment of the malefactors concerned in each attack. The enclosed is a sample copy of the painstaking manner in which I examine, prepare and present all of such claims or statement of claims. I hope that it will meet with your approval.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

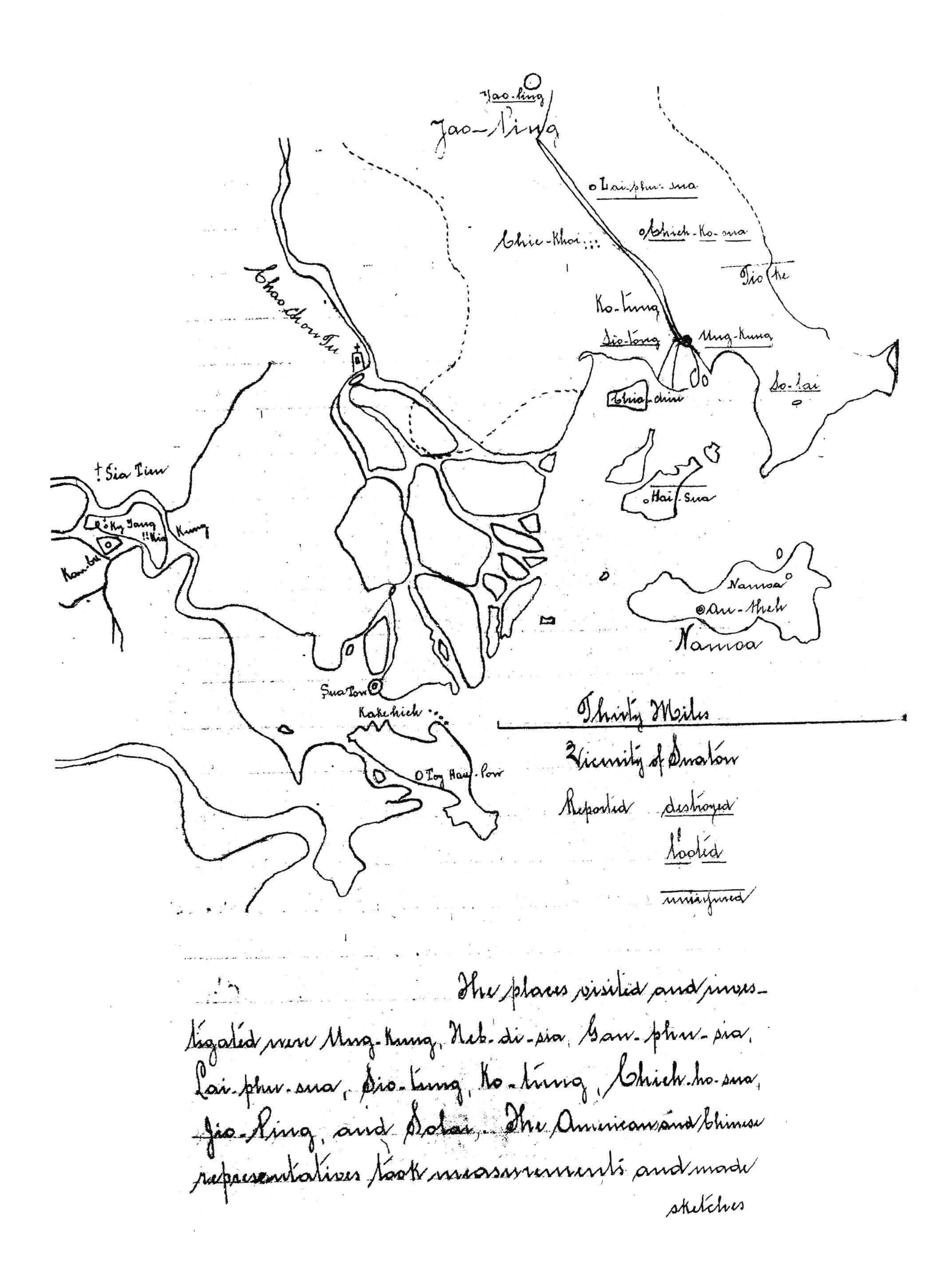
CANTON, CHINA, Nov. 14th 1900.

His Excellency Tak
Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
Canton

Your Excellency

The result of the outrageous disturbances near Swatow, is now known to you, as well as to Monsieur Hardouin the French Consul and to myself, the entire matter having been investigated by gentlemen representing Your Excellency, Mons. Hardouin and myself. With that knowledge before us it is my duty before going into the details so accurately reported, to formally request prompt payment for all damage done and losses sustained by the missionaries and the Christian converts, the severe punishment of all the parties concerned in the outrages, ringleaders, and others, and the degradation, removal from office and punishment of the Taotai and all the other subordinate civil and military officials, through whose criminal connivance or criminal apathy those outrages were

were permitted. I note with gratification, and sincerely congratulate you on your praiseworthy efforts to preserve the peace and protect all foreigners and Christian converts. This case, however, is more flagrant than any of those that have yet been reported, and the necessities of the situation demand immediate official action. The property injured as well as destroyed lies principally in the Yao-Ling District, in which the mission chapels, stations, etc. are under the charge of Revs. J. M. Foster and A. F. Groesbeck of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Here is a map of the locality:




The places visited and inves-tigated were Ung-Kung, Neb-di-sia, Gan-phu-sia, Lai-phu-sua, Sio-tung, Ko-tung, Chich-ko-sua, Jio-Ning, and Solai. The American and Chinese representatives took measurements and made sketches

sketches of the wrecked and damaged buildings.

At Ung-Kung the damage done to buildings is as follows, the figures referring to the rooms as numbered on plan A. sheet I, II, III, IV. Roofing, tile, walls mud and lime packed solid, very hard and strong, about from 8 inches to one foot thick - Dimensions in Chinese feet.

1. Three windows, frames and all of wooden floor and joists together with partition between 1 and 2 gone.

2. Two doors and frames, one window and frame, all of floor and joists gone.

3. Two doors and frames, three windows and frames, all wooden floor, joists and mantel piece gone. About 1/3 of roof on one side badly damaged.

4. One door and frame, two windows and frames, all wooden floor and joists gone. One side of roof about 1/4 badly damaged.

5. Two doors and frames, three windows and frames, floor mantel and grate gone. About 1/3 of one side of roof destroyed.

6. Three doors and frames, two windows and frames wood partition, floor and joists gone. Roof damaged.

7. Three, windows and frames, wood, partition and door between 6 and 7 floor and joists gone. Roof damaged.

8. Covered entrance opening into Court yard. Roof slightly damaged. Cistern wall partly torn down and many of Mr. Groesbeck's books were seen in cistern.

9. Court yard, Trees, two rather large ones, cut down. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36 – All roofs and rafters torn down and destroyed. All windows, doors and frames gone. Twenty three feet of wall about 10 feet high between 10 and 13 torn down. All the furnaces in (16, and 17), 18, destroyed. Wall of 29 about 15 ft. high, except part a. b. c. outside wall, gone, also all wooden partitions and front wall of 21. Roofs of 30, 31, and 32, 33 very badly damaged. It is doubtfull if they can be repaired without renewing. Tiling cracked by stones thrown on roof.

Neh-di-sia – At this place a house about 20 feet square belonging to a convert named Te oh-ui had been torn down. The particulars are given in Mr. Groesbeck's report.

6. Gu-phu-sua – Here the benches, tables

etc.

etc., had been taken from the meeting house, which is a building or rather room leased by the missionaries. No damage done to building.

7. Sio-tang— The chapel here was a new building that had been finished about five months ago. It is now a total wreck, only the walls standing. These are built of sand and lime and are about one foot thick, too strong to be torn down without considerable labor. In rear of the chapel is a smaller building used as a kitchen. The tile roof had been entirely destroyed on both buildings with the rafters, also, 10 windows and frames, 4 small doors and frames, 1 large door and frame, 2 wood partitions, 1 pillar, to roof broken and four of same torn down. The tile flooring has also been destroyed or carried away, as far as could be seen on account of broken tiling from roof. In the cook house the furnaces were destroyed. See plan "B."

8. Ko-tung— The chapel is a wreck and was damaged as follows. See plan "C."

1. Three windows broken out, two with tile gratings, tile floor torn up, and two doors and frames gone. (2) Open court— furnaces

and

and roofs over same destroyed. Pavements about kitchens destroyed and well filled up. Two doors gone.

3. Tile roof, two windows, two doors and tile floor gone.

4. 5. and six - Roof destroyed entirely and partition walls torn down. Two windows and two doors gone. Tile floor in (4) torn up.

Chiek-ho-sua — No damage done to the meeting house here, which is a leased building, but five families of converts reported more or less of their property taken from them.

11. Lai-phu-sua — The chapel, a new building is a wreck, the walls alone standing. See plan "D"

1. Tile roof gone and rafters and beams destroyed. Four stone pillars for supporting roof torn down - one of them broken. Three doors and frames, eight windows and frames destroyed; also one wooden partition and tile floor.

2. Two stories - Tile roof as far as line "A. B.", stairway and upper floor gone.

3. Two stories — Walls C. D. and E. F. upper floor and roof gone also one door and two windows with their frames.

4. Roof and upper floor, 3 doors, 5 windows, frames and tile floor gone.

5. Roof, tile floor, upper floor, wood, three, windows

windows, two doors and frames gone.

6. Verandah and roof gone, Kitchen walls below, furnaces and furniture gone. (7) (8) and (9) Tile roof, one window, one door and frames gone in each.

10. Two doors, three furnaces and roof gone. The capping of wall around compound about 265 running feet has been destroyed, porcelain grating in wall broken wall around well torn down and well partly filled up.

12. In this village one house occupied by a native convert had been wrecked and only the walls left standing, and another had about half the tile roof taken off his house. A third man had the doors and windows of his house walled up, his shop sacked and it was reported that he had been driven from his field.

Jio-Peng— The chapel was found demolished, the walls being practically razed to the ground. (See plan "E") The tile roofing over the whole building had been destroyed with tile floor and all windows and doors.

14. Dolai— There only two chapels at this place, both of which had the tile roofs,

rafters,

9

rafters, and all wood work destroyed, the greater portion of the walls were left standing (See plans F & G)

Before going into detail on the estimated pecuniary damages to the mission property, etc. I give herewith a list of the current prices in Swatow, on which they are based, so that you can readily judge for yourself how exceedingly moderate are the subsequent estimates. The principal items are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tile roofing per 100 sq. ft. | $9.00 |
| " " rafters per 100 sq. ft. | 12.00 |
| Roof, complete | 21.00 |
| Pine lumber for partitions | 9.00 |
| " flooring | 9.00 |
| Tile " " laid | 4.50 |
| Concrete wall, mud & lime per 100 cub. ft | 12.00 |
| Joist " " ft. | 10.00 |

Chapel at Ung-Kung
Plan A. Sheet I

| | |
|---|---|
| Damage to roof, 1705 sq. ft. destroyed | 358.05 |
| " " " over 3, 4, & 5, 820 sq. ft. | 73.80 |
| 7 doors & frames @ $10.00 | 70.00 |
| 6 " " " @ $7.00 | 42.00 |
| 1 door and frame - stone @ 30.00 | 30.00 |
| 18 windows and frames @ $10.00 | 180.00 |
| | 753.85 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 doors and frames @ 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 4 windows + frames @ 5.00 | 20.00 |
| 5 partitions with lattice work @ 12.00 | 60.00 |
| 1473 sq. ft. flooring | 132.00 |
| 1000 ft. joists | 100.00 |
| Damage to cistern, cleaning out same | 5.00 |
| 2 mantel pieces | 10.00 |
| 1 grate $10.00, 1 grate $2.50 | 12.50 |
| 3 sets window blinds $3.00 | 9.00 |
| Damage to trees, shrubbery, 100 pots flowers | 30.00 |
| 10 arbor vital trees destroyed | 100.00 |
| 300 sq. ft. tile flooring | 13.50 |
| 250 cub. ft. walls | 30.00 |
| 40 furnaces | 50.00 |
| 2 trusses in #13 | 25.00 |
| 2 " " #16 and 17 | 25.00 |
| | 1415.85 |

## Plan A. Sheet II

| | |
|---|---|
| 570 sq. ft. roofing @ $21.00 per 100 | 119.70 |
| 517 sq. ft. roofing over 25, 26, 27, over #22, 23, 24 | 108.57 |
| 288 " " " 19, 20, 21 | 60.48 |
| 90 cub. ft. wall #20 | 10.80 |
| 1 door and frame | 20.00 |
| 8 doors and frames @ 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 windows + frames @ 5.00 | 10.00 |

11

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 door and frame | 20.00 |
| 2 partitions 220 sq. ft. | 19.80 |
| 2 trusses | 25.00 |
| 1 " " | 15.00 |
| 1 door and frame for room #27 | 10.00 |
| 20 furnaces in #19 | 25.00 |
| | 484.35 |

## Plan A. Sheet III

| | |
|---|---|
| 1065 sq. ft. roof #28, + 29 | 223.65 |
| 10 windows @ 10.00 with frames | 100.00 |
| 8 set window blinds @ 3.00 | 24.00 |
| 2 windows @ 5.00 with frames | 10.00 |
| 4 doors @ 5.00 " " | 20.00 |
| 168 sq. ft. fancy wood work | 120.00 |
| 980 cub. ft. wall in #29 | 117.60 |
| 1 large gate | 30.00 |
| 1 roof over same | 25.00 |
| Tile floor in #15, 16, 17, 18 @ 4.50 | 28.21 |
| " " " 28, + part 29. 43 sq. ft. | 20.00 |
| Stone trimming + stone posts in chapel | 30.00 |
| 459 sq. ft. roof #34 and #35 | 92.00 |
| 160 " " pine partition | 15.00 |
| 1 truss | 15.00 |
| 448 sq. ft. tile flooring @ $ 9.00 (fancy) | 40.32 |
| 2 doors + frames, 1 window + frame | 35.00 |

12

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 well, repairing well and cleaning | 30.00 |
| | 975.78 |

## Plan A. Sheet IV

| | |
|---|---|
| 516 sq. ft. roofing (tile alone) | 46.44 |
| 400 " tile flooring | 18.00 |
| 3 doors and frames @ 20.00 | 60.00 |
| 5 " " " @ 5.00 | 25.00 |
| 3 windows " " @ 5.00 | 15.00 |
| 1 porcelain window | 5.00 |
| | 169.44 |

## Chapel at Sio-tang
## Plan B.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1536 sq. ft. roof | 322.56 |
| 1219 " tile floor | 54.85 |
| 1 truss 23 ft. long | 40.00 |
| Stone work and pillars | 30.00 |
| 2 large doors & frames @ 30.00 | 60.00 |
| 9 windows & frames @ 6.00 | 54.00 |
| 4 doors " " @ 5.00 | 20.00 |
| 1 window @ 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 2 partitions 340 sq. ft. | 25.00 |
| Cook house - Roof 210 sq. ft. 140 sq. ft. tile floor | 50.40 |
| 12 furnaces | 7.00 |
| 2 doors & frames | 10.00 |
| | 678.81 |

13

# Chapel at Ko-tung
## Plan C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 204 sq. ft. roofing, tile, only #3 | 18.30 |
| 924 " over 4,5, & 6 & Kitchen @ 21¢ | 194.04 |
| 960 " tile floor in 1,2,3,4 & 6 | 86.40 |
| 2 sets furnaces | 7.00 |
| Repairs to wall | 10.00 |
| 1 door and frame | 20.00 |
| 1 " " " | 30.00 |
| 5 " " " @ 5¢ | 25.00 |
| 9 small windows | 9.00 |
| 300 cubic feet wall | 36.00 |
| Extra for carrying material | 64.26 |
| | 500.00 |

# Chapel Lia-Shu-Sua
## Plan D.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1460 sq. ft. roofing, complete | 306.60 |
| 2 Trusses @ $40 | 80.00 |
| 1 broken stone pillar | 6.00 |
| 200 sq. ft. partition stuff | 18.00 |
| 1 door and frame | 30.00 |
| 8 windows & frames @ 10¢ | 80.00 |
| 2 doors and frames @ 5¢ | 10.00 |
| 1460 sq. ft. tile flooring @ 4.5¢ | 65.70 |
| 935 sq. ft. roof #2,3,4,5,6, @ 21¢ per 100 | 196.35 |

12

| | |
|---|---|
| 767 sq. ft. tile floor @ 4.50 per 100 | 69.03 |
| Joists for upper floor | 35.00 |
| 420 cub. ft. wall #6 | 50.40 |
| 1 set furnaces | 5.00 |
| 6 doors & frames @ 5.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 windows & frames @ 12.00 | 36.00 |
| 6 " " small @ 1.50 | 9.00 |
| 1025 sq. ft. roof, complete, 7, 8, 9 & 10 | 215.25 |
| 5 doors and frames | 25.00 |
| 9 windows " " | 13.50 |
| 3 sets furnaces | 20.00 |
| Rewalling & cleaning out well | 20.00 |
| Extra for carrying material | 50.00 |
| Repairing wall around compound | 20.00 |
| | 1389.83 |

## Chapel at Jio-Sheng
## Plan E

| | |
|---|---|
| 1580 sq. ft. roofing complete | 331.80 |
| 1514 " " tile floor | 68.13 |
| 500 " " flooring | 45.00 |
| Joists for upper floor | 30.00 |
| 2 sets furnaces | 15.00 |
| 4156 cub. ft. wall at 12.00 p. 100 | 498.72 |
| 650 sq. ft. partitions & lattice work @ 15.00 | 97.50 |
| 18 small doors and frames @ 5.00 | 90.00 |
| 1 large door and frame | 30.00 |

15

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 windows and frames | 25.00 |
| | 1231.15 |

## Chapel at Solai
### Plan "F."

| | |
|---|---|
| 1541 sq. ft. roof, complete @ 21$^{c}$ $ 100 | 323.61 |
| 1341 " " tile floor @ 4$^{50}$ " " | 60.34 |
| 1 gate and frame | 20.00 |
| 1 door " " | 15.00 |
| 8 doors " " @ 5$^{00}$ | 40.00 |
| 7 windows " @ 5$^{00}$ | 35.00 |
| 2 sets furnaces 15.00, repairing well 6$^{00}$ | 21.00 |
| | 514.95 |

## Chapel at Solai
### Plan "G."

| | |
|---|---|
| 1124 sq. ft. tile roof complete | 236.04 |
| 644 " " wood flooring | 58.46 |
| 2 trusses, large for roof | 50.00 |
| 322 ft. joists, stuff @ 10 $ foot | 32.20 |
| 504 sq. ft. tile floor @ 4$^{50}$ " | 22.68 |
| 1 door and frame | 30.00 |
| 3 doors and frames @ 5$^{00}$ | 15.00 |
| 6 windows " " @ 5$^{00}$ | 30.00 |
| Extra for carrying material | 50.00 |
| 2 Pillars for roofs | 10.00 |
| | 534.38 |
| Total estimate of damage | 7894.54 |

6

I subjoin the following accurate statement of the personal and other losses of converts, preachers, etc. at the foregoing missions and stations:

Ung-Kung

Chapel Furnishings

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Pews @ 250 | 250.00 |
| 100 Benches @ 40¢ | 40.00 |
| 12 Schooldesks @ 2.00 | 24.00 |
| 40 Chairs @ 20¢ | 8.00 |
| 15 Tables @ 2.50 | 37.50 |
| 2 Teachers desks @ 2.00 | 4.00 |
| 36 Beds @ 1.50 | 54.00 |
| 12 Chinese mattresses @ 3.00 | 36.00 |
| 20 Mosquito nets @ 1.20 | 24.00 |
| 35 Straw mats @ 15¢ | 5.25 |
| 200 Bamboo pillows @ 2¢ | 4.00 |
| 1 Pulpit desk | 6.00 |
| 10 Lamps @ 30¢ | 3.00 |
| 1 " | 6.00 |
| Dishes & Kitchen furniture | 100.00 |
| Tubs, pails etc. | 30.00 |
| Fuel and oil on hand | 3.00 |
| 1 Clock | 6.00 |
| Burial paraphernalia | 12.70 |
| | 653.45 |

17

## Preachers and Servants

| | |
|---|---|
| Tang Kwan Tek (Preacher) | 120.00 |
| M. A. Bin " | 19.50 |
| M. Giang Hok " | 11.40 |
| Tek Sin (Cook) | 81.45 |
| A. Anti | 12.80 |
| A. Ai's mother | 25.55 |
| A Leng Weng (servant) | 25.65 |
| A Song | 13.50 |
| Gin Yong T | 25.20 |
| A Sio | 10.45 |
| Aleng Sinse | 30.90 |
| Lo Chin Ce (visitors) | 1.60 |
| Tu Chin Lek | 54.00 |
| Su Ching T | 30.00 |
| Toa To Ting M' | 25.00 |
| | 487.00 |

## Personal

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Wardrobes @ 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 1 Camphor wood desk | 30.00 |
| 1 Sewing machine | 5.00 |
| 1 Safe (food) | 5.00 |
| 1 Teak sideboard | 50.00 |
| 3 Beds with mattresses @ 10 | 30.00 |
| | 160.00 |

18

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 Tables | 54.50 |
| 1 Cupboard | 2.50 |
| 1 Organ and stool | 150.00 |
| 4 Book cases 2 lacquered 2 teak @ 25 | 100.00 |
| 2 Cases of books (English) | 2000.00 |
| 2 " " (Chinese) | 125.00 |
| 18 Chairs @ 3.00 | 54.00 |
| 1 Long chair | 5.00 |
| 1 Chest of bedding & clothing | 100.00 |
| 1 Barrel of canned fruits etc. | 35.00 |
| 2 Hammocks @ 2.50 | 5.00 |
| 2 Toilet sets @ 5.00 | 10.00 |
| Dishes | 10.00 |
| Aluminum Camping outfit | 15.00 |
| 1 Walnut hatrack | 15.00 |
| 2 Oil stoves | 12.00 |
| 3 Lamps, 1 large, 1 small, 1 lantern chimneys | 10.00 |
| Kitchen furniture | 50.00 |
| 1 Mirror | 5.00 |
| 1 Cot bed | 5.00 |
| | 2923.00 |

Adherents

Te Aw Village Hik-ai-sin

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Clothing coarse and fine | 85.00 |
| Live stock | 20.00 |

19

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture | 13.00 |
| Beds | 14.00 |
| Woman's jewelry | 20.00 |
| Money | 45.00 |
| Rice (five carries) | 17.00 |
| Miscellaneous furnishings | 33.00 |
| House destroyed | 100.00 |
| | 347.00 |

San ai ti  Village Ee Chin Cheng

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice 10 carries | 49.00 |
| Live stock | 66.00 |
| Clothing | 50.00 |
| Money | 62.00 |
| Peanuts | 15.00 |
| Miscellaneous furnishings | 21.00 |
| | $ 263.00 |

Adherents No. 2

Die Die chin. Village Deng chin Cheng

| | |
|---|---|
| 7/10 acre Doro | 14.00 |
| 3 Peanuts | 30.00 |
| Rice (7 carries) | 27.50 |
| Sweet potatoes 10 carries | 4.00 |
| Farming implements | 20.00 |
| 1 Acre Indigo | 10.00 |
| | $ 109.50 |

20

Kho A Eng Village Kotek

| | |
|---|---|
| Money | 5.00 |

China. Hok ti Village Sua-Ung

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice 5 carries | 15.00 |
| Farming implements | 10.00 |
| Clothing ~~& bedding~~ | 20.00 |
| | $ 45.00 |

Ko-Tung

| | |
|---|---|
| 80 Benches | 26.70 |
| 4 Tables (large) @ 2 | 8.00 |
| 1 Pulpit | 3.50 |
| 8 Bamboo chairs @ 25^ct | 2.00 |
| 5 Beds @ 2^00 | 10.00 |
| 3 Mosquito nets @ 2^00 | 6.00 |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5^00 | 10.00 |
| 3 Lamps 1 large 2 small | 2.00 |
| Matts and pillows | 1 ~~2~~.00 |
| 2 Cupboards @ 4^00 | 8.00 |
| 2 Well curbs @ 5^00 | 10.00 |
| Kitchen furniture | 20.00 |
| Clock | 6.00 |
| Preacher & wife | 45.00 |
| | $158.20 |

Sio-Tang

| | |
|---|---|
| 19 Benches @ 50^ct | 9.50 |

21

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Mosquito nets @ 1.25 | 5.00 |
| 1 Clock | 4.80 |
| 3 Lamps 2 small 1 large | 1.60 |
| 3 Tables | 5.00 |
| 36 Small benches @ 3 for 1.00 | 12.00 |
| 3 Beds @ 2 | 6.00 |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5.00 | 10.00 |
| 6 Chairs @ 1.30 | 7.80 |
| 1 Pulpit | 4.50 |
| 1 Chest and contents | 12.00 |
| 10 Scrolls @ 40¢ | 4.00 |
| Charcoal and oil | 2.50 |
| Kitchen furnishings | 12.00 |
| Money | .75 |
| | $97.45 |
| Preacher and visitor | 33.04 |
| Bible woman | 8.70 |
| | $139.19 |

Chich-Ko-Swa

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 Tables @ 2 | 6.00 |
| 1 Desk | 2.50 |
| 4 Lamps @ 55¢ | 2.20 |
| 4 Beds @ 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 4 Mosquito nets @ 1.25 | 5.00 |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5.00 | 10.00 |

52

| | |
|---|---|
| Mats and pillows | 1.00 |
| Tubs | 3.00 |
| Kitchen furnishings | 10.00 |
| Charcoal and oil | 2.00 |
| 40 Benches (painted) | 25.00 |
| 6 Chairs @ 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Burial paraphernalia | 5.00 |
| Scrolls | 1.00 |
| Clock | 6.00 |
| 1 Cupboard | 3.00 |
| Books | 5.00 |
| Preacher | 60.50 |
| | $161.20 |

Chieh Ko-Sua Adherents

Cu Atai

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice (50 carries) | 150.00 |
| Clothing (70 pieces) | 35.00 |
| Mattresses (2) | 10.00 |
| Farming implements | 35.00 |
| Money | 12.00 |
| Deeds (2) | |
| | $242.00 |

Cu Amock

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice (carries 24) | 72.00 |
| Farm implements | 30.00 |

23

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing (20 pieces) | | 18.00 |
| Household goods | | 20.00 |
| Deeds (#1 box) | | $130.00 |
| Cu Achut | | |
| Rice (barries 60) | | 180.00 |
| Clothing | | 39.00 |
| Jewelry (woman's) | | 10.00 |
| Farm implements | | 30.00 |
| Seeds and food | | 5.00 |
| | | $264.00 |
| Chieh-Ko-Sua-Adherents | | |
| Household goods | | 15.00 |
| Mattresses (3) | | 12.00 |
| Live stock | | 43.00 |
| Money | | 24.00 |
| Deeds (one box) | Total | $358.00 |
| Cu Koh Pheng | | |
| Rice (28 barries) | | 84.00 |
| Clothing (24 pieces) | | 12.00 |
| Mattress | | 3.00 |
| Farm implements | | 30.00 |
| Household goods | | 20.00 |
| Beans and sugar | | 15.00 |
| Money | | 33.00 |
| Deeds (1 box) | | $197.00 |

24

Cu Ki Jit

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice (Cannes 20) | 60.00 |
| Farm implements | 30.00 |
| Household goods | 10.00 |
| Mattress | 4.00 |
| Chick Ko-sua adherents | |
| Clothing (20 pieces) | 10.00 |
| Sugar, beans, wheat | 10.00 |
| | $124.00 |

Solai

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Clock | 15.00 |
| 4 Tables large @ 4.00 | 16.00 |
| Burial paraphernalia | 30.00 |
| Awning | 10.00 |
| Beds and mattresses | 29.00 |
| Mats and pillows | 2.50 |
| | $102.50 |
| 100 Benches | 50.00 |
| 6 Lamps @ 1.00 | 6.00 |
| 10 Chairs @ 20¢ | 2.00 |
| 1 Pulpit | 4.00 |
| 2 Tables with drawers @ 2.00 | [illegible] |
| 1 Writing desk | 2.00 |
| Kitchen furniture | 30.00 |
| Oil & fuel | 3.00 |

5.5

| | |
|---|---|
| Preacher and wife | 146.00 |
| | $ 349.50 |

Sdai - Adherents

| | |
|---|---|
| Ng A. Hun | |
| 8 Cannis rice | 24.00 |
| Foodstuffs | 6.70 |
| Farm implements | 10.00 |
| Household goods | 10.00 |
| Clothing and bedding | 9.50 |
| | $60.20 |
| Law Ki Than | |
| 1 Hog | 20.00 |
| 1 Mosquito net | 4.80 |
| Money | 22.00 |
| 100 Cannis sweet potato | 130.00 |
| 5 " " " " flour | 20.00 |
| | $196.80 |
| Law Sam Keng | |
| 8 Cannis rice | 24.00 |
| 10 " " sweet potato flour | 40.00 |
| 10 " " " " prune | 15.00 |
| Money | 40.00 |
| | $119.00 |
| Tang Chin Sun | |
| 29 Cannis rice | 87.00 |

26

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 + pieces clothing | 95.00 |
| Jewelry (woman's) | 8.00 |
| Money | 80.00 |
| Boxes and cupboard | 7.00 |
| Bed and household goods | 21.00 |
| | $298.00 |

Cang Asui

| | |
|---|---|
| 22 Carries rice | 66.00 |
| 60 pieces clothing | 30.00 |
| Bedding | 5.00 |
| Farm implements | 12.00 |
| Household goods | 8.00 |
| Chests | 3.00 |
| | $124.00 |

Ng Achit

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Carries rice | 12.00 |
| Live stock | 4.00 |
| Furniture | 2.00 |
| 30 Pieces clothing | 15.00 |
| Farm implements | 15.00 |
| Household goods | 10.00 |
| | $58.00 |

Go chun sung

Chia-tai

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 Goats @ 3.00 | 54.00 |

# Hai Sua

Columbe

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Box of jewels as below | Box | 10 |
| 4 Jewelry | | 3.20 |
| 1 Ring | | 16.00 |
| 1 Bracelets (jade) | | 2.50 |
| 4 Clothing | | 2.40 |
| 1 Clock (small) | | 2.00 |
| | | $26.20 |

Cu Cu Ke

| | |
|---|---|
| Roof of house | 10.00 |
| Lam Hing Sun | |
| Extorted | 4.00 |

7642.24

At the Chapels at Hia Shien, Mui-fu-sau, and Ho Ping City and the mission stations, and converts, houses and schools belonging thereto personal property, furnishings, books, etc. were stolen or destroyed as follows:

## Hia Shien Chapel

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Large table 2.00 | 2 small tables 2.00 | 1.00 / 3.00 |
| 1 Desk 2.00 | 6 Benches | 4.40 |
| 2 Arm chairs 2.50 | 1 Bed 1.50 | 4.00 |
| 1 Large door 3.00 | 1 side door 2.00 | 5.00 |
| 3 Windows 3.00 | 1 map 1.00 | 4.00 |
| 1 Bamboo chest 0.60 | Tea service 1.00 | 1.60 |

28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 Books 7.00 | 1 Foreign blanket 1.50 | 8.50 |
| Mosquito net 2.50 | 1 Bed quilt 5.00 | 7.50 |
| 2 Bed mats 0.35 | 2 Pillows, leather 0.60 | 95 |
| Kitchen furnishings 5.90 | | 5.90 |
| Total - Chapel furnishings | | 45.85 |
| Damage to Building | | |
| Total Hia Thien Chapel | | |

Hia Thien Chapel
Losses of Native Christians

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Lin Chan** | | |
| Clothing 2.65 Books 0.30 | 2.95 | 2.95 |
| **Chien Chuan Tshuan** | | |
| Food 28.00 Household utensils 9.00 | 37.00 | |
| Money extorted 25.00 | 25.00 | 62.00 |
| **Khin Phian of Sui-Kho** | | |
| Food 45.00 Live stock 46.00 | 91.00 | |
| Household utensils | 28.70 | |
| Farming implements | 8.00 | |
| Clothing and jewelry | 58.00 | |
| Furniture | 17.60 | 203.80 |
| **Chien Khi-Lang of Thien-Pai-Kuk** | | |
| Food 15.00 Clothing 45.80 | 60.80 | |
| Household utensils 29.10 Livestock 18.00 | 47.10 | |
| Farming implements | 7.00 | |
| Money extorted | 53.00 | 167.90 |

22

Chien-Khi-Hoo of Kin-mi-hut

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food 3.00 | Household utensils 8.70 | 11.70 | |
| Money extorted | | 27.00 | 38.70 |
| Total loss - Hia Shien Christians | | 475.35 | |

Chapel

## Mi Fu Sau Chapel

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Pulpit 6.00 | 28 Benches 22.40 | 28.40 |
| 4 Lacquered arm chairs | | 14.00 |
| 12 Short benches 4.80 | 2 Stools 0.25 | 5.05 |
| 4 Bamboo arm chairs .80 | 4 tables 8.00 | 8.80 |
| 4 Folding tables 4.00 | 1 mantel (high table) 5.00 | 9.00 |
| 6 Trestle beds 16.00 | 2 Bedsteads | 22.00 |
| 10 School desks 18.00 | 2 Chests 4.00 | 22.00 |
| 4 Light bed quilts 8.00 | 4 Heavy quilts 10.00 | 18.00 |
| 10 Bed mats 1.60 | 1 Long dining table 2.50 | 4.10 |
| 1 Wardrobe 4.00 | 1 Book case 9.00 | 13.00 |
| Books 25.00 | 1 Chest 1.00 | 26.00 |
| 11 Glazed windows | iron gratings | 88.00 |
| 3 Mosquito nets 7.50 | 4 Chairs-cushions 2.00 | 9.50 |
| 1 Clock 6.00 | 10 pairs Cloth-scrolls (white) 2.00 | 8.00 |
| 100 mourning caps 5.00 | 1 Coffin drapery | 6.50 |
| 15 Articles men's clothing 7.50 | | 7.50 |
| 1 Iron bar | | 1.40 |
| 60 Turned balustrade posts | | 3.60 |
| 4 Blind-doors 6.00 | 4 pictures 4.00 | 8.00 |

30

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Map 1.00 | 1 Black-board 1.00 | 2.00 |
| 10 pr. scrolls 5.00 | 1 Large scroll 1.00 | 6.00 |
| 1 Washstand 0.40 | 1 piece sawn lumber 1.80 | 2.20 |
| 1 Ladder 1.50 | 15 Flower pots 3.00 | 4.50 |
| 4 Pots flower 1.00 | 1 Foreign lamp 2.80 | 3.80 |
| 2 Table lamps 1.40 | 6 Fruit trees 150.00 | 151.40 |
| Kitchen utensils 10.70 | Nails etc. 6.50 | 17.20 |
| Tea service | | 3.40 |
| Mason work on well | | 12.50 |
| | | $505.85 |

## Damage to Buildings.
## Losses of Native Christians at Mi-Tu-San

M. Su Chong

| | |
|---|---|
| Trunks and Clothing | 28.00 |
| Books and Stationary | 4.00 |
| | $32.00 |

Preacher - Tu - San - Chong

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothing | 44.40 |
| Trunks and boxes | 11.10 |
| Books and Stationary | 21.56 |
| Food | 4.80 |
| Medicine | 11.50 |
| Money | 5.30 |
| | $98.66 |

31

Colporteur - Liu Chan

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothing | 5.95 |
| Books and box | 2.25 |
| | 8.20 |

Deng-Deng-Jin

| | |
|---|---|
| Tools and Charcoal | 2.30 |

Chang-Chang

| | |
|---|---|
| Food 16.00 Livestock 10.00 | 26.00 |
| Household utensils | 29.80 |
| Clothing 17.00 Furniture 11.00 | 28.00 |
| Farming implements | 13.20 |
| Church funds | 8.20 |
| Buildings | 190.00 |
| | $295.20 |

Fu-Lun

| | |
|---|---|
| Livestock 7.50 Clothing 43.00 | 50.50 |
| Household utensils | 20.70 |
| Medicine & sundry merchandise | 21.00 |
| | 92.20 |

Chin-Deng of Sih-sa-Mang

| | |
|---|---|
| Food 24.00 Clothing 135.00 | 159.00 |
| Household utensils | 20.00 |
| Farming utensils | 17.60 |
| Money extorted | 40.50 |
| | 237.10 |

22

| | |
|---|---|
| Chin-ta-nu | |
| Household utensils | 8.70 |
| Money | 4.50 |
| | 13.20 |
| Chin-heng-seng | |
| Household utensils | 5.40 |
| Chang Hi | |
| Food, rice etc. | 89.00 |
| Cattle, all livestock | 65.00 |
| Clothing | 85.00 |
| Household utensils | 40.00 |
| Farming implements | 12.00 |
| Medicine | 25.00 |
| Furniture | 17.00 |
| House (Old Chapel) | 250.00 |
| | $583.00 |
| Lim Seng | |
| Clothing, utensils, medicine etc. taken from shop | 195.00 |
| Chang Tui | |
| Food | 5.40 |
| Household utensils | 37.50 |
| Clothing | 3.00 |
| Store room and floor of loft | 45.00 |
| | 90.90 |

33

Tang Hsuan of Pe-sa-Miang
Food, Clothing, utensils & furniture 86.00

W. Chan-Kin of Thang-Khi
Food (Confectioners stocks) 47.30
Clothing 9.00 Money 5.00 14.00
Household utensils 30.70
92.00

Wang-Ki-Chu
Livestock 16.00
Farming implements 1.00
Food (potatoes, 15 carries taro 800 c's) 22.00
2 Houses damaged 20.00
59.00

Fu li of Siao Jin, nan-san-nui
Clothing 2.40 Livestock 5.00 7.40
Money extorted 125.00
132.40

Total losses of Nat. Chr. at Mi-Fu-san 2022.56
" " Chapel furnishings 505.85
Damage to buildings 1500.00

Wo Ping City - Chapel
1 Pulpit 4.50 4 large tables 6.00 10.50
2 small tables 2.00 4 School desks 8.00 10.00
1 High table 6.00 1 Clock 6.00 12.00
1 Foreign lamp 1.50 4 arm chairs 8.00 9.50

34

| Item | | Item | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Bamboo arm chairs | | | | 1.60 |
| 4 " " stools | 0.40 | 4 long benches | 3.00 | 3.40 |
| 10 Short benches | 4.00 | 3 Bed quilts | 13.50 | 17.50 |
| 1 Foreign blanket | 1.50 | 1 dresser large | 2.00 | 3.50 |
| 1 Dresser small | 1.00 | 1 Bamboo chest | 0.60 | 1.60 |
| 2 Wooden chests | 2.00 | 4 clothes racks | 0.30 | 2.30 |
| 1 Dining table | 1.50 | Books, chapel collection | 20.00 10 | 31.50 |
| 5 Trestles beds | 10.00 | 2 Bedsteads | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| 1 Bed drapery | 1.00 | 4 chairs cushions | 2.40 | 3.40 |
| 4 Stools | 0.40 | 1 Book case | 6.00 | 6.40 |
| 2 Mosquito nets | 5.00 | 7 Bed mats | 1.10 | 6.10 |
| 1 Screen | 1.50 | 2 Lamps | 1.00 | 2.50 |
| 8 Hand lamps | 0.50 | 4 Vases | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| 27 Pieces foreign dishes | 4.50 | 10 Pillows | 0.50 | 5.00 |
| Kitchen utensils | 8.30 | Tea service | 1.80 | 10.10 |
| Tubs & pails | 4.00 | 1 Map | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| 6 Pictures | 3.00 | 10 pr. scrolls | 5.00 | 8.00 |
| 4 Burial placards | 2.00 | | | 2.00 |
| Total - Chapel furnishings | | | | $174.40 |

## Wo Ling City Chapel
## Losses of Native Christians

Wang Yun

| Item | | Item | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food | 11.00 | Livestock | 16.40 | 27.40 |
| Clothing | 31.00 | Household utensils | 7.50 | 38.50 |
| Money | | | | 9.40 |
| | | | | $75.30 |

185

Kien Hsu

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing 5.60 | Box 0.50 Money 1.00 | 8.10 |

Lin Chan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing 3.50 | Books & Box 5.25 | 8.75 |

Lin Hsu Nen-Khang market

| | |
|---|---|
| Mdse. taken from shop | 20.00 |

Wang Hwan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Food 60.00 | Livestock 32.80 | 92.80 |
| Clothing | | 42.00 |
| Farming implements | | 13.00 |
| Household utensils | | 18.00 |
| Damage to doors & roof of house | | 20.00 |
| | | 185.80 |

Nam Jin of San Tshai village

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Food 15.00 | Livestock 30.00 | 45.00 |
| Household utensils 8.00 | | 8.00 |
| | | 53.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total - Native Christians losses | $ 350.95 |

Wo Ping City Chapel

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapel furnishings | 174.40 |
| Damage to buildings | 1350.00 |
| Native Christians losses | 350.95 |
| Total losses - Wo Ping City | 1875.35 |

Speaking of the above losses by looting and otherwise and of the causes leading thereof

the

36

The Rev. Adam J. Groesbeck says:

Having visited the scene of the riots in person and carefully investigated as to the cause of the uprising, it seems best to present the whole case to you afresh for your consideration. There seems to have been a conspiracy of circumstances tending toward an uprising.

1. The people have the name of being the worst in the Province. Clan fights and feuds never cease. Pirates have done a good business in past days and are still at their trade.

2. Successive magistrates have been lax. For years past capital punishment has not been inflicted for any crime. Naturally wild and rude, the people have taken advantage of official supineness and have become more and more daring. For example, certain pirates who were in danger of punishment for seizing a junk flying the Japanese flag, escaped by hiring the magistrate to declare that no pirates existed in his district, notwithstanding that both boat and goods were traced to their village. This was Wang Thai-ia. During his office clan fights were many and were said to be encouraged by him for purposes of exploitation.

Dur-

37

In the main he was just in his treatment of Christians, but near the end of his service he repeatedly refused judgement in the case of the murder of Lo A Hsien's wife, a member of our Church. The case was laid before the Consul, who brought the matter to the attention of the Viceroy. Promises were given but nothing has ever been done. The case was so clear and so well known that the impression has gone forth that Christians may be killed with impunity. Following Wang thai-ia, came our present magistrate. He has been here for nine months and bears the reputation of having never directly settled a single case. He has never to my knowledge, settled the case of a Christian. Money alone has he desired, and when that was received in sufficient quantities the case in question has been cast aside. The case of murder referred to above has been entered with him a number of times and he was ordered by his superiors to judge it, but while always promising immediate action he has done nothing. On one occasion he issued an order for the arrest of the murderer and accomplices, but when the runner seized an accomplice he (the runner) was beaten and imprisoned for having acted according to

the

38

the warrant. About three months ago a family was driven out of a village because they were Christians. Their house, crops, lands were seized. The case was entered with the magistrate. I also wrote a letter informing him of the conditions, asking that something be done, but matters grow worse. He promised immediate action but did nothing. This case also is well known, and has led the people to conclude that the looting of Christians was sanctioned by the official.

3. Reports of secret orders given to the local officials have been circulated by the yamen runners, these orders demanding the immediate expulsion of foreigners and the looting and killing of adherents. Whether these orders were genuine I do not know, but the rumors were widespread and most disastrous in their effect. The first actual rioting began at Joan just over in the Tokien Province. This was a sort of family quarrel in which Catholic was pitted against heathen. Several houses were looted, and one member had his eyes gouged out. Many rumors of this affair reached our place, saying that the Catholic Chapel had been looted etc. etc. This had its effect in rousing the people.

About the middle of July trouble arose

per

39

on Namoa Island between Catholics and heathen concerning some pine trees. Dispute led to more serious work. Four families were looted, and a few days later, say about July 20th, seven more. The Chapel was also looted. This created a great deal of excitement at Ung-Kung. An account of the riots as they occurred will reveal the criminal negligence of the local mandarins which brought matters to a head. The roughs of Ungkung, encouraged by the reports above referred to, and by official action, on several occasions came to our Chapel abusing and threatening the preachers and other helpers also saying that in a few days the Chapel was to be destroyed. On July 24th. U Jim Kui, U Kau Peh Thin, Khe Sam Kak, Law Bak Kun, and others whose names were not known, entered the Chapel and were especially loud in their threats. U A Thin, said, "Three days more and we are going to tear down the Chapel and destroy everything". Three days later, the night of July 27th. stones were thrown on the roof and against the doors, doing considerable damage. The local officials, Ji-hu-hiap-tai, and Si-ia were informed, and the four above mentioned men were formally accused. I then on Aug. 1st. in company with Rev. Geo. Campbell who speaks

mandarin

220

mandarin, went to Ungkung and called on all these officials. The Ti-hu, Si-ia had sent runners to see the chapel but had made no arrests, nor so far as known had they made any other attempts to stop the matter. When we went to Ungkung the Yamen runners refused to take any message to the Hiap-thai, but being well acquainted with him we went straight to his Yamen and went in. He received us cordially, but said that so long as the district civil magistrate gave no intimation of his purpose in the matter he himself could do nothing. The Ti-hu took the same position. We then went to the Sia, who said that he knew the men who had done the stoning. I told him that unless something was done matters were certain to grow worse. "Well," said he, "I can't protect your property if the people want to loot, but who wants your things? They are of no use to the Chinese." I replied, "Use or no use, I have lots of stuff here — among other things, $2000 worth of books. I do not ask you to believe it, but send a man early in the morning to look over things and report to you." This he promised to do, but up to 10 a.m. when I left no man had come, and no one came later. No arrests were made, although the official acknowledged that he knew

the

the culprits. Before coming away I sent formal notice of the matter to the District Magistrate, who did nothing but receive the customary fees. Whether he ever got knowledge of the case is more than I know, for the Yamen runners may have intercepted the message and pocketed the cash. After our visit the threats of the rowdies ceased. On Sunday, Aug. 5th about 9 P.M., a crowd gathered at the Catholic chapel a mile from ours across the city threatening to loot and kill. The priest had procured some arms for defence, which I believe were not used on this occasion, though it was once reported to me that they were. After many threats and much noise the crowd was dispersed by the village elders. During the disturbance some Catholic women living in a house near the chapel thought it wise to ask the Hiap-thai for protection, and on their own initiative went to the Yamen. The runners refused to receive any message and drove the women away. They were beaten and stripped of their jewelry before the Yamen doors. The cry was started: "The Catholic chapel has been looted and the official refuses protection. Let us go to the North Gate chapel and loot it." The mob quickly assembled and although it was known that they were

gathering

gathering, no word could be got to the official in time to secure his assistance. The crowd, consisting of 100 or more armed men, was headed by leaders of the clan fighters. There was a feint made to draw the fire of the few people inside, but seeing that there was no one around to defend the place the outer walls were scaled, doors broken in, and before the Hiap-thai arrived everything was gone. The men who first entered the compound at the head of the crowd were M. Jun Kin, M Thai Sua (5th division of clan) and M Khaw Peh Thiu. M Jun Kin carried a lantern and led the way through the house. Others known to be present are M Tek Khim, Lau Bak Kun, M Chia Ki; also M Pheng Khiam, M Ni Kok, and M Tong Chai, which three, though taking part in the looting were probably not leaders. About these names there can be little doubt. After the stoning of the Chapel we hired a man to stay at the compound who is well acquainted at Ungkung, in order to recognise and give the names of any who might cause disturbance. The night of the looting he, in company with the young man who brought word of the intended raid, stood by the door when the leader came in. The Hiap-thai arrived on the scene too late to save very

much

43.

much, and was soon called to go to the English Chapel which was being attacked by a mob. He left soldiers to guard the property, who went away as soon as his back was turned. No arrests or attempts at arrest were made. Had the soldiers so desired, something might have been saved. The next morning the Ji-hu came out to look over the place. As soon as he was gone the looters began to tear down the house. Floors, windows, doors, pavements, roofs, bricks out of well, trees, shrubs, all went, and not an official or a soldier present to protest. Thus the damage to the buildings was much of it done in broad daylight and could easily have been prevented had the officials so desired. After the looting at Ungkung proclamations were posted everywhere calling upon the people to destroy chapels and to loot and kill the Christians. August 7th proclamations were posted at Kotung purporting to emanate from the military mandarin in whose jurisdiction the place is. The proclamation was put up in the morning, the chapel was destroyed at noon. Near Sie-tang the same proclamations were posted; that same night the chapel was looted and next day destroyed, leaving only the

walls

walls standing. This same night the Chapel at Chieh-Kho-sua was looted; August 8th the chapel and school building at Solai were wrecked. Threats have been freely made at other Chapels, but no pillaging. Of adherents perhaps some 50 families have been looted, which is a smaller number proportionately than those of the Catholics or of the English Presbyterians who have been robbed.

Of the five Chapels - Mugkung, Solai, Sietang, Kotung and Chieh-Ko-sua, only the last named has a complete roof remaining. Mugkung and Kotung have a little roof left. At all except Sietang parts of the walls are down. In addition to the buildings there is the considerable loss of all furnishings of the Chapels and of the preachers' personal belongings. Thus I have sketched briefly the causes of the Mugkung riots and given a meagre outline of the damage done. The question of most importance now is how can the matter be settled. The officials are striving to make the destruction of Mission property a separate issue, leaving the cases of the adherents to local mandarins; and also to make a money indemnity alone answer for settlement without the punishment of any of the criminals.

As

As to the first point, this division of the case seems to me wholly unjust. The destruction of Chapels and the persecution of Christians are violations of our and the same treaty. We need not argue the justice of the treaty, but taking it as it is, it has been violated as much in the case of the native Christians as in the case of the foreigner and for the same reason. A Chapel which a man can enter only under penalty of being robbed is not of very much value. Our work is with congregations and so far as I can see the Chinese should no more be allowed to destroy my congregation than they should be permitted to destroy another man's manufacturing plant with the raw material on hand. There can be doubt that the officials' idea is to give promise of judgement for adherents if the case is allowed to be divided, and then to give such judgement that few will dare even to listen to us in the future. In a word, the case must be divided so that our work can be stamped out and we be allowed only the privilege of remaining here. To let the local mandarin attend to these cases of looting, is simply to reward him and the Yamen runners for having brought this unhappy state of affairs about.

260

about. At Ung Kung this was plainly put by one of the runners who was urging the heathen on. He said, "Go on with your looting." If the official does nothing the plunder is yours; if he does do anything we will profit by it and make the Christians pay well for getting their cases settled." If we permit this division of the case we permit our work to be destroyed, our treaty rights to be violated, and we pay the officials for doing it.

Rebuilding of Chapels as punishment for destroying them has proved unsatisfactory in the past and does not have the desired effect. Both the Lai-phu-sua and Jio-phing chapels have just been destroyed by the same villages which looted them two years ago. The mere payment for a building enables the village elders to raise an amount much in excess of the demands for building. The work is slighted, and the amount saved, along with the excess, is pocketed by them. When the opportunity seems ripe the looting is again encouraged, to their own profit. What is needed is the punishment of the guilty parties for the crimes as such. As to who shall

be

47

be punished and how, it is not my province as a missionary to declare. Yet there is one factor that ought not to be overlooked. The men of any village would not dare to loot a chapel unless given permission by the clan heads and the literati. Wherever these have done their duty no trouble has arisen. In every case of pillaging we know that the clan heads and literary men either permitted or actively encouraged the roughs. At Solai one of the clan elders was present and gave orders as to how the buildings should be torn down. At Kotung the matter is known to have been discussed in public meeting and to have received the sanction of clan heads and literati. The responsibility for this whole affair lies primarily with the district magistrate, and then with the village elders or clan heads and the literati. Let each, along with the looters receive the reward of his deeds. I believe that the Hiap-thai has tried to do his duty at Mukung. He is hampered, however by his own Yamen runners and soldiers, who belong mainly to the clan which looted our chapel and hence are not willing to do anything. He made one seizure and handed the man, M. Tett Khim, over to the proper authority, the Si-ia, who allowed him

to

to escape the same night. Aside from the Hiap-thai no official has tried to do anything, unless it were to encourage the outrages. With regard to the rebuilding of the Chapels, if the heathen are allowed to erect them and hand them over to us when complete, every opportunity is afforded for slighting the work. In case they do the building, plans ought to be submitted to us, or at least we should be given the privilege of overseeing and lodging protests if the work is not well done, or let the contract be given to the lowest bidder of several contractors whom we may select having confidence in their ability and honesty. If money payment is made, while it has the disadvantage of being slower in coming it would have this advantage... we could build better or different if we so desired, without working injustice or injury to those who did the damage."

I desire at this point to direct Your Excellency's attention to the pertinent suggestions of the Rev. Groesbeck and to say to you that I fully endorse them. I am anxious to have them thoroughly understood by you and will be glad to wait on you at any date, convenient to you, to discuss them at length.

The Rev. D. H. A. Kemp, of the American

Baptist

Baptist Missionary Union, presents the following authenticated statement and explanation in regard to property destroyed at Chunglin, in Ching-Hai District:

Statement of losses sustained by Ch'en Ho-mei company.

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|---|---|---|
| To | Provincial Treasurer for licence | 370.00 |
| " | Intendant of Circuit | 740.00 |
| " | Surveying | 50.00 |
| " | Yamen officials | 200.00 |
| " | Squeezes by other Yamen runners | 250.00 |
| " | Boats, Provisions | 52.35 |
| " | Work on dike | 2571.58 |
| " | Mats, Weirs three, and lumber | 350.00 |
| " | Fish nets three | 15.60 |
| " | Sand bags used to keep fish from escaping | 18.66 |
| " | Miscellaneous expenses for cook etc. | 400.00 |
| " | For cargo boats | 25.00 |
| | Total | 5043.19 |

The Ch'en-Ho-mei Co.

A company of Christians of Chang Lin and Kan Hsia, 14 in number, took out a claim from the Tao Tai on 370 acres of salt marsh located in the Ching Hai district. The above items

items are the estimates which they brought forward. The first six items are expenditures on official fees. The last six items are expenditures for improvements.

In a subsequent letter the Rev. D. Kemp gives the following explanation concerning the above statement:

The salt-marsh along the sea-board is under the control and management of the Tao Tai. In the 25th year of Kwangsu, and the 8th moon he issued a proclamation inviting any who so desired, to apply to the land office at his yamen with a view to taking out a license. Some of the Christians seeing the proclamation formed themselves into an association or company and after looking over the salt-marsh they found a piece of 370 acres which suited them and then entered a formal request for a licence in due time after paying all fees to the provincial treasurer Lao Shai and various underlings the association entered into full possession. In the 26th year of Kwangsu in the 4th moon which was this year they began to build a dike. They worked until the 7th moon unmolested and had nearly finished the dike when rumors of looting and destruction in Mr. Groesbeck's field reached them. Immediately the people in the villages about

there

then began to destroy the dike and carry off the timbers of which the weirs were made. They drove the workmen away robbing them of all their things. There are two kinds of this marsh land, one which is high on which the tide water comes very little, this is diked in and reclaimed for cultivation. The other lays nearer the shore and is flooded every tide, this is diked, weirs are put in and this is used for a fish pond. This latter is the one now in question.

In regard to the genuineness of the claim, I am satisfied that it is honest, I have seen their license and find it in harmony with all they have said. I feel sure the depredation was committed against them because they were members of the Church. I inclose the Chinese account referring to the matter."

Concerning the outrages at Hui In Shan, Hia Hien and Wo Ping City I annex a circumstancial and detailed narration which, whilst it may be of interest to you will assuredly be of material assistance to you in enabling you to punish the malefactors whom it specially mentions. I can assure you of the truthfulness of its statements. It is made by the Rev. J. M. Foster and is as follows:
"On the 15th of the 7th moon (Aug. 9th 1900) a

chapel

chapel at Hui In Shan was looted and destroyed
by a large band of roughs from a village called
Tong-Kwan. On the 13th of the 7th moon (7th Aug.)
Chang W. Lin a man from the village of Wang
Kang went to Hui In Shan and spread report
saying that the Emperor had sent out orders for
the people to rise and exterminate the foreigners
and Christians. On this same day three families
at Hui In Shan were looted. The preacher at
Hui In Shan (native) on the 15th of 7th moon,
called on the magistrate, also the Tong-Kwan
village elders Wang Sin, Wang-Ngien-Lin,
asking them to quell the disturbances. The magistrate
and elders promised to do so but failed to keep their
promise. On the 15th of 7th moon Wang Sien, Wang
Lwan the leaders of the roughs of Tong-Kwan sent
Wang Lang a yamen runner Wang-sun, Wang
Kim-Thaw, Wang-Kang, Wang-si to lead several
hundred roughs armed with various kinds
of implements to loot and destroy the chapel
at Hui In Shan. They also plundered upward
of 10 families. Teacher, M Sin Chang, lost clothes,
trunk, books and all the rest of his things.
Preacher, In San Chang, lost his clothes, books
and money. Colporteur, Lim Chaw, clothes,

books

books, trunk. The following are the names of some of the roughs.

Wang-pien, Wang-twan, Wang-kang, Wang-tien-thew, Wang-si. These above five names are the principal leaders. Wang-nun, Wang-chun-kwan, Wang-chun-thong, Wang-twan, Wang-tien-tow, Wang-ub, Wang-fui, Wang-chong, Wang-pha, Wang-kiong-li, Wang-wan. These 11 belong at Kin-lin in Tang-Kwan village.

Wang-chin-thi, Wang-ya-Wang-tui-kow, Wang-yun, Wang-nun, Wang-long. These 7 belong to Tang-thu in Tang-Kwan village.

Wang-sin, Wang-ju, Wang-phuan, Wang-kuh, Wang-hung, Wang-kuang-tong, Wang-kao, Wang-buin, Wang-ju, these 9 men belong to Lo-Kang. Wang-su-kiong, Wang-hong-si Wang-hong-tsao, Wang-shist, Wang-pin, Wang-jin, Wang-su-sun, Wang-kien, these eight live at Tung-teo. Wang-kin, Wang-ku, Wang-tao, Wang-phai, Wang-yong-sung, Wang-tin, Wang-tw, Wang-nu-yong, Wang-ih, Wang-chaw, Wang-chin. These eleven belong to the village of Sin Law, Wang-tu, Wang-paw, Wang-ai-kow, Wang-wan-tih, Wang-kin, Wang-li, These six belong to Si-thu village. Wang-su-chi, Wang-pi, Wang-tio-ju, these are

still

still many under whose names are unknown.

Some of the Christians who have been looted and had their property destroyed are as follows:

At Mui-Tu-Shan on 13th of 7th moon (Aug. 7th) Chang-ik plundered of his money, furniture and live-stock by a large body of roughs of Tong-Kuan led by Wang-mu, Wang-Chun-Kuan, Wang-tuan, Wang-wan, Wang-chin-ti, Wang-ya, Wang-sin, Wang-fu, Wang-hong-chao, Wang-tui, who were sent by the leaders Wang-pien, Wang-luan, also of Tong-Kuan. On the same date Wang-pien, Wang-luan, sent Wang-mu, Wang-hi, Wang-chin-ti, to lead a large body of bad people of Tong-Kuan, to plunder a shop keeper by the name of Lun-seng of Mui Tu-shan, they robbed his shop of all the goods in it. Also on the 13th of 7th moon Wang-pien, Wang-luan sent Wang-mu, Wang-Chong-Kuan, Wang-sin, Wang-Chin-ti of the village of Tong-Kuan, to lead a body of evil men to plunder a Christian of Mui Tu-shan. They robbed him of his money and goods, and then destroyed his house carrying away all the timbers doors etc. his name is Chang-tui. On the 15th of 7th moon (Aug. 9th) Wang-pien, Wang-luan of Tong Kuan sent a few of their evil companions to lead the

crowd

55

crowd against two Christians of Hui-tu-shan, named Chang-chang, Tu-lun, they plundered them of all their belongings and destroyed the house of Chang-chang. On the 16th of 7th moon at Pe-sa-tang four Christians Chin-seng, Chin-ta-un, Chin-hong-sang and Wang-huan were plundered of all their goods by a large crowd of roughs from Dong-kuan led by some men detailed by Wang-pien and Wang-luan of Dong-kuan. On same date at Dang-ki a Christian Il Chan-kin had his shop plundered by evil people of Dong-kuan led by men sent by Wang-pien and Wang-luan.

At Siao-yin-yang, Sin-tan on 19th of 7th moon (Aug. 13th) a Christian Wang-ki-chu had property plundered, household goods and crops of the fields all carried off by the village people led by roughs sent by Wang-chi-u. Siao-ying Ham-san-hui on the 17th of 7th moon (Aug. 10th, a Christian Tu-ti by name, was plundered by Dong-sang and Dong-kuan village roughs, Lu-sin-lin, Lu-ti, Wang-chang Wang-jac, Wang-chong, Wang-sa.

## Wo Ping-Sien.

On the 15th of 7th moon the chapel at Wo-Ping was looted and destroyed by a crowd of over a hundred roughs led by a man by the name of Wang.

The cause of trouble was as follows: A man

by

56

by the name of Wang-tien of the village of Sin-lau wrote a false proclamation and sent Lin-a-fu, to paste it in all the public streets in Wo-ping and also at a place called Tang-kan-fu, this created excitement and unrest, therefore on the 15th of the 7th moon some bad people of the village, Wang-lin-teh, Wang-chung-sang, sent Wang-ngiin-sang who led over one hundred others to loot and destroy the chapel. They also plundered a large number of private families. The following are the names of the leaders, Wang-lin-teh, Wang-man-su, belong to Sin-lau, Wang-sau-to, Wang-chu-ting, Wang-chung-to, Wang-chin-ting, Wang-chung-to, Su-hsiang-tang, Wang-te-fu, Wang-kin-chin, Wang-kin-chu, Wang-su-siang, Wang-ngiang-lien, Wang-kun-chiang, Wang-chum, Wang-kiong, Wang-liang, Wang-kan Wang-ngin, Wang-sin, Wang-sing-chai, Wang-lin-sun, Wang-ho, Wang-ta-to, Wang-ti, Wang-kok Wang-yih-pai, Wang-un, Wang-kin-tang, Wang-loh, Wang-wong, Wang-ta-ti, Wang-sian-ti, Khin-ho-pin. The above are all men who bore implements and came to destroy the chapels. The names of the others are unknown to us but they can be learned from Wang-tak-teh. On the night of the 15th of the 7th moon at Wo-Ping

District

57

District City, the house of the christians Wang-yen was raised by the leader of the roughs, Wang-Kong-siang and his followers Wang-how, Wang-un, Wang-sian-li, Wang-chang and others who stole everything. On the night of the 15th of the 7th moon, Kin-how a resident of Wo Ping District had all his clothing and money taken from the chapel.

At Ping-Khang market on the 16th of the 7th moon Lin-Su was plundered of his household goods and the mdse. in his shop by the headman of the roughs Lin chi, who called Lin-hu, Lin-su-chi, Lin-siaw, Lin-hu-chian, Lin-tin, Lin-Kuan, Lin-Kin-chong and several score of others, who robbed and extorted.

At Han Sun, on the 16th of the 7th moon, Wang-kuan had his dwelling raided by the heads of the roughs in his village Wang-ki and Wang-su and followers, Wang-nun, Wang-pien, Wang-chu-chin, Wang-sui, Wang-kia-jun, Wang-Jiang, Wang-Chin, Wang-té, Wang-ngien, Wang-tan, Wang-sung, Wang-nn. They broke in and robbed him of everything.

At San-Sai, on the 16th of the 7th moon Han-jien a Christian, was robbed of his household effects by roughs from Kwan-tien village, and

51

and extortion made. At Hia-Khien village the Chapel was looted on the 16th day of the 7th moon. The household utensils, furniture, doors and windows were seized and carried off by roughs. Chien-teh-san was the ringleader in this looting with Chin-teh-nun Chun-chian-han, Chun-teh-ke, and several score of men who robbed all. The names of the others are unknown to us, but can be obtained from Chien-teh-san. At the same village the Christian Chin-chio-chiang on the 15th day of the 7th moon had his household effects robbed by the head of the roughs belonging to the village of Sek-lo, Chun I, who summoned Chun-chit-ming, Chien-ho-liang, Chuen-ho-si, several score in all, who looted and extorted money. At the village of Shui-ko, the Christian Khim Liang, on the night of the 15th of the 7th moon, had his household goods robbed, by the head of the roughs, Khim-mai-tze, who summoned also Khim-tsuan-tiu, Khim-tsuan-hin, Khim-tsuan-chun, Khim Kling, Kui-seng, Khim-sui, several score in all who looted everything. At the village of Tien-pai-khu, the Christian Chin-ki-long on the 16th day of the 7th moon, had his household effects pillaged by the roughs Chien-lin, Chien-nun, Chun-tan, Chien-met, Chien-chin, Chien-kong, Chien-sung, Chien-wang-kung, Chien-kho, Chien-lin

Chien-lien, Chien-hun, several score of roughs in all who looted everything. At Kui-nu-tiet, the Christian Chien-Ki-ho on the 16th day of the 7th moon had his property looted and money extorted from him by the head of the roughs of his village Chien-Kin-Su, who summoned Chien-hun-Ku, Chien-Song, Chien-Shin, Chien-Shek, Chien-Tian, Chien-Tsong, Chien-pan-ta, Chien-pu, Chien tan, Chien-phong, several score in all."

Evidently actuated solely by a desire to ascertain the whole truth of the outrages committed at Ungkung and other adjacent places Your Excellency, acting on my information and request, instructed General Wang-Kin-Tuh to proceed thither, make a thorough investigation, punish the guilty, and order an immediate settlement to be made by the local authorities for all damages done and losses sustained. Shortly after his arrival at Swatow General Wang was presented with the following statement of facts by the Rev. J. M. Foster:

General Wang Kin Tuh

Your Excellency,

It is my purpose to set before you in detail the important facts regarding the pillaging and demolition of Chapels Mission property and houses and those of native Christians

in

60

in the District of Wo-ling, Jio Chung. At the city of Nang-Ning outside the North Gate, a place called Tang-lin-Kon there is a dwelling, a cluster of buildings, 36 rooms. All on the sudden on the evening of the second day of the 7th moon, came M Chin, M Jin Kui, Lin-mok-kun and threw stones at the building used as a chapel, calling out "Kill, Rob, Plunder." We then petitioned the Chi-lin-shi and the Ji-du who at once sent constables to examine into the case.

On the evening of the 11th day (7th mo.) M Tai-san, heads of roughs, led a mob of several hundred lawless fellows armed with implements, who broke in, robbed and carried off all property. To give names in detail, those directed that the chapel be looted were these, Siu-Tsai (B.A.) M Tsu Tsch, M-hsu Chian, Hsiu-chian. M Tai-san, M-pung Kiang, are leaders of roughs who led the mob to loot and break up.

M Chin, M Jim Kui, Lin-mok-Kun, these three first stoned the building afterward took part in the looting. M Tch Kin, M Chin-Ki, M Lo, Chu-lui, Thong-Twah, Tui-san-Ku, Ngiu-chiang, are also men who robbed the chapel buildings. The residents of villages in Wo-Ling District who had their property robbed are in Long-Jen-chin village the Christian Chin a ui had his household effects and his house plundered or

destroyed

61

destroyed by roughs; to give the names of the other guilty parties we do not know. At the village of San-chun a Christian, Chang Chan Chin, had his household effects wholly plundered by several scores of roughs, viz: Chin a-kin ringleader, Chin-lui-fi, Chin-mok Ki, are ringleaders of bad fellows, lawless acts, who took part in this; the names of the rest are unknown to us. Chin a Kin, can give them. At the village of Hia-chun the Christian Lin-ngai-ti on the 15th of the 7th mo. had his household effects robbed by roughs, viz: Lin chun-Kan, Lin-sui-sin, Lin-song-seng, Lin-tie, these four men are the ringleaders of the mob who robbed the Christian, names of the others are unknown to us.

Mr-tea, Hsui, iong, of this village, on the 12th of the 7th mo. at Tu pang Kian had $5. stolen from his pouch by several roughs. viz: Li a pin, ringleader of mobs against Christians, the names of the others we do not know, Lin a pin can give them.

At Kan Tang Village there was a Chapel of five rooms, which on the 13th day of the 7th mo. was plundered and demolished by a mob of more than a hundred roughs, viz: Jin sai, M chin tai, M pun lin, these are the men who gave verdict that the Chapel be destroyed: M wang is the man who led on those who destroyed the ~~village~~: M Kwang was himself

prominent

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prominent and led on his four sons to plunder. M lin, M iam kin, M chong ki, M chan-sin, M lum, M kin, M-Kong-chong, these are men of Kan-tong who took part in pillaging the chapel; the rest are unknown to us, the Sin-tsai M chu tai can give their names.

At Chiang-tong market a chapel of Western style on the night of the 13th of the 7th mo. was plundered and partly demolished by a mob of roughs, viz: Wang jun san, Lin in, of Chiang-tong market. M tim-kwang of Ihim-pu Chun Chong i of Tu san market, these are the men who gave the verdict that the chapel be raided. Sin tong chuan, Hsui chong, Lin tan, Hsui kiock, Lin-sang these five men are of the Chiang tong market, Lin in ti, wang chun chin, these two men belong to Chien tan village. M chin, M keh, M hing, these three are of the village Ihim pu. These ten are all leaders of the roughs who looted the chapel, names of the others could all be learned of Wang jun san.

At the village of Hsch Kau san a chapel of two rooms on the night of the 13th of the 7th mo. was plundered of all all its contents.

The Christian Isu Ishuh of same village had his household effects all robbed by roughs. Also Isu tai at same time was likewise robbed of all. Also Isu Kuh plin at same time was robbed of all his household effects

Also

-2-

Also Tsu mok was likewise robbed of all. To give names Li-Kung-ni, Li-lai-chun, these two men, their village is called Hang-Min. Tsang sun ho, Tsang Tsu, Tsang fu, Tsang tang, from the village of Sin tang. Li-u-yun, Li-sang-fu, Li-mang, Li-hong, Wang tong, Wang-min-chin these are all of the village of Hang-min. These are all persons who took part in looting the Chapel: the names of the others are not known but can be learned from the ringleaders.

At So-mui the Chapel of seven rooms and a newly built addition of 3 rooms, on the night of the 14th of the 7th mo. was wholly plundered and in large part destroyed by roughs, who also armed with spears chased the preacher with intent to kill, also seized and outraged the preacher's wife; to give names, Chin tak tiok, Tang-mok, Tang-pin, these three led in seizing the preacher's wife, plundering and demolishing the Chapel. Lin chu chin, Tang-en, Tang-tan, Tang-sin, these four gave the decision that the Chapel be demolished and the preacher murdered. Hsu-jin ta-mai, Lin-tan, Tang-chu-sun, Lin-pan-kuh, Lo-peng-song, Lin-ta-teh, Lin-sai-tou, Chien-ta, Tang u fuh, Lui Kin-suan, Lin-kia-tsan, Tang-en, Tang Kin-chin, these all are of So mui and brought implements to demolish the Chapel. The names

of

14

of the others are unknown but can be learned from Chin-tö-tiak. Of Sunni the Christian Tshin Tshun Sun on the night of the 16th of the 7th mo. had his household effects stolen by several score of roughs viz: Lin-su-sin, Tshin Kuh tai, Tshin tai, these men were ringleaders who led on others to rob the Christian but could be learned from Lin-tsu-tsin. Lin-sang-King of same village same date had his household effects likewise plundered by roughs viz: Lin tsu tsin, Lau-tan, ringleaders who led on others to do the lootings others are unrecognised but names could be learned from Lin-su-sin. At the village of Sangli, a Christian named Tchun-sang had his household goods plundered on the 15th day of the 7th mo. by roughs, viz: Tshin hung-sun, Tshin Jin, Tshing lan these were ringleaders. Tsin min, Tsin Kwan tai, Tsin Kuch sung, Tsin u man, Tsin Kiang, Tsin ch san, Tsin hnan, these seven are roughs who help plundered the Christians the rest are unknown but can be learned from Tsin hung sun. At Nan-san Tshun village the Christian Cheng-sing early on the 15th day of the 7th mo. had his household effects robbed by several score of roughs viz: Tang ia, Tang-ta-tou, these are of Nan san village. Tang-li Tang siang, Tang-su, Tang-wa, are of Hui-u-sun village, these six together led the rough to rob and plunder. Tang-kiang, Tang-fuh, Tang-sin, these men who

help

help plunder are from the village of Hsi chai. The others were not recognised but their names can be learned from Tang ta. At the village of Hsia chai a Christian Liang Kheng had his household goods plundered by several score of roughs on the 15th day of the 7th mo. To give names Tang chin, Tang fuh, Tang ni, Tang mu, these were ringleaders and of Hsi chai village, others unrecognised can be detected by asking their names from Tang chin. At the village of Ta leng a Christian named Chin chong had his house hold effects plundered on the 15th day of the 7th mo. by roughs viz: Chin tue, Chin Kang, Chin lan chih, Chin. Sang duan: These four are heads of roughs who led men to plunder. The names of those unrecognised may be learned from Chin tue.

At the village of Tang shan chun a Christian named Wang Sien had his household goods robbed on the 15th day of the 7th mo. by roughs viz: Tang in, Tang lin, Tang pun, Tang pu-tou, Tang-meng-heng Tang tze tih, these last five were leaders of the mob: names of others unrecognised may be learned from Tang-in.

At the village of Hang long market, Island of Hai-san chapel, one building, on the night of the 16th of the 7th mo. was pillaged by roughs.

The

The Christian of Hanglong village; Tsu Kia had his house and property plundered on the night of the 16th of the 7th mo. by roughs. Christian Lin heng kin of Hanlong was robbed and money extorted from him by roughs, viz: Chu long, Chu-song, Chu Kin-sai, Kin-chu-lin; these four men are the ringleaders who led roughs to rob and pillage Chapel and Christians. Others are unknown, their names may be learned from Chu long. The other Christians that have been robbed and pillaged have fled; when they return and the case is adjusted their losses can be reported."

Now, Your Excellency, has in your hands and at your disposal not only the reports presented by the Daotai, General Wang, and other officials, civil and military, but also those prepared for myself.

You can, therefore, having both sides of the case lying before you — if there can by any possibility be two differing and truthful aspects of a case so plain and palpable as this one — see for yourself how criminally lax were your subordinate officials, how outrageous and lawless were the misdeeds complained of and how the provisions of the Treaty were wilfully disregarded. If I had the slightest doubt,

at

67

at any time of the truthfulness of the charges preferred and of the complaints made by the Revs. J. H. G. Foster and Adam F. Groesbeck, the self-sacrificing and earnest working missionaries, the testimony of numerous responsible witnesses as well as that of my own official representative -- one of the most impartial and unbiased officers in the United States Navy -- has most effectually removed it. The case therefore stands complete, and having laid it before you, after a full, thorough and exhaustive investigation I make herewith a formal demand upon you for the prompt payment of $25004.93 which together with the sum of $ 2000 for the books belonging to the Rev. A. F. Groesbeck that were stolen and destroyed, makes the sum total $27004.93

As a matter of simple justice consequential damages have also to be added to that sum; because =

No. 1. The missionaries of the American Baptist missionary Union are losing what ought to be considered rent on buildings or interest on money invested.

No. 2. They are losing the time of at least one missionary and when they rebuild the

destroyed

68

destroyed and damaged chapels and mission stations this time will be required for at least six (6) months.

No. 3. These missionaries are losing more or less on native helpers whom they cannot justly dismiss without loss to the missionaries' work and injury to the helpers.

No. 4. There are also certain expenses that necessarily arise from having this affair on hand: (a) telegrams and postage, (b) travelling, (c) feeding refugees etc.

No. 5. There is also the considerable rise in price of building materials and labor which amounts to at least 15 per cent per year. Counting up these items it will be seen that, in addition to the sum total of $27004.93 already noted the American Baptist Missionary Union and its missionaries have per month an actual loss of Interest on investment of

| | |
|---|---|
| $15.000 @ 5 per cent | $62.50 |
| Salary | 166.00 |
| Increase of price of buildings | |
| $15.000 @ 15 per cent | 187.50 |
| Total | $416.00 |

You can thus see, Your Excellency, that the longer the payment of this just claim is deferred the

the larger becomes the amount. In other words it is increased by the sum of $416.00 monthly.

If the elders, gentries and other wealthy residents of the Jao Ping and other adjacent districts do not pay this money at once they are saddling you and themselves with a heavy and monthly increasing financial burden.

However, it does not matter to the missionaries or to myself from what source the money comes so long as it is paid, and paid with business-like promptitude. Another thing, there can be no such proposition entertained as that of "Waiting until a settlement is made up North." Affairs up North are in other and most capable hands and they have, at present, nothing whatever to do with the payment for damages and losses sustained through the unchecked crimes of lawless miscreants in my Consular Districts. Let that be thoroughly understood between us.

Every case must stand or fall on its own merits.

Every case must be settled in its own Province and, if at all practicable in its own district.

Awaiting notice from your Excellency of

of the time and method of payment.—

I am, Excellency, with renewed assurances of my cordial esteem

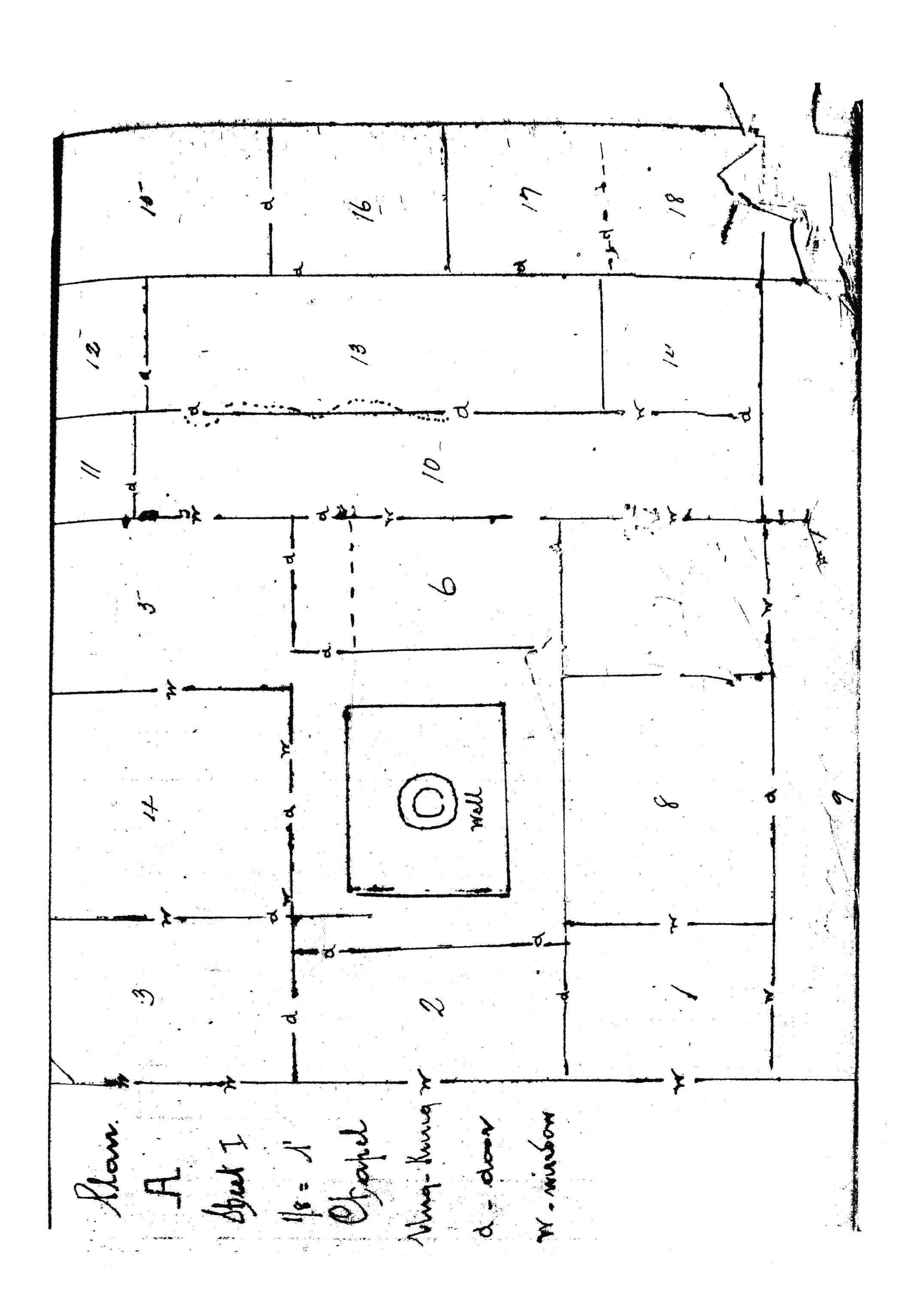
Your obedient servant

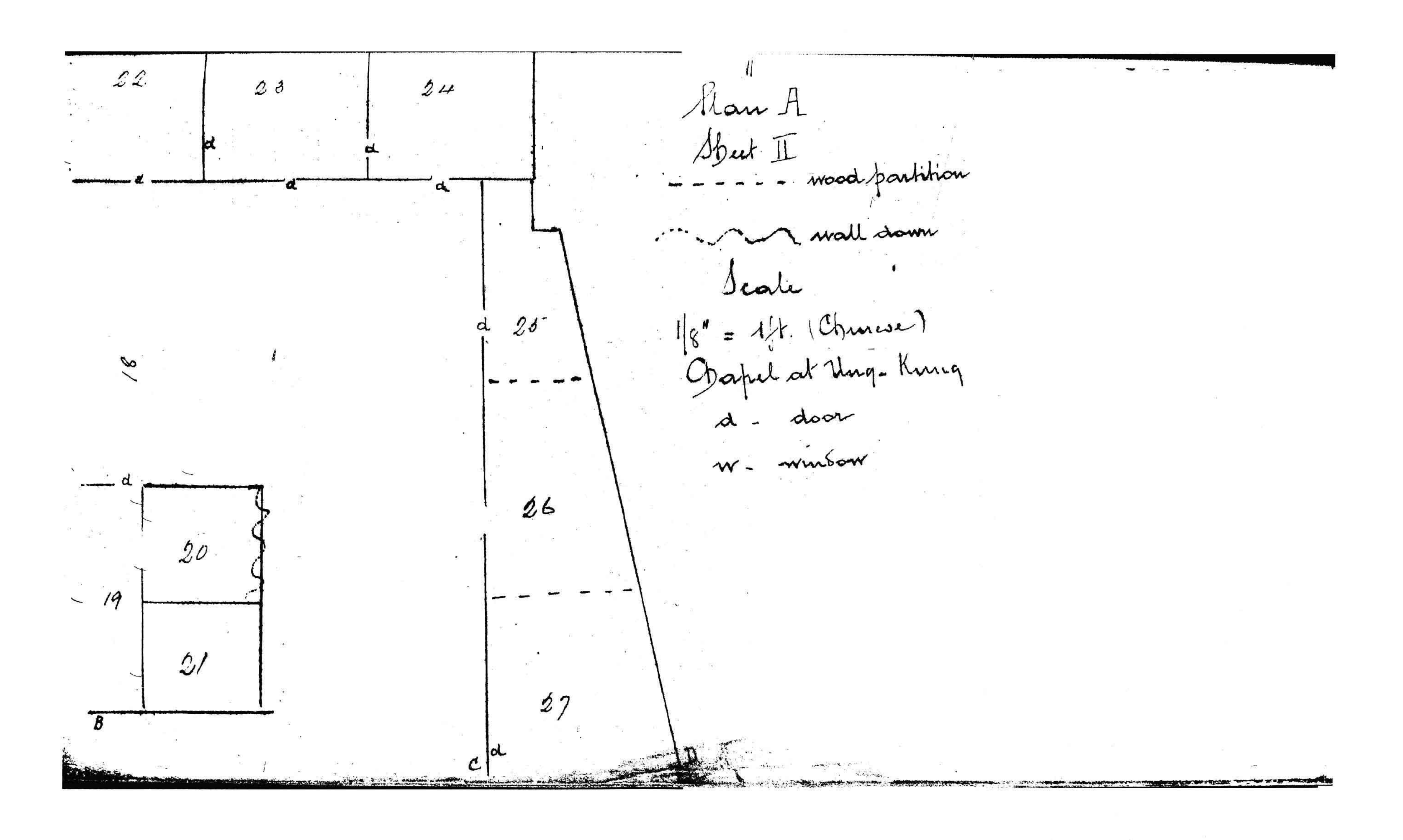
Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul

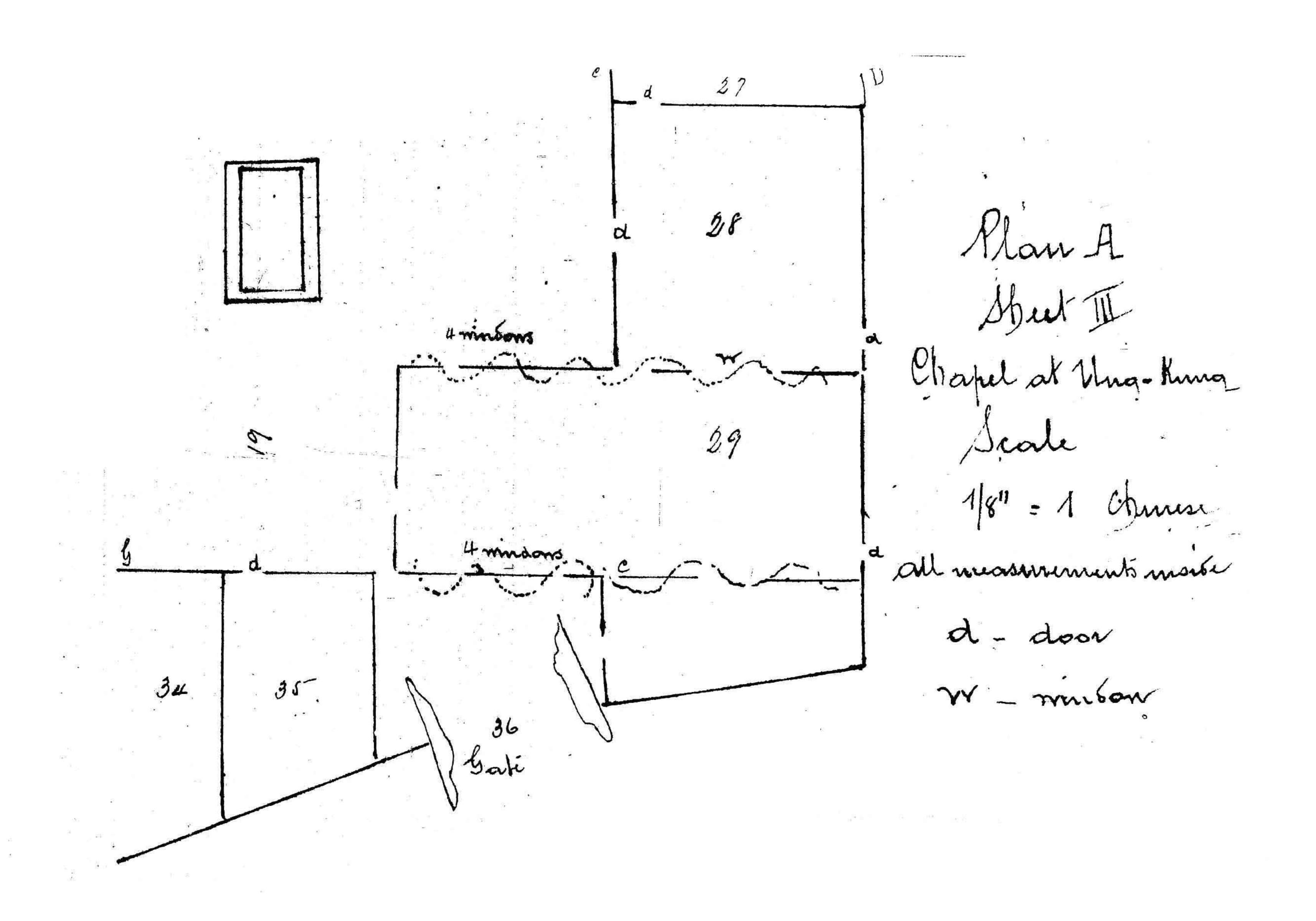
# Recapitulation

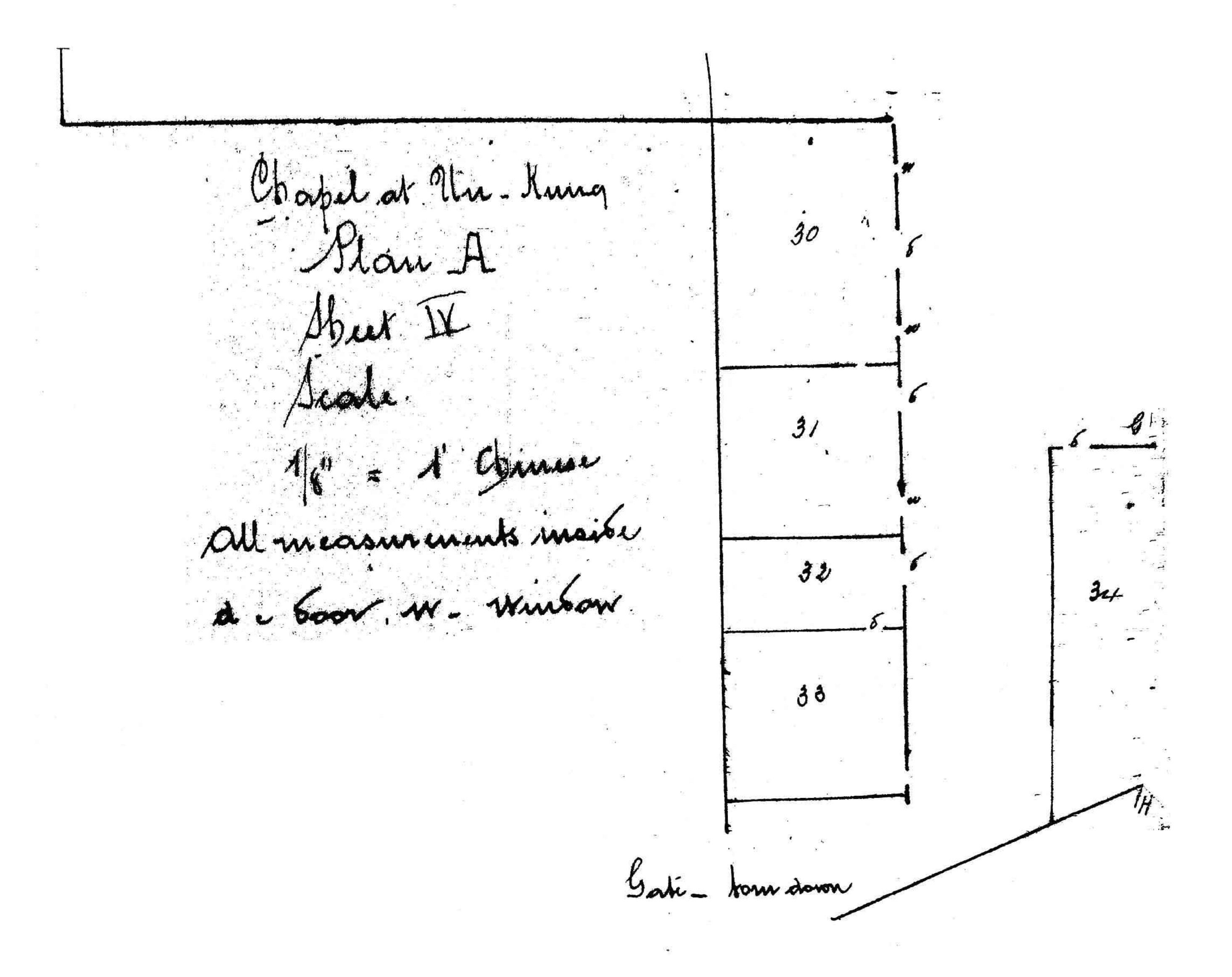
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Damage to Building:** | | |
| Chapel at Ungkung | $: 3 045.42 | |
| " Sio-Tang | 678.81 | |
| " Ko-Tung | 500.00 | |
| " Lia-phu-sua | 1 389.83 | |
| " Tio-Khung | 1 231.15 | |
| " Solai | 1 049.33 | $7894.54 |
| **Losses of Converts, etc. including** | | |
| Rev: Groesbeck's books $2.000 (and personal property.) | | $7642.24 |
| **Hia Shien Chapel.** | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 45.85 | |
| Losses of Christians, | 475.35 | $ 521.20 |
| **Mui Fu Sau.** | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 505.85 | |
| Losses of Christians, | 2 022.56 | |
| Damage to Buildings, | 1 500.00 | $4028.41 |
| **Wo Ling City.** | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 174.40 | |
| Losses of Christians, etc. | 350.95 | |
| Damage to Buildings, | 1 350.00 | $1875.35 |
| **Chien Ho Mui Coy.** | | |
| Losses sustained. | | $ 5043.19 |
| | | $27004.93 |

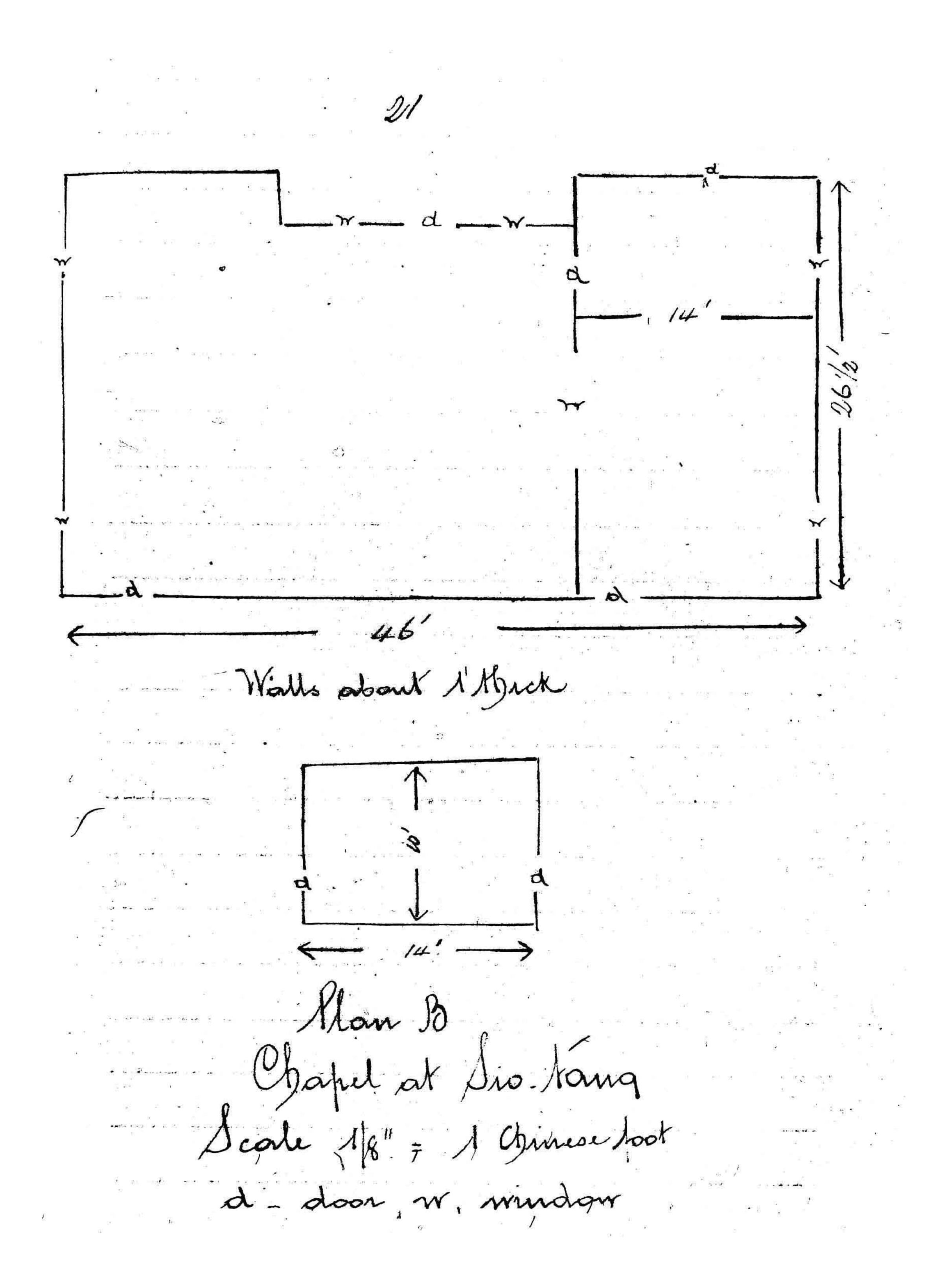

Plan.
A
d - door
w - window
well

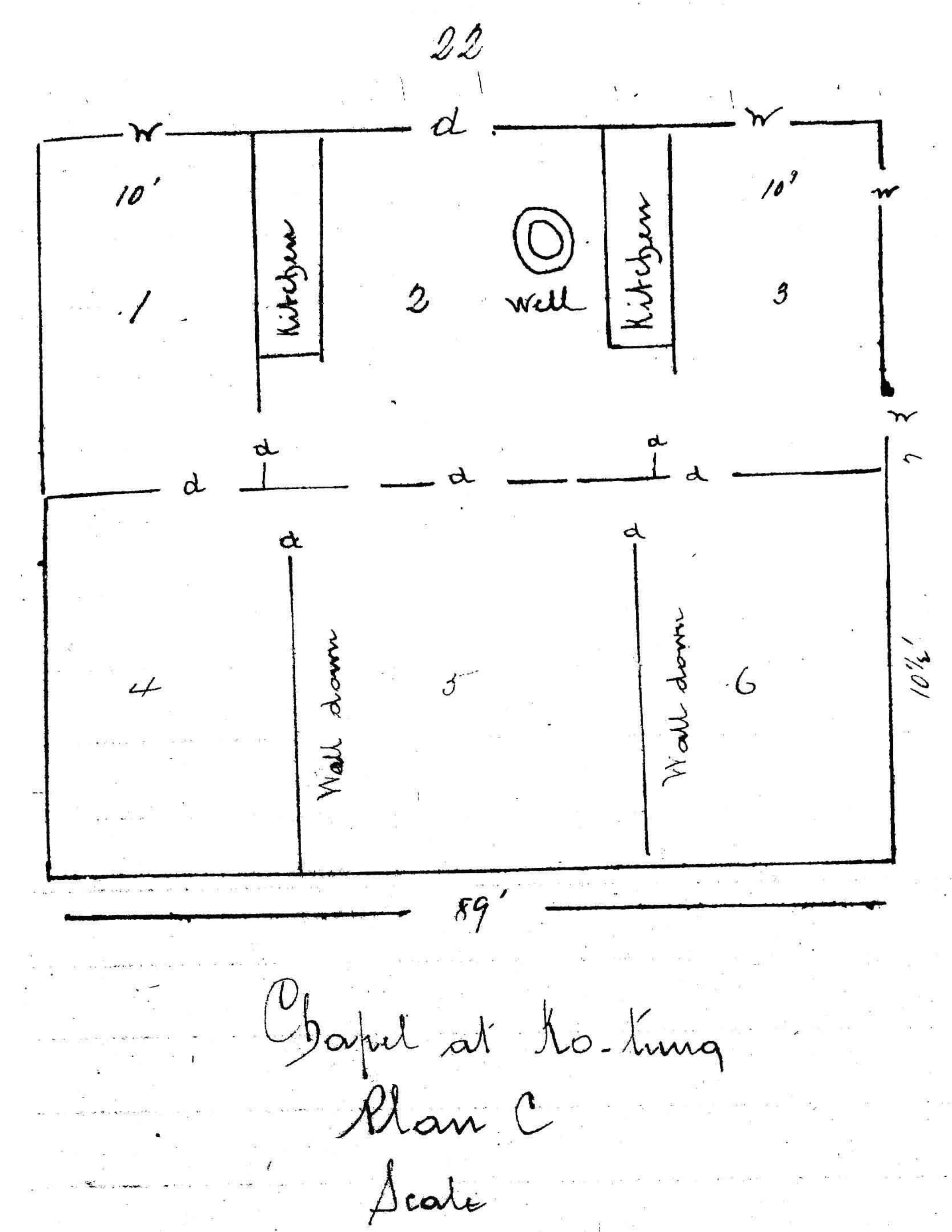


Plan A
Sheet II
wood partition
wall down
Scale
1/8" = 1 ft. (Chinese)
Chapel at Hing-Kung
d - door
w - window
22
23
24
25
26
27
18
19
20
21
B
C
D


Plan A
Sheet III
Scale
1/8" = 1 Chinese
all measurements inside
d - door
w - window
27
28
29
34
35
36
Gate
4 windows
4 windows


Chapel at Wu-Kung
Plan A
Sheet IV
Scale
1/8" = 1' Chinese
All measurements inside
d - door. w - window
30
31
32
33
34
Gate - torn down


21
w
d
w
d
w
d
14'
26½'
w
w
w
d
d
46'
Walls about 1' thick
d
d
14'
Plan B
Chapel at Sio-tang
Scale 1/8" = 1 Chinese foot
d - door, w, window




Chapel at Ko-tung

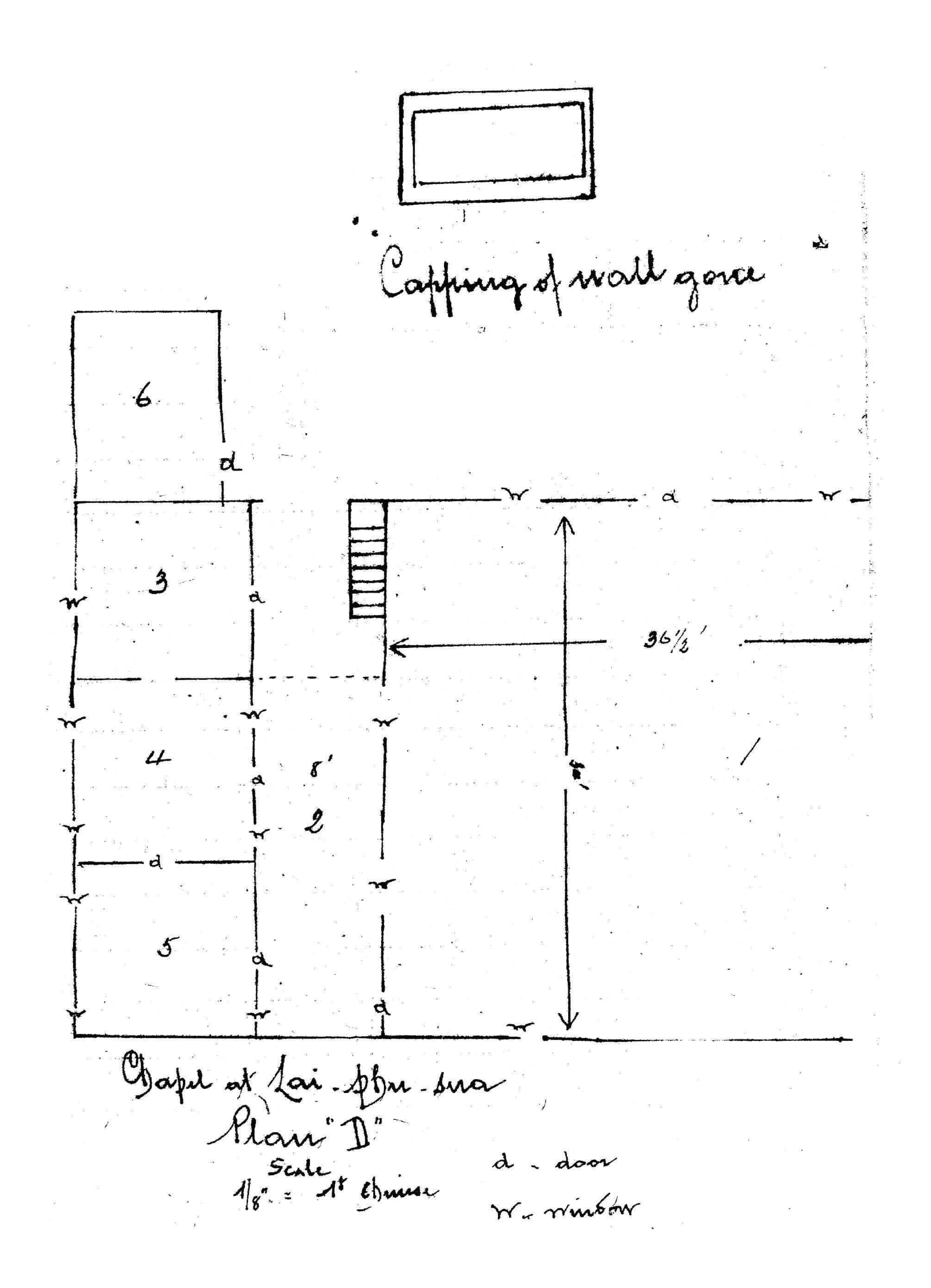
Plan C

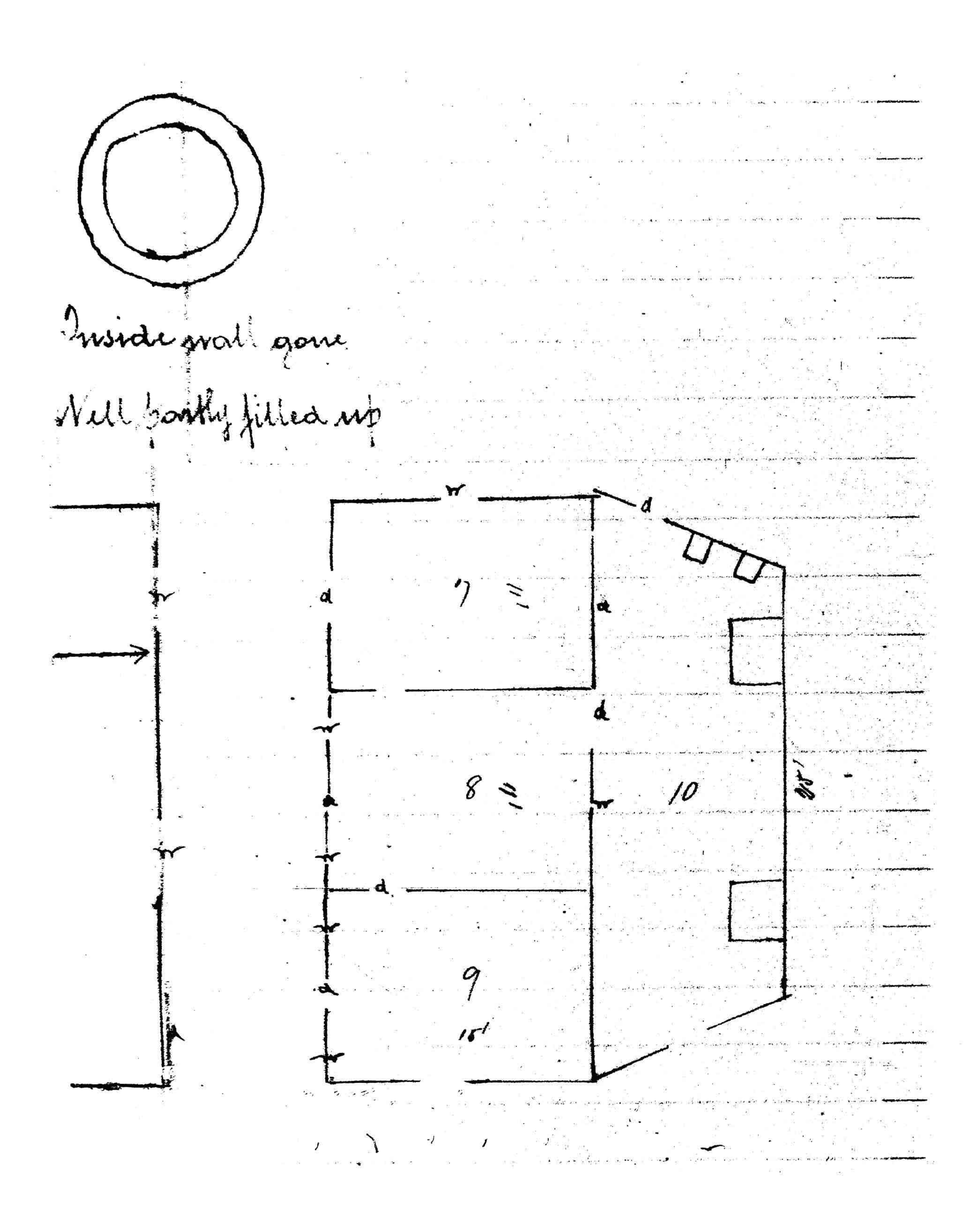
Scale

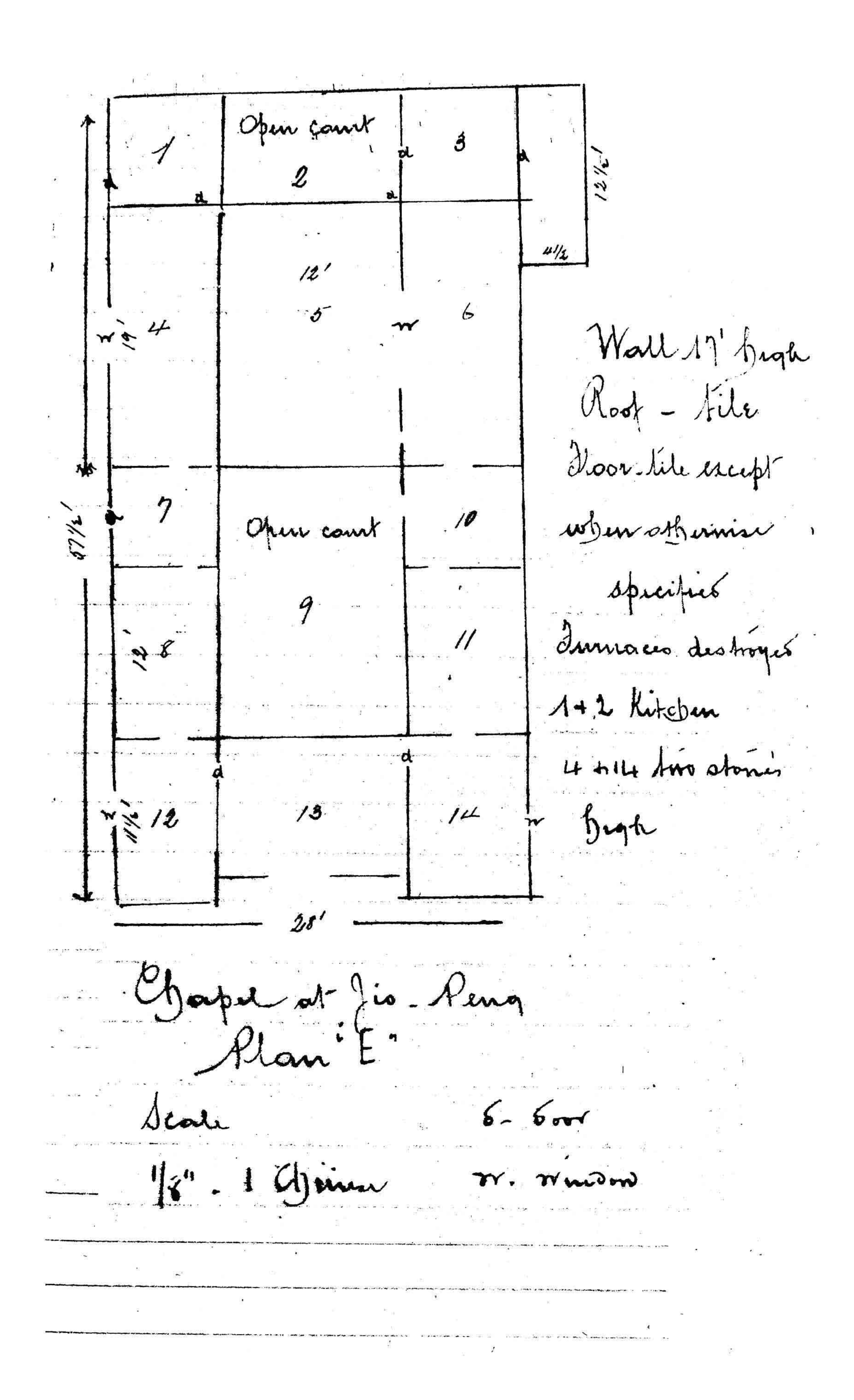
1/8" = 1' Chinese

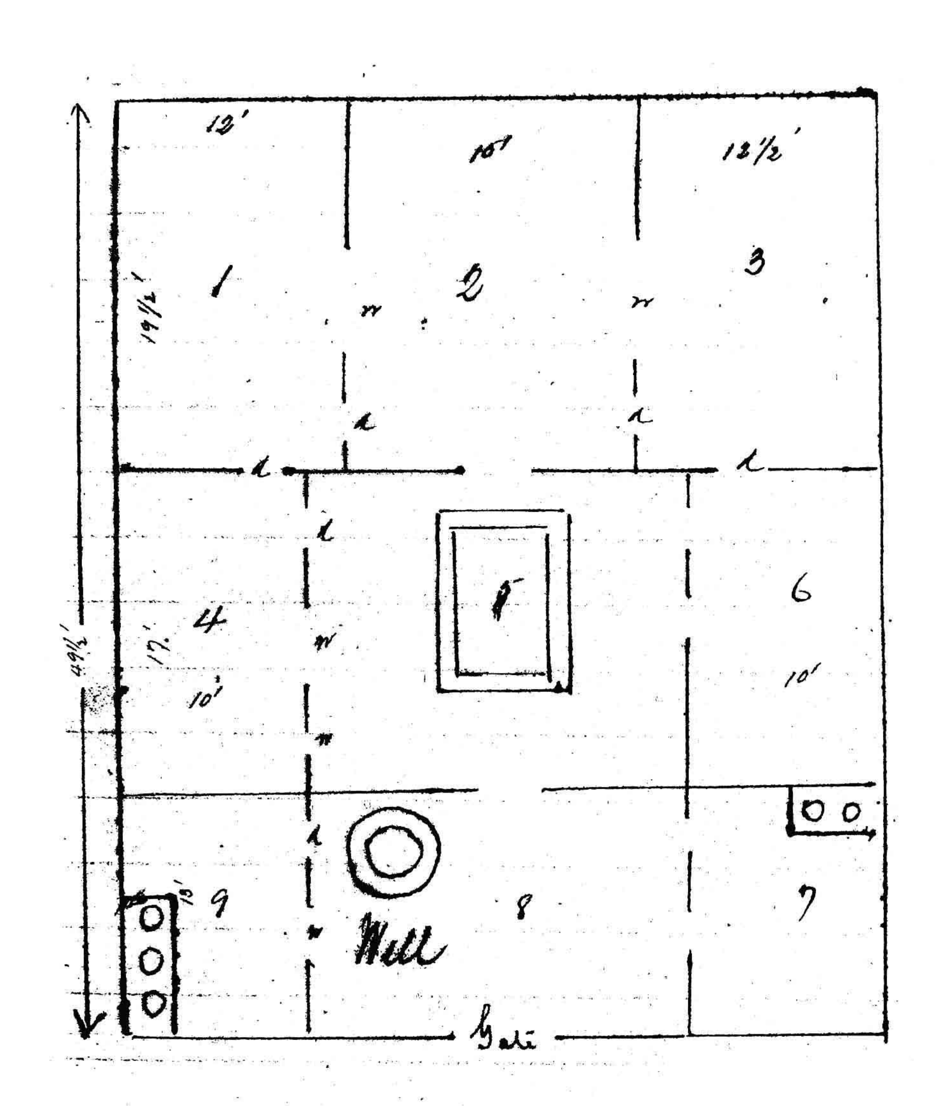
d - door, w, window

Walls about 8 or 9 inches thick


Capping of wall gone
6
d
w
d
w
3
d
36½'
w
w
w
4
d
8'
2
w
w
d
w
w
5
d
w
w
d
w
Chapel at Lai-Shu-sua
Plan "D"
Scale
1/8" = 1' Chinese
d - door
W - window

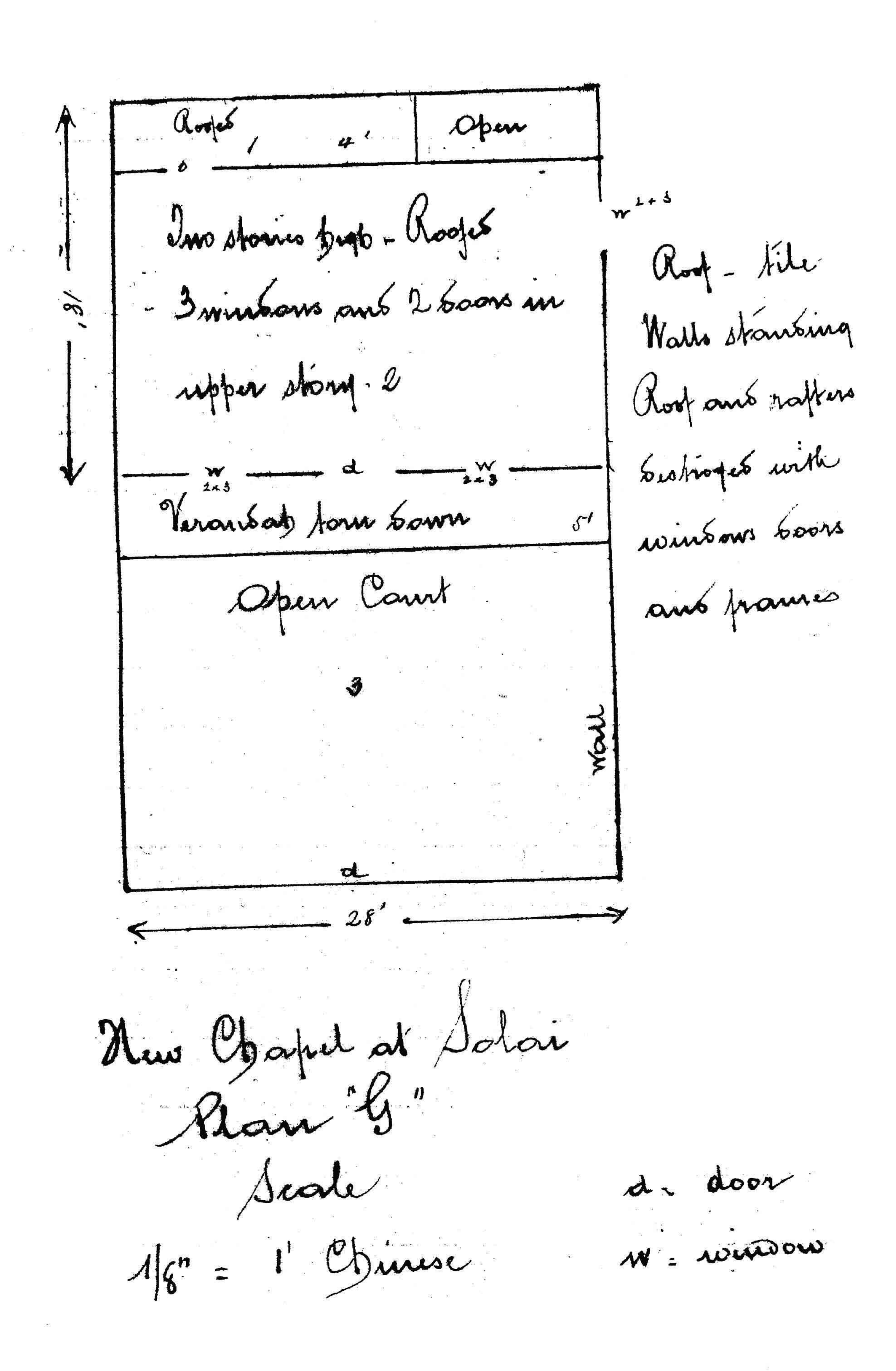

Inside wall gone
Well partly filled up
w
d
d
7
d
d
w
8
d
w
10
w
w
d
w
w
d
9
15'
w
w
w


Open court
1
2
3
d
12½'
4½
12'
5
6
w
4
19'
w
Wall 17' high
Roof - tile
Floor - tile except
when otherwise
specified
Furnaces destroyed
1+2 Kitchen
4 + 14 two stories
high
57½'
7
Open court
10
9
8
19'
11
d
12
11½'
13
14
w
28'
Chapel at Fio-Peng
Plan "E"
Scale
1/8" - 1 Chinese
d - door
w. window




Old Chapel at Solai
Plan "F"
Scale
1/8" = 1' Chinese

d, door
w, window


Roofed
4'
Open
Two stories high - Roofed
- 3 windows and 2 doors in
upper story. 2
18'
w 2×3
d
w 2×3
Verandah torn down
5'
Open Court
3
Wall
d
28'
Roof - tile
Walls standing
Roof and rafters
destroyed with
windows doors
and frames
New Chapel at Solai
Plan "G"
Scale
1/8" = 1' Chinese
d - door
w = window

Cons Bureau



No. 63

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 30th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.



Ans. by form
To President & War.
Feb. 8. 1901.

Subject:

Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No 62.



No. 63

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 62 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received the following gratifying communication this morning:

"Canton, November 29th 1900

Hon. R. M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton

Dear Sir:

At the time of the recent threatened uprising in Yeung Kong City, I requested you thro' the Rev. A Beattie to send a dispatch to the acting Viceroy in regard to the trouble.

I have lately received a communication from a number of Christians in Yeung Kong, stating that proclamations had been posted and that the city was quiet. They also requested me to

express

express to you their gratitude for the kindness and promptness with which you dealt with the matter, and which were probably the means of averting serious trouble. It gives me great pleasure to comply with their request and also to express my own appreciation of your services.

Yours faithfully
(Rev.) G. W. Marshall"

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, 1900 the U. S. S. Monitor Monterey, Captain Geo. W. Pigman, arrived at Canton from Hongkong. Captain Pigman assures me of his belief that she will remain here for several months. Her presence is needed and I hope his belief will prove correct.

Early on Monday morning, Nov. 26, 1900, the U. S. S. gunboat Marietta, Commander, E. H. Green sailed from Canton for Hongkong en route for Manila, P. I.

Of the gunboats here now, 4 are French, 3 German, 1 English and 1 American.

The situation in Southern China has improved materially, especially in the three Provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan that are in my Consular district.

Settlements of missionaries and converts' claims for losses by theft and otherwise are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. They will be treated in detail in later dispatches.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade.
U. S. Consul

No. 63.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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Hon. R. M. McWade,

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Of the gunboats here now, 4 are French, 3 German, 1 English, and 1 American.

The situation in Southern China has improved materially, especially in the three Provinces Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan that are in my Consular district.

Settlements of missionaries and convert's claims

for losses by theft and otherwise are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. They will be treated in detail in later despatches.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul.

Our Bureau



No. 64.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Decr 7th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,
To the Department of State.

Acknowledged to the Secretary [illegible] President and the Secretary of War
February [illegible]



Subject:
Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.
In continuation of No 63, with copy of letter to Minister Conger & statement of happenings in this Consular District during the Boxer disturbances.



No. 64

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7th 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 63 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have received the following cablegram of instructions from the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, dated Nov. 16th, 1900

"American Consul,

Canton,

Report by mail events connection American Missionary work your Consular district, during Boxer disturbances; present conditions; future out-look.

Conger."

In answer to the foregoing I have, today, forwarded the following statement, giving a dispassionate review of the present situation, of the outlook, for the immediate future, and an accurate and carefully prepared chronological report

of

2.

of the happenings in my Consular District, (Comprising the three Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan) during the Boxers' and Triads' disturbances, of which I earnestly hope we have reached the end:

"Canton, China, December 7th 1900.

Hon. E. H. Conger

U. S. Minister

Peking, China

Sir:

I have received your telegram of instructions of November 16th 1900, reading as follows:

"American Consul,

Canton,

Report by mail events connection American Missionary work your Consular district during Boxer disturbances; present conditions; future outlook.

Conger."

In answer thereto I have the honor to report that on November 9th 1900, I transmitted a lengthy statement to you regarding the conditions existing

in

3

in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, my Consular District. On November 17th 1900, I wrote to you, enclosing copies of letters addressed to me by the Rev: Drs Beattie and Noyes, of the American Presbyterian Mission and noting the gratifying fact that I was meeting with success in the settlement of claims for damages in my district. On December 6th 1900, I addressed you, enclosing a statement of claims for indemnity for losses sustained by American Missionaries and their Christian Converts at Swatow and its vicinity. That was sent with, really, a two-fold object: (a) that you could learn therefrom the conditions in that District antecedent to the presentation of the statement of claims: (b) to give you a fair idea of the careful and exhaustive manner in which important claims are prepared for presentation to H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak.

All of the foregoing lead up to and are to a certain extent explanatory of the following carefully prepared statement of happenings in my Consular District during the Boxer disturbances:

# Canton Consular District

## Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan

### Events in connection with American Missionary Work during Boxer disturbances

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7, Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, J. M. Foster, R. A. Kemp, of American Baptist Missionary Union. Swatow | Looting and destruction of Missionary Chapels, Converts' houses, etc. etc. | Chapel damaged at Ungkung | $ 3045.42 | |
| | | " " Pho Tang | 648.81 | |
| | | " " Ko Tung | 500.00 | |
| | | " " Lia-phu-sua | 1389.83 | |
| | | " " Jio Theng | 1231.15 | |
| | | " " Solai | 1049.33 | |
| | | Hia Hien Chapel. | | |
| | | Chapel furnishings, etc. | 45.85 | |
| | | Losses of Christians. | 478.35 | |
| | | Mui Tu San. | | |
| | | Chapel furnishings, etc. | 505.85 | |
| | | Losses of Christians. | 2022.56 | |
| | | Damage to buildings. | 1504.00 | |
| | | Ng Ling City. | | |
| | | Chapel furnishings, etc. | 174.40 | |
| | | Losses of Christians. | 350.95 | |
| | | Damage to buildings. | 1350.00 | |
| | | Losses of Converts etc. including personal property of Rev. Groesbeck, & books $2000 | 7642.24 | |
| | | Chiem Ho Mui, Esq. | | |
| | | Losses sustained. | 5043.19 | |
| | | | | $27004.93 |
| 12 Rev. R. E. Chambers, American S. Baptist Convention Mission, Canton. | Mission Chapel in Chau Sam Market, Singuen Dist. looted | Property of Deacon Poon. | 5[illegible].55 | |
| | | Chapel furnishings. | 60.40 | |
| | | | | 112.05 |
| 20. —— D° —— | Mission Chapel in Sing Uen City, looted. | Property of Pastor Yung family | 304.00 | |
| | | Chapel furnishings. | 207.00 | |
| | | | | 511.00 |
| | | Carried forward. | | $27628.88 |

# Canton Consular Distric[t]

Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Y[unnan]

Events in connection with American Missionary Work d[uring]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, J. M. Foster, H. A. Kemp of American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow | Looting and destruction of Missionary Chapels, Converts' houses, etc. etc. | Chapel, damag[ed] " " " " " " Hia Hsien Ch[apel] Chapel fu[rniture] Losses of Ch[ristians] Mui Tu Sam[...] Chapel fu[rniture] Losses of Ch[ristians] Damage to Wo Ling City Chapel fur[niture] Losses of Ch[ristians] Damage t[o] Losses of Co[nverts] includ[ing] of Rev. [...] Chiu Ho Mui [...] Losses su[...] |
| 19. Rev. R. E. Chambers, American S. Baptist Convention Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel in Chan Sam Market, Tsingnen Dist. looted | Property of [...] Chapel [...] |
| 20. — D° — | Mission Chapel in Tsing Uen City, looted | Property of [...] Chapel fu[rniture] |

表格局部(1)

4

ar District
ngsi and Yunnan
sionary Work during Boxer disturbances

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chapel damaged at Ungkung | $ 3045.42 | |
| " " Sio Tang | 678.81 | |
| " " Ko Tung | 500.00 | |
| " " Lia-phu-sna | 1389.83 | |
| " " Jio Cheng | 1231.15 | |
| " " Solai | 1040.33 | |
| Hia Hien Chapel | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc | 45.85 | |
| Losses of Christians | 478.35 | |
| Mui Tu San | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 505.85 | |
| Losses of Christians | 2022.56 | |
| Damage to buildings | 1500.00 | |
| Wo Ling City | | |
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 174.40 | |
| Losses of Christians | 350.95 | |
| Damage to buildings | 1350.00 | |
| Losses of Converts etc. including personal property of Rev. Speicher, books $2000 | 7642.24 | |
| Chiew Ko Mui Boy. | | |
| Losses sustained | 5043.19 | |
| | | $27004.93 |
| Property of Deacon Poon | 51.55 | |
| Chapel furnishings | 60.40 | |
| | | 112.95 |
| Property of Pastor Tung's family | 304.00 | |
| Chapel furnishings | 207.00 | |
| | | 511.00 |
| Carried forward | | $27628.88 |

表格局部(2)

5.

| Claimant | Particulars | Items | $ | cts | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | | | $27628.88 |
| 19, Rev. Andrew Beattie American, Presbyterian Mission, Canton | During disturbance in Lung Kong Shun Tak District, T. ii d Kun's house was looted, his books showing accounts due him, to the amount of several thousands of Dollars have also been stolen and according to Chinese custom he will not be able to collect these bills. | His loss consists of money. | $ 1000 | " | |
| | | Jewelry. | 1000 | " | |
| | | Medical books, medicines, surgical instruments, clothes, blackwood furnitures, etc. | 8690 | 20 | $10690.20 |
| | Mission Chapel in San Chong Too San Ning District looted. | Chapel furniture, benches, lamps, books, assistant clothes. | 397 | 50 | |
| | | Books belonging to the "Book Lending Association." | 150 | 00 | $ 547.50 |
| | Mission's New brick Chapel in Hui Kong, Hoi Ping District totally destroyed. | New brick Chapel. | 850 | 00 | |
| | | Chapel furniture, books, lamps, maps, assistants clothes, etc. | 147 | 00 | $ 997.00 |
| | Mission Chapel in No Foo, San Ning and Yan Ping Districts, looted, and Christians persecuted. | Chapel furniture, benches, chairs, lamps, books, etc. | 874 | 05 | |
| | | School furnitures, books, teachers clothes, etc. | 68 | 60 | |
| | | Preachers furniture, clothes, books, etc. | 187 | 60 | $ 1,155.25 |
| | Missions (rented) Chapel in Yeung Kiu, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chapel furniture, tables, chairs, benches, books, lamps, assistants clothes, money, etc. | 159 | 30 | |
| | | | $ 159 | 20 | $41018.83 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Rev. Andrew Beattie American Presbyterian Mission, Canton | During disturbance in Lung Kong, Shun Tak District, D. W. I. Kun's house was looted, his books showing accounts due him to the amount of several thousands of Dollars have also been stolen and according to Chinese custom he will not be able to collect these bills. | The / Med / Drug / black |
| 2 | | Mission Chapel in San Cheung Foo, San Ning District looted. | Cha / lam / Book / Lend |
| 6 | | Mission's New brick Chapel in Hui Kong, Hoi Ping District totally destroyed. | New / Cha / map |
| 6 | | Mission Chapel in No Foo, San Ning and Yan Ping Districts, looted, and Christians persecuted. | Cha / chair / School / teach / Prac / books |
| 6 | | Mission's (rented) Chapel in Yeung Kiu, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chap / chairs / assist |

表格局部（1）

5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | | $27,028.88 |
| Ling Kong<br>i d. Puris'<br>ks showing<br>e amount<br>Dollars have<br>rding to<br>l, not be<br>.. | The loss consists of money | $ 1000 | " | |
| | Jewelry | 1000 | " | |
| | Medical books, medicines, Surgical instruments, clothes, blackwood furnitures, etc. | 8690 | 20 | $ 10690.20 |
| w Chang Foo,<br>D. | Chapel furniture, benches, lamps, books, assistant clothes. | 397 | 50 | |
| | Books belonging to the "Book Lending Association." | 150 | 00 | $ 547 50 |
| apel in<br>strict totally | New brick Chapel. | 850 | 00 | |
| | Chapel furniture, books, lamps, maps, Assistant's clothes, etc. | 147 | 00 | $ 997.00 |
| No Foo,<br>Ring<br>hristians | Chapel furniture, benches, chairs, lamps, books, etc. | 874 | 05 | |
| | School furnitures, books, teacher's clothes, etc. | 68 | 60 | |
| | Preacher's furniture, clothes, books, etc. | 187 | 60 | $ 1155.25 |
| pel in<br>District, | Chapel furniture, tables, chairs, benches, books, lamps, Assistant's clothes, money, etc. | 159 | 30 | |
| | | $ 159 | 30 | $ 41018.88 |

表格局部(2)

6.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | $ 159 | 30 | $41018.80 |
| 6 Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton. | Mission Chapel in Shing Tong, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chapel furniture, lamps, books, benches, chairs, assistants clothes, etc. | 347 | 40 | |
| | Mission Chapel in Ngan Hong To, (six miles from the above Chapel) was completely destroyed. | Chapel, | 400 | 00 | |
| | | Chapel furniture, books lamps, assistants clothes, etc. | 116 | 00 | |
| | | also foreign medicines belonging to 2 members stopping in the Chapel | 41 | 70 | |
| | Mission Chapel in Tsung Shu, Yan Ping District was completely destroyed. | Chapel, new brick, | 2000 | 00 | |
| | | Chapel furniture, lamps, benches, chairs, etc. | 243 | 00 | |
| | | Assistant's house & furniture, Water buffalo, rice, clothes, etc. | 363 | 00 | |
| | Mission Chapel in Shun Kok, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chapel furniture, chairs benches, lamps, books, etc. | 246 | 00 | |
| | | Losses sustained by Lum Wai On, of Yan Ping Dist. a member of the A. P. Mission, and proprietor of a foreign Drug Store "Sam Mu Tsai". Money, foreign & native Drugs, surgical instruments, clothes, furniture, etc. | 2057 | 55 | |
| | | Losses sustained by Leong Kwok Ying of Shun Kok Market, Yan Ping Dist. foreign medicines, clothes etc also his house in Tsung Shu Village, Yan Ping District, furniture, clothes, jewelry, etc. | 128 | 50 | |
| | | | $6472 | 45 | $41018.83 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton. | Mission Chapel in Shing Tong, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chape[illegible] books, [illegible] clothes, [illegible] |
| | Mission Chapel in Ngan Kong To, (six miles from the above Chapel) was completely destroyed. | Chapel [illegible] Chapel [illegible] assistan[illegible] also forei[illegible] to 2 me[illegible] |
| | Mission Chapel in Tsung Shu, Yan Ping District was completely destroyed. | Chapel [illegible] Chapel [illegible] benches [illegible] assistan[illegible] Water [illegible] |
| | Mission Chapel in Shun Kok, Yan Ping District, looted. | Chapel [illegible] benches [illegible] |
| | | Losses sustaine[illegible] of Yan Ping [illegible] the A. P. Mi[illegible] of a foreign [illegible] Money, for[illegible] surgical in[illegible] furniture [illegible] Losses sustaine[illegible] of Shun Kok c[illegible] foreign me[illegible] also his ho[illegible] Village, Ya[illegible] furniture, cl[illegible] |

表格局部(1)

6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | $ 159 | 30 | $41018.80 |
| ...Tong, | Chapel furniture, lamps books, benches, chairs, assistants clothes, etc. | 347 | 40 | |
| ...ng To, ...pel | Chapel, | 400 | 00 | |
| | Chapel furniture, books lamps, assistants clothes, etc. | 116 | 00 | |
| | also foreign medicines belonging to 2 members stopping in the Chapel | 41 | 70 | |
| ...n, ...tely | Chapel, new brick, | 2000 | 00 | |
| | Chapel furniture, lamps, benches, chairs, etc. | 243 | 00 | |
| | Assistant's house & furniture, Water buffalo, rice, clothes, etc. | 363 | 00 | |
| ...k, | Chapel furniture, chairs benches, lamps, books, etc. | 246 | 00 | |
| | Losses sustained by Sun Wai On, of Yan Ping Dist. a member of the A. P. Mission, and proprietor of a foreign Drug Store "Sam Mu Tsai". Money, foreign & native Drugs, surgical instruments, clothes, furniture, etc. | 2057 | 55 | |
| | Losses sustained by Leong Kwok Ying of Shun Kok Market, Yan Ping Dist. foreign medicines, clothes etc. also his house in Tsung Shu Village, Yan Ping District, furniture, clothes, jewelry, etc. | 128 | 50 | |
| | | $6472 | 45 | $41018.80 |

表格局部（2）

| Date | Claimant | Property | Items | Amount | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought forward | $6472.45 | $41018.83 |
| 1900 [illegible] 16 | Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Yan Ping City, Yan Ping District, badly damaged and looted. | Chapel (badly damaged) lamps, chairs, furniture, benches, assistants clothes, etc. | 1499.10 | |
| | | | Assist. Preacher Ng Tsing Mui's clothes, books, bedding, etc. | 109.15 | |
| 18 | | Mission Chapel in Wang Kong, Yan Ping District, and dwelling houses of Converts destroyed and looted. | Chapel destroyed, benches, furnitures etc. | 985.00 | |
| | | | Dwelling house of Ng Tsing Mui, furniture, money, rice, clothes, etc. | 857.10 | |
| | | | also Deed of Property stolen, value $920.00 | | |
| | | | Dwelling house of Ng Chi Po, damaged, money, rice, water-buffaloes etc. | 596.60 | |
| Nov. 8 | | Ruffians returned a second time to Mission Chapel in Shing Tong, Yan Ping District and carried away doors, tiles, etc. | Doors, windows, floor-tiles, etc | 342.00 | |
| | | | Losses sustained by "Nip" family in Yeung Kin, Yan Ping District. Water-buffaloes, rice cut, potatoes dug up. | 295.10 | $11156.50 |
| [illegible] 3 | | Mission Chapel in Sha Tui, San Ui District, completely destroyed & looted. | New brick Chapel | 1600.00 | |
| | | | Chapel furniture, books, chairs, benches, lamps etc. | 200.00 | |
| | | | Assist. Tse Yeung Tsui's clothes, books, etc. | 175.00 | |
| | | | | $1975.00 | $52175.33 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 [illegible] 16 | Rev: Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Yan Ping City, Yan Ping District, badly damaged and looted. | Chapel chairs, [illegible] assista[nt] Assist. [illegible] clothes, |
| 18 | | Mission Chapel in Wang Kong, Yan Ping District, and dwelling houses of Converts destroyed and looted. | Chape[l] furni[ture] Dwellin[g] Mr. f[illegible] clothes, also Dw[illegible] value $ Dwellin[g] damag[ed] buffalo. |
| Nov. 8 | | Ruffians returned a second time to Mission Chapel in Shing Tong, Yan Ping District and carried away doors, tiles, etc. | Doors, floor-, |
| | | | Losses s[illegible] famil[ies] Yan P[ing] Wat[er] potat[oes] |
| [illegible] 3 | | Mission Chapel in Sha Tsui, San Ui District, completely destroyed & looted. | New b[illegible] Chapel [illegible] lamps et[c.] Assist. [illegible] |

表格局部(1)

7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $6472.45 | $41018.83 |
| Chapel (badly damaged) lamps, chairs, furniture, benches, assistants clothes, etc. | 1499.10 | |
| Assist. Preacher Ng Tsing Mui's clothes, books, bedding, etc. | 109.15 | |
| Chapel destroyed, benches, furnitures etc. | 985.00 | |
| Dwelling house of Ng Tsing Mui, furniture, money, rice, clothes, etc. | 857.10 | |
| also Deed of Property stolen, value $920.00 | | |
| Dwelling house of Ng Chi Po, damaged, money, rice, water-buffaloes etc. | 596.60 | |
| Doors, windows, floor-tiles, etc | 342.00 | |
| Losses sustained by "Nip" family in Yeung Kin, Yan Ping District. Water-buffaloes, rice cut, potatoes dug up. | 295.10 | $11156.50 |
| New brick Chapel | 1600.00 | |
| Chapel furniture, books, chairs, benches, lamps etc. | 200.00 | |
| Assist. Tse Yeung Tsui's clothes, books, etc. | 175.00 | |
| | $1975.00 | $52175.33 |

表格局部(2)

8.

| Claimant | Property | Items | Amount | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Rev. Andrew Beattie<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel in San Ui Dist. as well as Preacher's house etc. looted | Brought forward | $1975.00 | $52175.33 |
| | | Chapel furniture, chairs, clocks, books, etc. | 184.00 | |
| | | Preacher Ni Chi Tung's clothes, furniture, money, books, etc. | 438.50 | |
| | | Doctor Ni Hui Chi's furniture, foreign & native medicines, surgical instruments, medical books, camera, money, clothes, etc. | 1434.00 | |
| | | Chapel assistant's clothes, etc. | 59.00 | |
| | | Ip Cho Man, an elder in the A. P. Mission Church.- Ransom money paid | 417.00 | |
| | | House in the Pi Tsz Village, San Ui Dist. | 2150.00 | |
| | | Clothes, furniture, jewelry, rice, etc. | 754.00 | |
| | | Losses of Li Aut Shong of, Kwong Shang Chop:- Building material shop - furnishings, etc. | 664.00 | |
| | | Losses of Lam Tin Tak of Shek Chung Village San Ui Dist. Dwelling house and furniture, clothes, rice, money, etc. | 385.00 | |
| | | Losses of Ko Kan King of San Ui City. Money, jewelry, clothes etc. | 449.00 | |
| | | Losses of Chan Ho Chun of Sha Tui Vill. San Ui Dist. Money $200, Rice, clothes, furniture, jewelry, etc. | 519.00 | |
| | | | $9428.50 | $52175.33 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1930 Feb. 4, Rev. Andrew Beattie American Presbyterian Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel in San Mi Dist. as well as Preacher's house etc. looted. |

表格局部(1)

8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $1975.00 | $52175.33 |
| Chapel furniture, chairs, clocks, books, etc. | 184.00 | |
| Preacher W. Chi Tung's clothes, furniture, money, books, etc. | 438.50 | |
| Doctor W. Hui Chi's furniture, foreign & native medicines, surgical instruments, medical books, camera, money, clothes, etc. | 1434.00 | |
| Chapel assistant's clothes, etc. | 59.00 | |
| Ip Cho Man, an elder in the A. P. Mission Church:- | | |
| Ransom money paid | 417.00 | |
| House in the Pi Tsz Village, San Ui Dist. | 2150.00 | |
| Clothes, furniture, jewelry, rice, etc. | 754.00 | |
| Losses of Li Aut Shong of Kwong Shang Chop:- | | |
| Building material shop-furnishings, etc. | 664.00 | |
| Losses of Lam Fui Tak of Shek Aung Village San Ui Dist: | | |
| Dwelling house and furniture, clothes, rice, money, etc. | 385.00 | |
| Losses of Ko Kaw King of San Ui City: | | |
| Money, jewelry, clothes etc. | 449.00 | |
| Losses of Chan Ho Aun, of Sha Tui Vill. San Ui Dist: | | |
| Money $200, Rice, clothes, furniture, jewelry, etc. | 519.00 | |
| | $9428.50 | $52175.33 |

表格局部(2)

9.

| Claimant | Property | Particulars | Amount | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel in Kai Tsing, San Ui District, destroyed & looted. | Brought forward | $9428.50 | $52175.33 |
| | | Chapel completely destroyed and material carried away, | 1050.00 | |
| | | Chapel furniture, lamps, books, assistants clothes, etc. | 205.50 | |
| | | Losses sustained by Liu Lit Wing & Liu Lit Hui, two members of the A. P. M. in Sha Kai, San Ui Dist. House destroyed, fruit trees cut down, Rice, jewelry, furniture, clothes, chickens, ducks, 12 hogs, etc. | 1625.00 | |
| | | Losses sustained by Lam Kee Wong & family, in Shek Aung Village, San Ui District. His store (I Li Hui) rice, wine, oil, money, 54 hogs, school house, dwelling house, warehouse, furniture, jewelry, clothes, etc. | 3925.00 | |
| | | Losses sustained by So Chan Wong, in Shek Aung Village, San Ui Dist:- Dwelling house, school furniture, money, rice, clothes, etc. | 468.40 | |
| | | Losses sustained by Lam Kee In of same village, His store, money, rice, clothes, etc. | 164.20 | |
| | | | $16866.60 | $52175.33 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel in Ku Tsing, San Ui District, destroyed & looted. | Chape<br>and w<br>Chape<br>books<br><br>Losses<br>Wing<br>mem<br>in Sh<br>Hou<br>put do<br>furni<br>duck<br><br>Losses<br>Wong<br>Villag<br>His p<br>wine,<br>school,<br>ward<br>clothe<br>Losses p<br>Wong<br>San,<br>Dwelli<br>mon<br><br>Losses p<br>Du of,<br>His p<br>cloth |

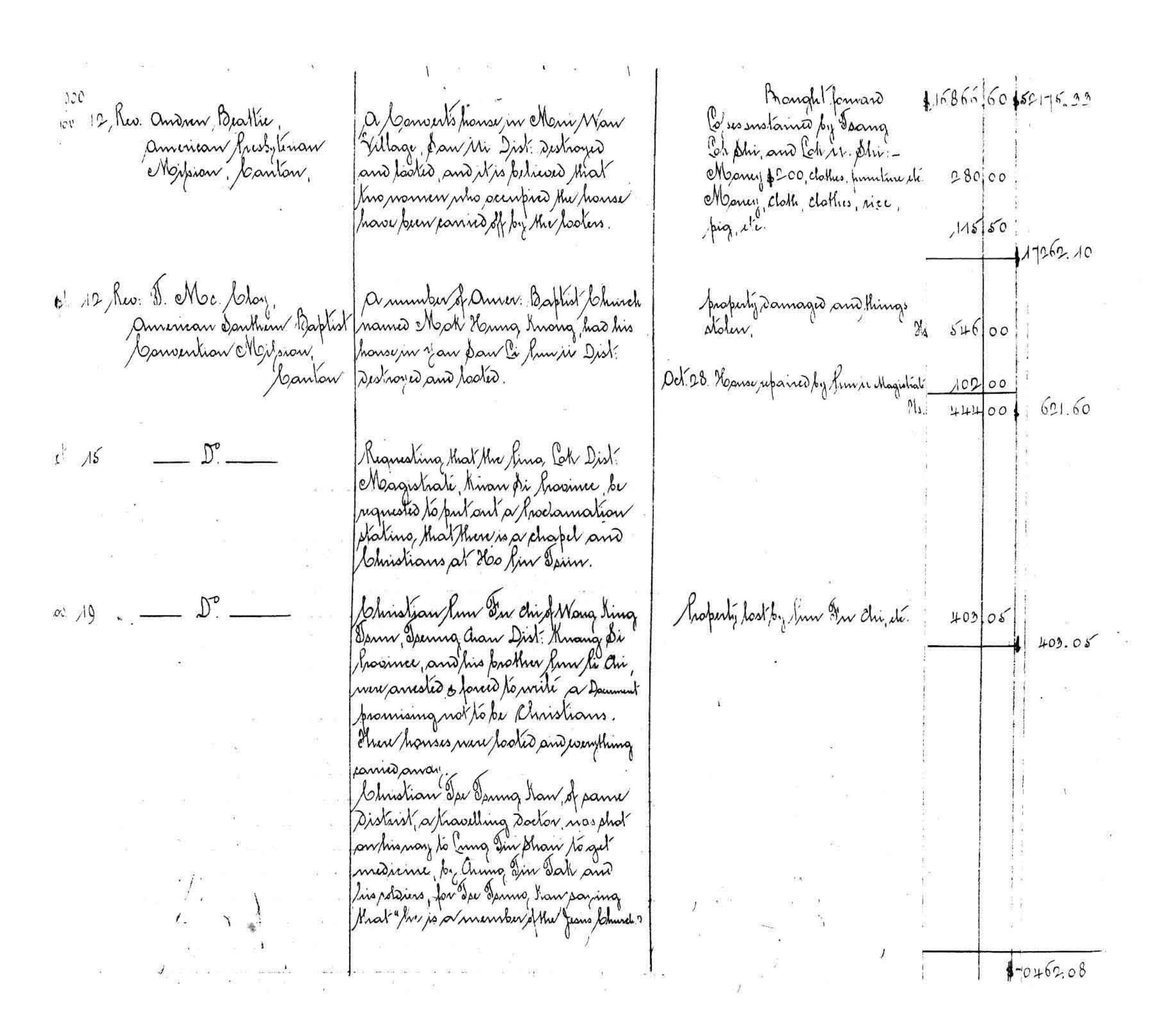
表格局部(1)

9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $9428.50 | $52175.33 |
| Chapel completely destroyed and material carried away, | 1050.00 | |
| Chapel furniture, lamps, books, assistants clothes, etc. | 205.50 | |
| Losses sustained by Lin Lit Wing & Lin Lit Fui, two members of the A. P. M. in Sha Tui, San Ui Dist: House destroyed, fruit trees cut down, Rice, jewelry, furniture, clothes, chickens, ducks, 12 hogs, etc. | 1625.00 | |
| Losses sustained by Lam Kee Wong & family, in Shek Aung Village, San Ui District: His store (I Li Dui) rice, wine, oil, money, 54 hogs, school house, dwelling house, warehouse, furniture, jewelry, clothes, etc. | 3925.00 | |
| Losses sustained by So Chan Wong, in Shek Aung Village, San Ui Dist: Dwelling house, school furniture money, rice, clothes, etc. | 468.40 | |
| Losses sustained by Lam Kee In of same village. His store, money, rice, clothes, etc. | 164.20 | |
| | $16866.60 | $52175.33 |

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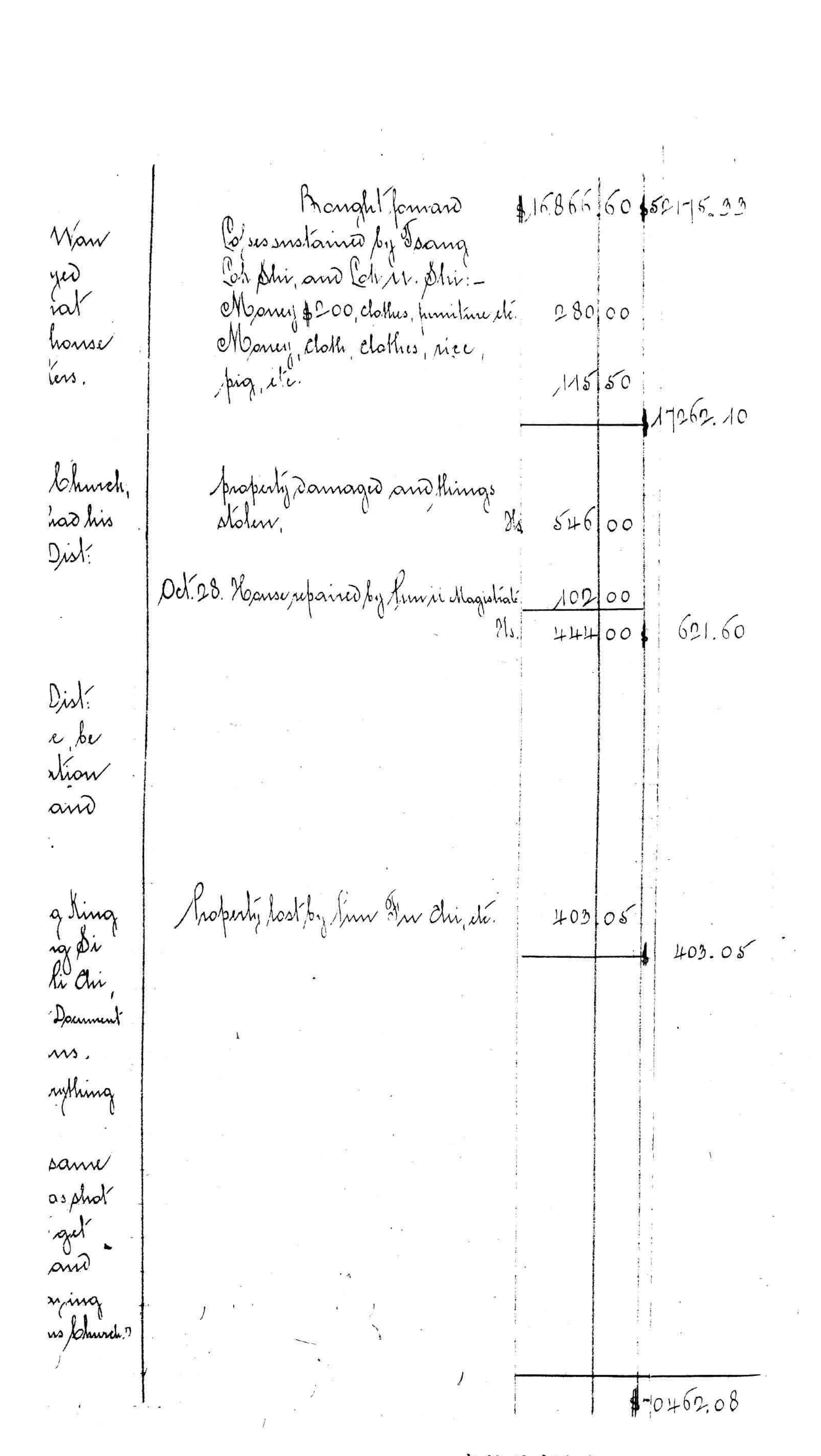
10.



| Date | Name | Particulars | Losses | $ | ¢ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | | | Brought forward | $16866 | 60 | $59175.33 |
| Nov. 12 | Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton. | A Convert's house, in Mon Wan Village, San Ui Dist. destroyed and looted, and it is believed that two women who occupied the house have been carried off by the looters. | Losses sustained by Tsang Lok Shi, and Lok U. Shi:- | | | |
| | | | Money $200, clothes, furniture etc. | 280 | 00 | |
| | | | Money, cloth, clothes, rice, pig, etc. | 115 | 50 | |
| | | | | | | $17262.10 |
| Oct. 12 | Rev. T. Mc. Cloy, American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Canton | A member of Amer. Baptist Church named Mok Hung Kwong, had his house in Yan San Li Lun ü Dist. destroyed and looted. | Property damaged and things stolen. Ts. | 546 | 00 | |
| | | | Oct. 28. House repaired by Lun ü Magistrate | 102 | 00 | |
| | | | Ts. | 444 | 00 | $621.60 |
| Oct. 15 | — D°. — | Requesting that the Sina Lok Dist. Magistrate, Kwan Si Province, be requested to put out a Proclamation stating that there is a chapel and Christians at Ho Lin Tsun. | | | | |
| Oct. 19 | — D°. — | Christian Lun Fu Chi of Wong King Tsun, Tsung Chan Dist. Kwang Si Province, and his brother Lun Li Chi, were arrested & forced to write a Document promising not to be Christians. Their houses were looted and everything carried away. Christian Tse Tsung Kan, of same District, a travelling Doctor, was shot on his way to Lung Tin Shan to get medicine, by Chung Tin Tak and his soldiers, for Tse Tsung Kan saying that "he is a member of the Jesus Church." | Property lost by Lun Fu Chi, etc. | 403 | 05 | |
| | | | | | | 403.05 |
| | | | | | | $[illegible]0462.08 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ...Oct 12, Rev: Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton. | A Convert's house in Mui Wan Village, San Ui Dist: destroyed and looted, and it is believed that two women who occupied the house have been carried off by the looters. | Co ses, Cot Sh... Ma... Mon... pig... |
| ... 12, Rev: T. McCloy, American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Canton | A member of Amer: Baptist Church, named Mok Hung Kwong, had his house in Yan San Li Luen ii Dist: destroyed and looted. | prope... stolen... Oct. 28. Ha... |
| ... 15 — Do — | Requesting that the Ling Lok Dist: Magistrate, Kwan Si Province, be requested to put out a Proclamation stating that there is a chapel and Christians at Ho Lin Tsun. | |
| ... 19 — Do — | Christian Lum Fu chi of Wang King Tsun, Tseung Chan Dist: Kwang Si Province, and his brother Lum Li Chi, were arrested & forced to write a Document promising not to be Christians. Their houses were looted and everything carried away.<br>Christian Tse Tsung Kaw, of same District, a travelling Doctor, was shot on his way to Lung Tin Shan to get medicine, by Chung Tin Tak and his soldiers, for Tse Tsung Kaw saying that "he is a member of the Jesus Church." | Property, ... |

表格局部(1)



10.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | $16866 | 60 | $52175.33 |
| Wan | Losses sustained by Tsang | | | |
| yed | Loh Shi, and Loh ... Shi:— | | | |
| iat | Money $200, clothes, furniture etc. | 280 | 00 | |
| house | Money, cloth, clothes, rice, | | | |
| ters. | pig, etc. | 115 | 50 | |
| | | | | $17262.10 |
| Church, | Property damaged and things | | | |
| had his | stolen. | Ts. 546 | 00 | |
| Dist: | | | | |
| | Oct. 28. House repaired by Lum ... Magistrate | 102 | 00 | |
| | | Ts. 444 | 00 | $621.60 |
| Dist: | | | | |
| e, be | | | | |
| ation | | | | |
| and | | | | |
| g King | Property lost by Sum ... Chi, etc. | 403 | 05 | |
| ng Si | | | | $403.05 |
| hi Chi, | | | | |
| Document | | | | |
| ns. | | | | |
| nything | | | | |
| same | | | | |
| as shot | | | | |
| get | | | | |
| and | | | | |
| ying | | | | |
| us Church." | | | | |
| | | | | $70462.08 |

表格局部(2)

11.

| No. | Name | Description | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought forward | | $70462.08 |
| [illegible] | Rev. E. B. Ward, United Brethren in Christ Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Kwong Li market, Ho Yin District, was stoned at and doors damaged. | | | |
| [illegible] | —— D° —— | Mission Chapel Sign in Sui Lam Village Heung Shan Dist. carried off by some evilly disposed persons, and the Mission's Reading Room, in the same village stoned. | | | |
| [illegible] | Rev. C. R. Hager, M. D. American Board Mission, | Mission's Meeting place and the property of Christian Kow Nga Kok, in Tai Man Village, Shun Tak District, have been attacked, looted and destroyed. | Total loss, over | Tls. 9000 " about | $13000.00 |
| 12 | —— D° —— | Mission Chapel and a School house in Nam Tsun Village, San Ning District, destroyed and looted. A Drugstore belonging to some of the Christians, destroyed and looted. A Silversmith shop of a Christian looted and everything of value stolen. One Christian lost a box in which were stored money and valuables and a number of Deeds. In the market town of To Fook Hoi about 3 miles from Nam Tsun, San Ning District, a Dry-goods Store and a Lumber store belonging to the Christians were looted. | Losses, | $7925.30 | |
| | | | Losses, | $13182.05 | |
| | | | | $21107.35 | $83462.08 |

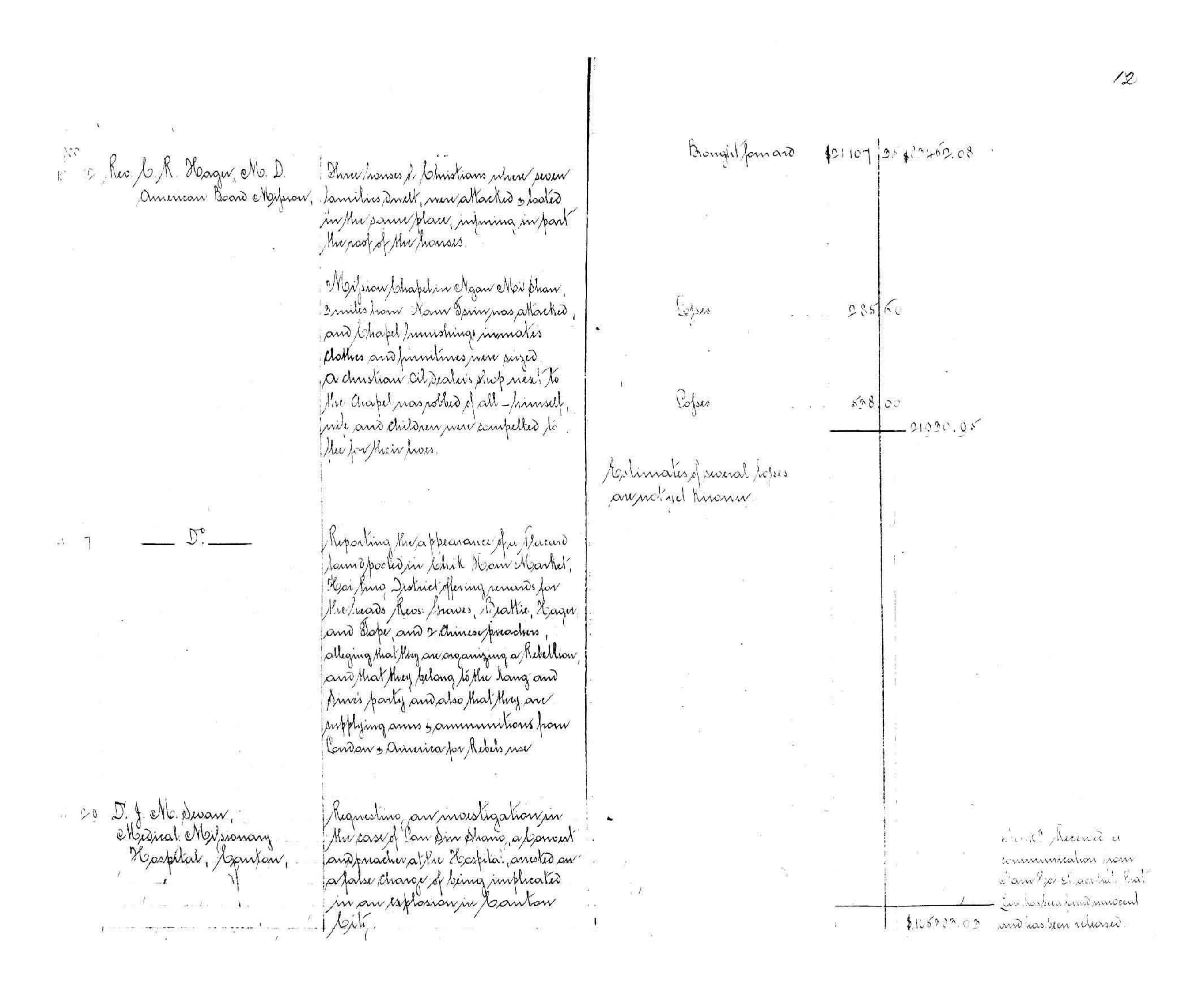
| No. | Name | Particulars |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 29 | R. E. B. Ward, United Brethren in Christ Mission, Canton. | Mission Chapel in Kwong Li market, Ko Yiu District, was stoned at and doors damaged. |
|  | —— D° —— | Mission Chapel Sign in Sui Cam Village Heung Shan Dist. carried off by some evilly disposed persons, and the Mission's Reading Room in the same village stoned. |
| 9 | Rev. C. R. Hager, M.D. American Board Mission. | Mission's Meeting place and the property of Christian Kow Nga Kok, in Tai Man Village, Shun Tak District, have been attacked, looted and destroyed. |
| 10 | —— D° —— | Mission Chapel and a School house in Nam Tsun Village, San Ning District destroyed and looted. A Drug Store belonging to some of the Christians, destroyed and looted. A Silversmith shop of a Christian looted and everything of value stolen. One Christian lost a box in which were stored money and valuables and a number of Deeds. In the market town of To Fook Hai about 3 miles from Nam Tsun, San Ning District, a Dry-goods Store and a Lumber store belonging to the Christians were looted. |

表格局部(1)

11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $70462.08 |
| Total loss, over | Tls. 9000. " | |
| | about | $13000.00 |
| Losses, | $7925.30 | |
| Losses, | $13182.05 | |
| | $21107.35 | $83462.08 |

表格局部(2)

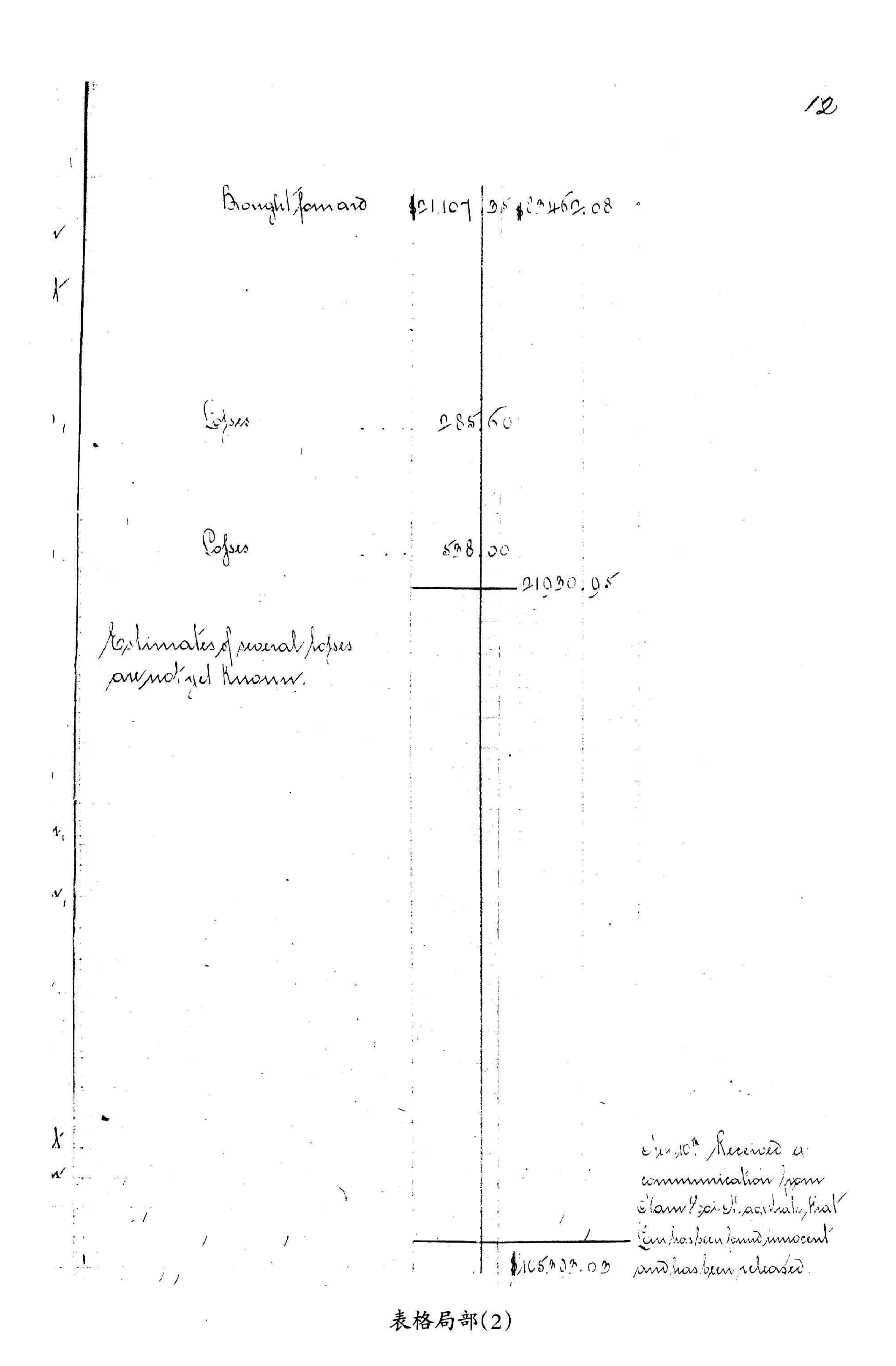

12

| | | | Brought forward | $21107.35 | $[illegible]462.08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Rev. C. R. Hager, M. D. American Board Mission, | Three houses of Christians where seven families dwell, were attacked & looted in the same place, injuring in part the roof of the houses. | | | |
| | | Mission Chapel in Ngau Mei Shan, 3 miles from Nam Tsun, was attacked, and Chapel furnishings, inmate's clothes and furnitures were seized. A Christian Oil dealer's shop next to the Chapel was robbed of all — himself, wife and children were compelled to flee for their lives. | Losses | 285.60 | |
| | | | Losses | 538.00 | 21930.95 |
| | | | Estimates of several losses are not yet known. | | |
| 7 | — Do. — | Reporting the appearance of a Placard found posted in Chik Ham Market, Hoi Ping District offering rewards for the heads Revs: Graves, Beattie, Hager and Pope, and 2 Chinese preachers, alleging that they are organizing a Rebellion, and that they belong to the Kang and Sun's party and also that they are supplying arms & ammunitions from London & America for Rebels use | | | |
| 20 | D. J. M. Swan, Medical Missionary Hospital, Canton, | Requesting an investigation in the case of Lam Sin Shang, a Convert and preacher at the Hospital, arrested on a false charge of being implicated in an explosion in Canton City. | | | $105[illegible].0[illegible] |

[illegible] Received a communication from [illegible] that [illegible] has been found innocent and has been released.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Rev. C. R. Hager, M. D. American Board Mission. | Three houses of Christians where seven families dwelt, were attacked & looted in the same place, injuring in part the roof of the houses.<br><br>Mission Chapel in Ngan Mei Shan, 3 miles from Nam Tsün, was attacked, and Chapel furnishings, inmate's clothes and furnitures were seized. A christian Oil dealer's shop next to the Chapel was robbed of all – himself, wife and children were compelled to flee for their lives. | Estimates are not yet |
| 7 | — D°. — | Reporting the appearance of a Placard found posted in Chik Hom Market, Hoi Ping District offering rewards for the heads Revs. Graves, Beattie, Hager, and Pope, and 2 Chinese preachers, alleging that they are organizing a Rebellion and that they belong to the Kang and Sun's party and also that they are supplying arms & ammunitions from London & America for Rebels use | |
| 29 | D. J. McSwan, Medical Missionary Hospital, Canton. | Requesting an investigation in the case of Lau Sin Shang, a convert and preacher at the Hospital, arrested on a false charge of being implicated in an explosion in Canton City. | |

表格局部(1)



12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $21,107.35 | $[illegible]462.08 |
| Losses | 285.60 | |
| Losses | 538.00 | |
| | | 21930.95 |

Estimates of several losses are not yet known.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | $105,[illegible].03 |

[illegible] 10th Received a communication from [illegible], that [illegible] has been found innocent and has been released.

表格局部（2）

13.

| No. | Claimant | Description | Items | | Tls. | | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought forward | $ | .. | | $105[illegible].03 |
| 9 | Rev. R. H. Graves, Amer. S. Baptist Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Kao Tsing Market, San Ui District, destroyed and every thing carried away. | Chapel & Contents, | Tls. | 561 | 63 | $ 786.28 |
| | | Christian Chun Hau's houses in Ho Lo Village, near Koo Tsing, torn down & things carried off. | Dwelling houses & Contents. | Tls. | 135 | 98 | $ 190.36 |
| | | | Losses of one Christian, in Tuk Chau, near Kao Tsin, in San Ui Dist. | Tls. | 29 | 00 | $ 40.53 |
| | | Two Mission Chapels and a number of Christians houses destroyed and looted in Sha Ui and Kwan Fong, in Yan Ping District | Losses of 4 Christians in Sha Ui | Tls. | 2099 | 21 | $ 2938.90 |
| | | | Damage to Chapel and things stolen, etc. of 3 native Preachers in Kwan Fong | Tls. | 724 | 38 | $ 1014.14 |
| | | Chapel in Nok Tuk Village, San Ui Dist. destroyed, etc. | Chapel (to rebuild) Chapel furniture etc. | Tls. | 185 | 00 | |
| | | | Shop and contents. | " | 180 | 00 | |
| | | | | " | 365 | 00 | $ 511.00 |
| | | Three houses belonging to Christians, in Ping Lung Hok Shan District, looted, & the mob demanded from the preacher $300 as ransom, otherwise they will destroy his 3 houses. | Loss of 1 Christian. | " | 268 | 14 | $ 375.40 |
| | | | " 1 " | $ | 480 | 00 | |
| | | | " 1 " | $ | 408 | 20 | 888.20 |
| | | Mission Chapel in Pak Hoi Market, Hoi Ping District looted and damaged. | Damage done to Chapel, things stolen from Chapel, and clothes, etc. belonging to Keeper and assistant. | $ | 236 | 40 | $ 236.40 |
| | | | | | | | $112274.34 |

| No. | Name | Description | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Rev. R. H. Graves, Amer. S. Baptist Mission, Canton. | Mission Chapel in Kao Tsing Market, San Ui District, destroyed and every thing carried away. Christian Chin Kan's houses in Ho Lo Village, near Koo Tsing, torn down & things carried off. | Chape[illegible] Dwelling[illegible] Losses of a[illegible] near No[illegible] |
| | | Two Mission Chapels and a number of Christians houses destroyed and looted in Sha U and Kwan Fong, in Yan Ping District. | Losses of 4[illegible] Damage, [illegible] stolen, [illegible] in Kwan[illegible] |
| 10 | | Chapel in Noh Fuk Village, San Ui Dist. destroyed, etc. | Chapel [illegible] Chapel [illegible] Shop and [illegible] |
| 15 | | Three houses belonging to Christians, in Ping Lung Hok Shan District, looted, & the mob demanded from the preacher $300 as ransom, otherwise they will destroy his 3 houses. | Loss of [illegible] " [illegible] " [illegible] |
| 16 | | Mission Chapel in Pak Hok Market, Hai Ping District looted and damaged. | Damage[illegible] things st[illegible] and cloth[illegible] to Keeper[illegible] |

表格局部(1)

13.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $ | " | " | $105393.03 |
| Chapel & contents, | Tls. | 561 | 63 | $ 786.28 |
| Dwelling houses & contents, | Tls. | 135 | 98 | $ 190.36 |
| Losses of one Christian, in Tuk Chau, near Nan Tuk, in San Ui Dist. | Tls. | 29 | 02 | $ 40.63 |
| Losses of 4 Christians, in Shui ... | Tls. | 2099 | 21 | $ 2938.90 |
| Damage to Chapel, and things stolen, etc., of 3 native Preachers in Kwan Hong, | Tls. | 724 | 389 | $ 1014.14 |
| Chapel (to rebuild) | | | | |
| Chapel furnitures etc. | Tls. | 185 | 00 | |
| Shop and contents, | " | 180 | 00 | |
| | " | 365 | 00 | $ 511.00 |
| Loss of 1 Christian, | " | 268 | 14 | $ 375.40 |
| " 1 " | $ | 480 | 00 | |
| " 1 " | $ | 408 | 20 | 888.20 |
| Damage done to Chapel, things stolen from Chapel, and clothes, etc. belonging to Keeper and assistant. | $ | 236 | 40 | $ 236.40 |
| | | | | $112374.34 |

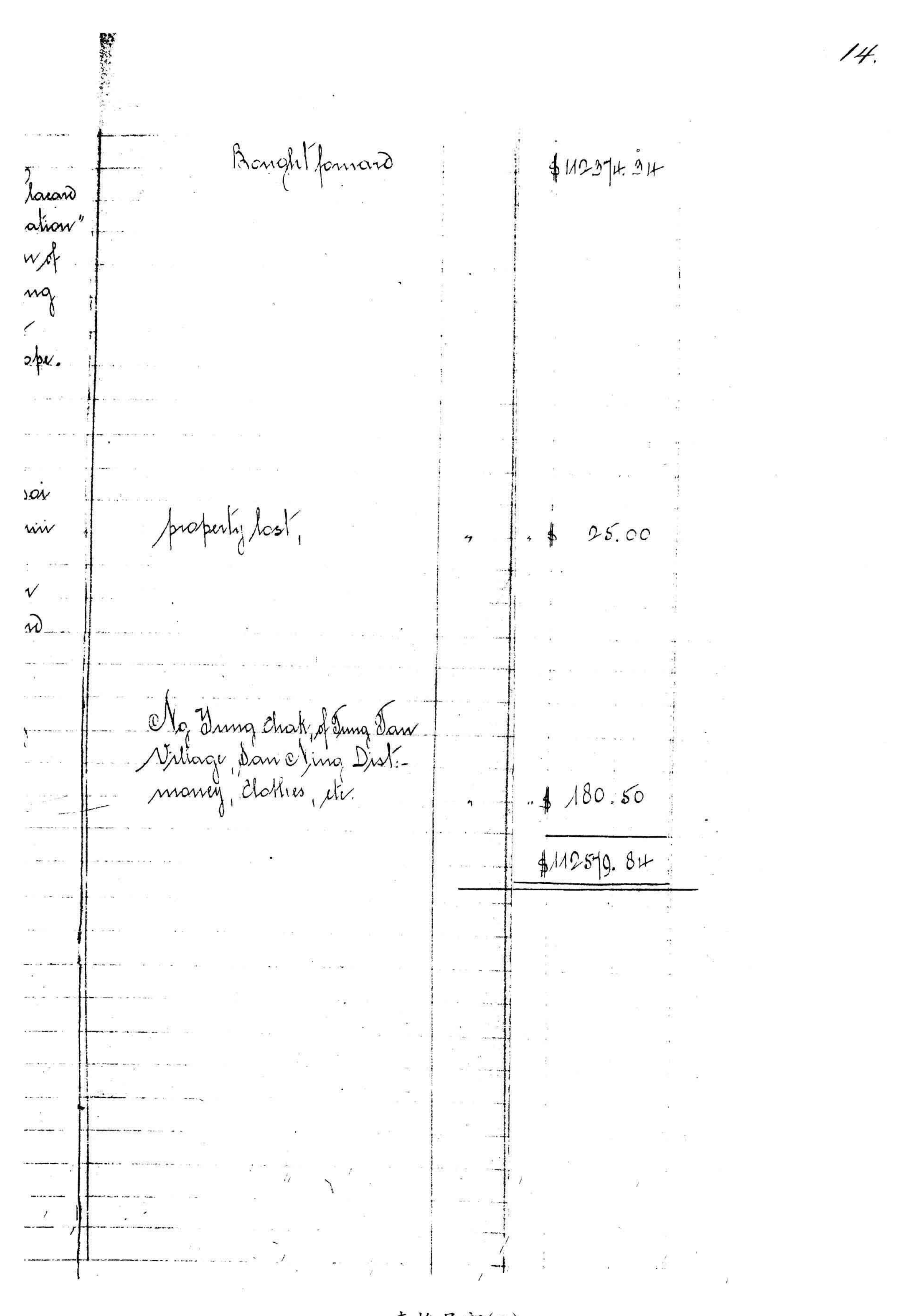
表格局部(2)

14.

| Date | Claimant | Nature of claim | Particulars | | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brought forward | | $112374.34 |
| 1900 [illegible] 2, | Rev. R. H. Graves, Amer. S. Baptist, Mission, Canton, | Reporting the appearance of a Placard signed "Mutual protection Association" purport to be issued by instruction of the Hai Ling Magistrate offering rewards for the assassination of Revs. Hager, Beattie, Graves & Pope. | | | |
| [illegible] 4, | Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall, American Scandinavian Mission Canton, | Reporting that Converts Li I Tsai and father of Chan Lin, Sam shui District, had all their movable property carried off, and the father over 80 years of age was seized and most brutally beaten. | property lost, | | $ 25.00 |
| [illegible] 5, | Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, | Further claims re San Ning District. | Ng Yung Chak, of Tung Taw Village, San Ning Dist:- money, clothes, etc. | | $ 180.50 |
| | | | | | $112579.84 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 Oct 20 | Rev. R. H. Graves, Amer. S. Baptist Mission, Canton, | Reporting the appearance of a Placard signed "Mutual protection Association" purport to be issued by instruction of the Hoi Ping Magistrate offering rewards for the assassination of Revs. Hager, Beattie, Graves & Pope. | B... |
| Oct 4 | Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall, American Scandinavian Mission, Canton, | Reporting that Converts Li & Tsoi and father of Chan Fin, Sain Hui District, had all their movable property carried off, and the father over 80 years of age was seized and most brutally beaten. | property... |
| 5 | Rev. Andrew Beattie, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, | Further claim re San Ning District. | No. Yun... Village, ... money, ... |

表格局部(1)

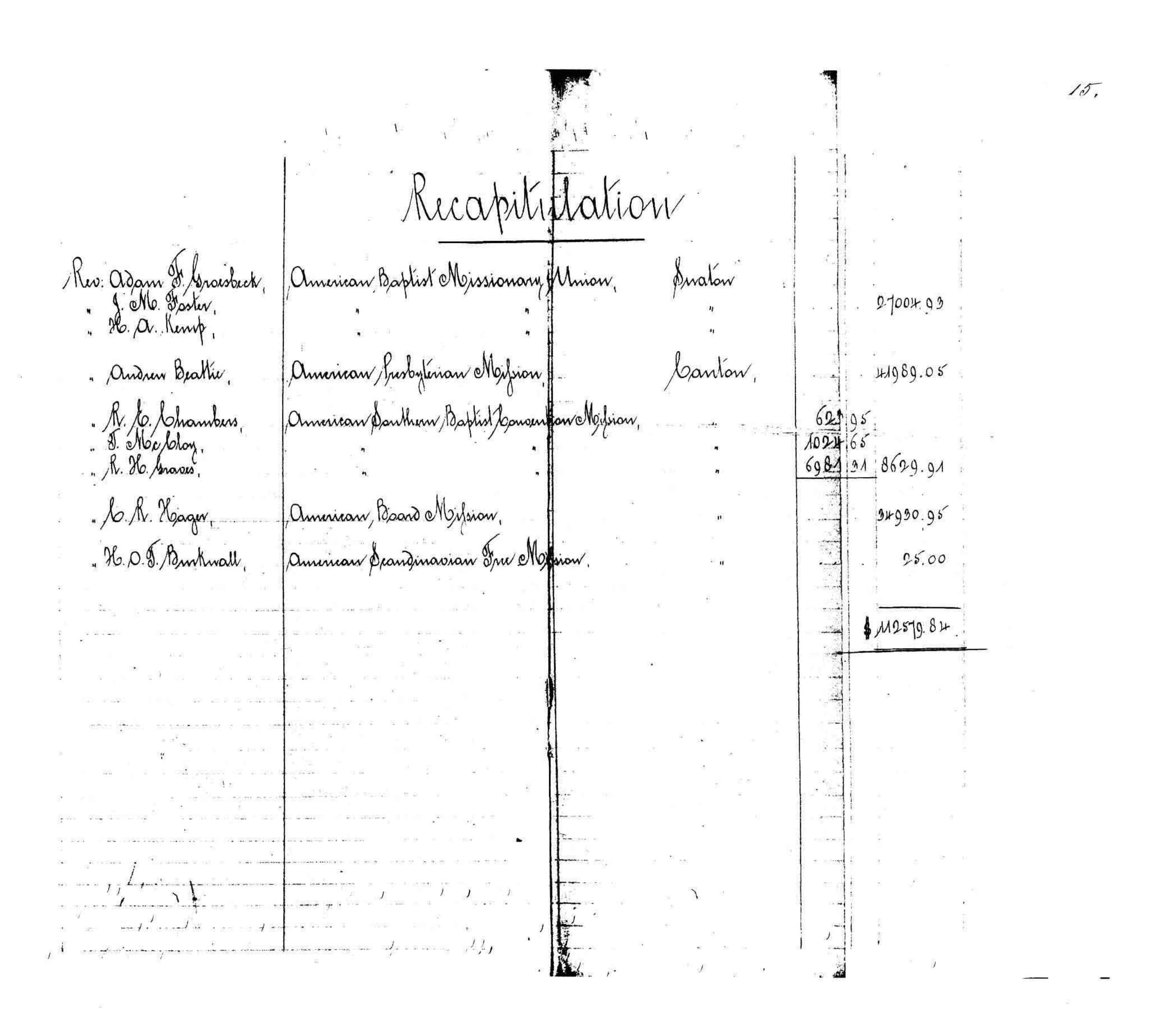


14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | $112374.34 |
| | property lost, | $25.00 |
| | Ng Yung Chak, of Tung Tau Village, San Ning Dist.- money, clothes, etc. | $180.50 |
| | | $112579.84 |

表格局部(2)

15.



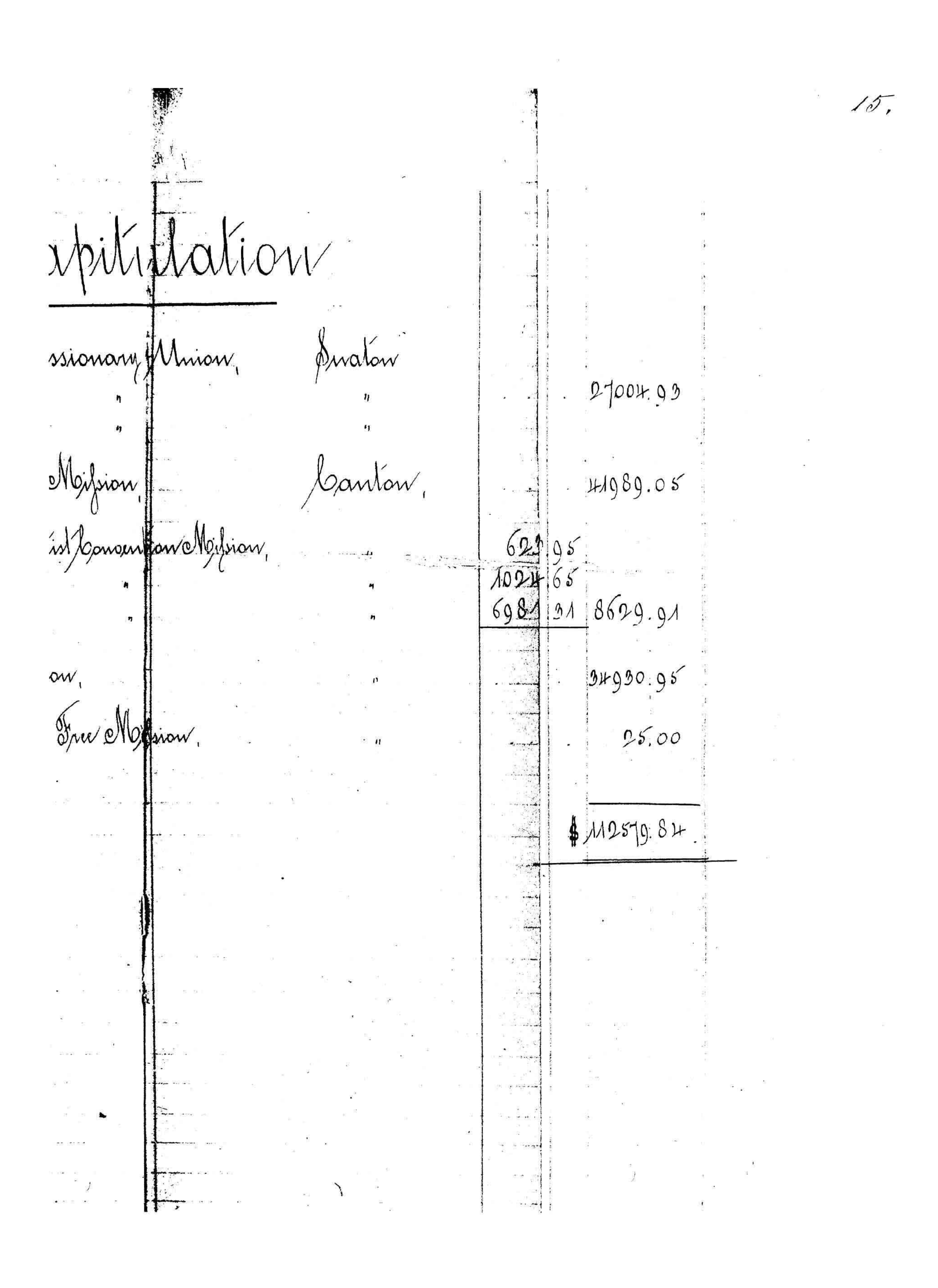
## Recapitulation

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev: Adam F. Groesbeck, | American Baptist Missionary Union, | Swatow | | |
| " J. M. Foster, | " " | " | | 27004.93 |
| " H. A. Kemp, | " " | " | | |
| " Andrew Beattie, | American Presbyterian Mission, | Canton, | | 41989.05 |
| " R. E. Chambers, | American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, | " | 623.95 | |
| " T. McCloy, | " " | " | 1024.65 | |
| " R. H. Graves, | " " | " | 6981.31 | 8629.91 |
| " C. R. Hager, | American Board Mission, | " | | 34930.95 |
| " H. O. T. Burkwall, | American Scandinavian Free Mission, | " | | 25.00 |
| | | | | $ 112579.84 |

# Recapitulatio

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev: Adam F. Groesbeck, | American Baptist Missionary Union, |
| " J. M. Foster, | " " |
| " H. A. Kemp, | " " |
| " Andrew Beattie, | American Presbyterian Mission, |
| " R. E. Chambers, | American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, |
| " T. McCloy, | " " |
| " R. H. Graves, | " " |
| " C. R. Hager, | American Board Mission, |
| " H. O. T. Burkwall, | American Scandinavian Free Mission, |

表格局部(1)



15.

xpitulation

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ssionary Union, | Swatow | | | |
| " | " | | | 27004.93 |
| " | " | | | |
| Mission, | Canton, | | | 41989.05 |
| ist Convention Mission, | " | 623 | 95 | |
| " | " | 1024 | 65 | |
| " | " | 6981 | 31 | 8629.91 |
| ow, | " | | | 34930.95 |
| Free Mission, | " | | | 25.00 |
| | | | | $ 112579.84 |

表格局部(2)

16.

Kwangtung has always been one of the most turbulent of the Southern Provinces. Within its borders the agents and emissaries of the Triad, Boxer, White Lily and other secret revolutionary societies or organizations for years persistently have pushed their nefarious operations, and practical experience has shown that their propaganda has recently had fruitful results. These societies ramify the big towns and villages and largely control, in a measure, some of the treaty ports. They cause occasional outbreaks which are as a rule speedily suppressed. The so-called Reform element, composed of alleged sympathizers with Kang-yu-wei and Sun-yat-Sin, has been at the bottom of the recent uprising at Hui Chow and its vicinity and in the ranks of its for-a-time victorious but now defeated and dispersed army were many Triads but no Boxers. The Boxer let me interject, belongs to the North rather than the South where he is not now, by any means, numerically strong. His day has gone.

The anti-foreign feeling amongst the natives of all classes is not as deep or as wide spread in Yunnan and the Two Kwangs as elsewhere. That is patent to a critical observer. That it exists and that its existence is dangerous to the lives and safety of unprotected foreigners are equally as true — the more reason, therefore, for the exercise of

17.

of prudence in dealing with the natives generally and for precautionary measures being taken for safe-guarding the lives and property of our Nationals. The most potential of such precautionary measures is the presence of a gunboat. It is an object lesson to even the most ignorant. A stranger passing through the streets of Canton, Fatshan, Hui Chow or others of the larger cities and towns in this Province, is not assailed by the populace as frequently as heretofore with various unmentionable and inelegant epithets. Of course obscene talk is the rule amongst the coolies when a female foreigner finds herself among a crowd of them, say in a market place, at a steamship wharf, or wherever the people do most congregate. But their talk is not loud and the person who is its subject rarely if ever knows it. If she hears their talk her knowledge never goes beyond that. So, her ears are not shocked, her modesty is untouched, and her feelings unruffled, and the chances are that, apropos of her experience, she often remarks to her friends and others: "What an innocent cheerful lot of people those poor coolies are!" "A little thing makes them laugh all over!" And how they <u>do</u> jabber! etc. etc. "Fan Kwei!" is often heard but is scarcely ever accompanied by anything like a curse or accentuated by a scowl. And in this connection it should not be forgotten that the expression of "foreign devil,"

so

18.

so common among the Chinese is used in much the same manner as the ancient Greeks applied the term of "Hoi Barbaroi!" to all outside nations. Of course, there are many places where its use indicates a bloodthirsty viciousness on the part of the utterer that bodes ill for the safety of the "foreign devil" to whom it specially refers, for instance in cities where there are large masses of ignorant, idle, and desperate characters. It is a pity that very many of the mandarins, literati, and gentries throughout this Province must be classed in the same category as the lowest of these foreign-haters. The bankers, merchants and manufacturers, on the other hand, with a sprinkling of mandarins and the wealthiest of the gentries are imbued with a pro-foreign sentiment, which, by the way, is a fair set-off, for these last named classes are, by a long odds, the most influential and the surest to win out in the long run. It is through them and by the earnest and persistent efforts of H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak that the situation in this Province of Kwangtung has improved so materially, lately, that I am giving serious consideration to the idea of suggesting to the missionaries the possibility of an early return to their labors. True, piracy continues unabated in the East and West Rivers, as well as on the Pearl River within almost three miles distance of Canton City.

19

city, but that's nothing new. It has existed for years and will continue to do so until every part of Kwangtung is properly policed and the reign of law and order established on something like a permanent basis. Whether that basis may be Chinese or foreign is a problem that the future will solve.

The literati have shown their signs of hostility to the foreigner by issuing false and inflammatory Imperial edicts and other proclamations, which have been the cause of many of the outrageous attacks on and looting of Chapels, mission stations and Christian Converts residences. Acting Viceroy Tak has been earnest in suppressing those vile publications and in arresting, degrading and otherwise punishing the parties concerned in their printing publication and dissemination. In but two instances have the literati or their tools succeeded in posting their abominable placards in Kwangsi, in only one of which did a serious outrage result.

Kwangsi and Yunnan can safely be reported as maintaining the status quo ante more firmly and acceptably than any other Southern provinces. Their respective Governors have banished nearly all rebellious characters and have, so far as I can learn, compelled an obedience to the laws of the land, by all classes, that is as praiseworthy as it is most gratifying.

The outlook would be infinitely more satisfactory

if

20

it, as the Chinese themselves say, "Matters were settled up North!" We have unrest here now but it may develop into a worse condition under the influence of the hostile literati and mandarins, civil and military, if the Foreign Powers do not come to terms with the so-called Chinese Government. The stronger the terms, the more strictly they are enforced so much the more face will foreigners have in these three Provinces hereafter. Permit me, then most respectfully to urge that now is the time for a salutary lesson to be taught to the whole Chinese nation, — a lesson whose wholesome influences for good will be felt on all sides for years to come; will bring peace and prosperity to this vast empire and will keep China and her people in complete and permanent touch with the humanizing and civilizing influences of our own and other great nations.

The merchants and manufacturers, the importers and exporters as well as business men generally in the United States have awakened to a lively recognition of the fact that trade with China especially with that portion of it which is in my Consular District, will bring them quick returns and ample profit, if properly conducted. Commercial relations with responsible Chinese and other firms

at

21.

at the important treaty ports of Canton, Swatow, Samshui, Wuchow, Hoihow and Pakhoi in my district are being gradually established and it will be the fault of either the United States Consul here or of our business men themselves if they do not develop quickly and satisfactorily. This expansion of our commerce and its consequent prosperous returns depend, like all other equally important matters, on "the settlement up North."

I have the honor
to remain, Sir
your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul"

There are now in this port 4 French gunboats (one of them armored) 2 German and 1 German torpedo boat, 1 English and 1 American, the "Monterey", Captain George W. Pigman. There are 18 Chinese gunboats, small and armed with inferior guns, anchored in the Pearl River from Whampoa to Canton. At the Macao and Bogue Forts there are, according to Chinese statements, about 12.000 braves. I feel that I am absolutely correct in placing the figures at 6500 men, including the usual tag-rag and bob-tail of

22.

of a stationary Chinese encampment in these waters.
General Laod with his army of 3200 Black Flags having
returned from the North has been detailed by Acting
Viceroy Tak to dislodge and disperse the robbers and
pirates from their hiding places on the East, West,
and Pearl Rivers.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.
U. S. Consul

Confl.

No. 65.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file
FEB 4 1901

Cons Bureau

U.S. Consulate General,
DEC. 24 1900
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, Decr 13th 1900.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
JAN 30 1901

Acknowledged by form February 6, 1901

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No. 64, and report on Copper Cash from local mint, &c.

No. 65

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, December 13th 1900.

Honorable
David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 64 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

H. E. Acting Viceroy Tê Sou has opened an office in front of the Prefectural Yamen for the exchange of copper "cash" newly coined in the Canton Mint. Only 40.000 pieces are allowed to be exchanged each day and no person is permitted to receive more than two dollars worth per day. The relation of the dollar to the "cash", which is the one coin in universal circulation in China, has been a matter of discussion for a long time. For years after the depreciation of silver in these markets in relation to gold was fully realized by the traders and others the dollar still commanded a thousand cash. The value of the silver dollar is now only from 800 to 850 cash. It will be readily seen therefore that the manufacture of counterfeit cash is unprofitable. The subsidiary coins, however, consisting of

of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces being largely alloyed with copper offer a prosperous field for the manufacturers of spurious money and as a result there is a plethora of it. It is being manufactured by wholesale, and the public officials in their efforts to suppress it offer rewards ranging from $500 to $1000 for evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in its manufacture.

In my No. 64, I noted the fact that Lao I, the chief of the Black Flags had been ordered by H. E. Tê San to drive the pirates from the East and West Rivers. A deputation of the gentries is now here petitioning H. E. to protect them and their families from the robbers and pirates who are pillaging their houses in the San Hing District, West River. They have received assurances that their petition will be granted. On account, however, of the rebellious tendencies of the East River district the main part of the Black Flags has been detailed there. Two camps are to be stationed in Kwai Shin, Huichow Prefecture, and camps will be located at Lungmun, Kong Lo, Tsing Fa, and the Tsang Sheng districts. As the San Mi river also abounds in pirates the garrison in its island fort of Chü Tau Shan has been strengthened by a company of artillery.

Rapids

Bands of robbers infest the Heung Shan District and levy blackmail on its inhabitants. Robberies are also frequent of travellers in Yeung Ch'in, north-east of Lak Hai, and the houses of the gentries and others are daily attacked and despoiled. Tê Sou sent a large detachment of soldiers there yesterday to aid the local mandarins in maintaining order and in punishing the lawless. Heung Shan City was the scene over a week ago of a tragedy the details of which have today come to hand. The victims consisted of the mother, wife, concubine, three children and two servant girls of a pawnshop keeper, who were murdered and frightfully mutilated, during his absence, by three men and two women, one of the men being a near relative of the pawn-shop-keeper. One of the servant girls survived long enough to tell the story and give the names of the perpetrators of the crime. The murderers fled to Canton, taking with them a large quantity of their victims' clothes and valuables, which they disposed of for four hundred taels. They feasted here for four days and then returned to their homes where they were arrested immediately after their arrival. They were beheaded today.

On December 7th 1900, the Taotai of the Prefecture of Shao-Chow, Yanfa District, attacked and defeated 1500 rebels, under the leadership of

Lau-

Lan-Kw-Nan. Many of the rebels were captured and promptly beheaded. Their leader escaped and with a number of his followers is in hiding in the mountain fastness of that locality.

A strong detachment of military sent by Acting Viceroy Tê Sow from Canton has, say advices received last night, December 12th 1900, cleared out the rebels and robbers in the Tsing Uen and Ying Tak districts, and materially aided the local officials in restoring order.

Street and house robberies in Canton are of almost daily occurrence and can be largely accounted for from the fact that there is a multitude of about 70.000 unemployed natives scattered through the narrow streets and bye-ways of the city, hungry and desperate. A shop in the Fifth Ward was attacked last week and two of the shopmen killed. The robbers escaped without securing any booty. Over fifty shops in nearby villages have been looted. The soldiers are "hot foot" after the thieves.

The merchants of the city of Canton are much aroused over the fact that the Nam Hoi and the Pun U Magistrates are forcing the seventy-two merchants' guilds, under the order of Viceroy Tê Sow, to pay up $500.000 alleged arrears of rent for the <u>lekin</u>

farm

fam during the preceding six months. The merchants assert that owing to the conditions up North business has been exceedingly dull and they are unable to meet this demand. They have petitioned H. E. Tê Sow to rescind his order and it is currently believed that if he refuses they will petition the Emperor Kuang Sui.

The control of the _lekin_ taxes is now in the hands of the officials.

As the Empress-Dowager has refused to accept the declination of H. E. Tsao Mu, Viceroy-designate of the Two Kuangs, that official is expected to arrive at the Viceregal Yamen, in Canton, about four to five weeks hence. He and his family are traveling overland, by short stages, and will stop for a few days to recuperate on their arrival en route at Shanghai. The new Viceroy has the reputation of being a progressist.

"What is the best way to put down the rebellion in Hui Chow?" was the only live practical question put to 292 expectant mandarins at a competitive examination which closed here several days ago. The greater part of the questions related to ancient worthies.

I learned, this morning, from a reliable source, that the Acting Viceroy succeeded, yesterday, in finding the place of concealment of over a ton of dynamite. It had been stored in a village in the

immediate

immediate neighborhood of Canton by some of the "Reform Conspirators and brought there in seven different consignments or packages from Macao. Some of the persons implicated in its purchase and concealment have been arrested and my informant, who is one of the most trusted officers of Tê Son's staff and his confidential adviser, says they have confessed that it was their intention to blow up Canton. It is now decidedly unhealthy for a Cantonese either to pose or be known as a Reformer. Indeed, the charge of being "a Reformer" is a most serious one and is given grave consideration even if preferred by a coolie against any of the gentries or nobility. At times an assassin, accused of his crime will attempt to shift the burden and penalty of guilt on the shoulders of an innocent man by asserting that the latter was the murderer or was its instigator and that, besides, he was a Reformer. A case in point is the following, which is now being investigated by Tê Son:

The Nam Hoi Magistrate Loy is interested in the gambling monopoly. Last year he had under him as his chief of police Li Ka Chenk, who had two subordinates. This year in connection with the new gambling company the Nam Hoi employed a Mr. Lo and displaced Li. Some time ago one of the above subordinates was assassinated on Ho Lun street. The

other

other subordinate, informed his chief Li that the man Lo, now employed by the Nam Hai instead of Li, caused the assassination of his associate. Li laid this information before the Viceroy who called the Nam Hai to account for the conduct of Mr. Lo. Lo was sent up for examination and after the application of boiling water to his legs confessed that "a man by the name of Li Nam had something to do with the assassination." Li Nam was examined and confessed that Li Shai Kuai, his master, was the guilty party and also said that "Li Shai Kuai is a member of the Reform (Kang-yu-wei) party." Li Shai Kuai is one of the richest men in the western part of the city and an intimate friend of Li Hung Chang. He is having a hot and difficult task in pushing his innocence of the murder and explaining away his alleged connection with the Reformers.

On Monday, December 10th a passenger boat plying between Canton and Shun Tak was upset whilst making a short turn in the Pearl River and all on board, over 200 Chinese, men and women, were drowned.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul

File.

No. 66.



Cons. Rappn



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Decr 14th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



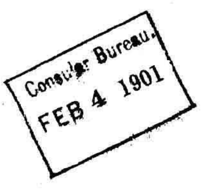
acknowledged by form February 6, 1901

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No. 65. & enclosing copy of letters addressed to missionaries advising tentative trips can now be made to their respective fields of labor.



No. 66

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China December 14th. 1900.

Honorable
David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 65 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Despite the unsettled condition of affairs "up North" and the apparent prospect of a protracted delay on the part of the Allied Powers and China in finally arranging matters the situation in the Provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Yunnan, my Consular District, improved materially. Kuangsi and Yunnan are all that could be desired and Kuangtung, except in the disaffected localities of Yen Ti and Lai Tong, is so well under the control of the pro-foreign Acting Viceroy, Tê Sow, that I have felt it to be my duty to transmit the following note to the different missionaries in this Consular District:

"Rev. and Dear Sir:

The condition of affairs has changed so much for the better that I feel it to be my duty

to

to the holy cause in which you are engaged to say to you, and through you to all our nationals and their converts, that it would be advisable for tentative trips to be made at an early date to your respective fields of labor, with the view of resuming work permanently if circumstances will permit. The converts, by all means, should at once return to their homes.

Do not forget however, that about the Chinese year is always a disturbed season. Robbers and pirates, during the 12th and 1st moons are especially active. That fact should be borne in mind when making your arrangements for returning to your district."

On the appearance of the slightest signs of danger I will warn the missionaries, instructing them how best to avoid it. I am fully satisfied however, from present indications, that they will meet with no trouble unless they interfere either in cases that are purely Chinese or in the politics of the country. In that conviction I am pleased to be able to report that out of all of the 129 missionaries whose field of labor is in Kwangtung, but one has given me any serious annoyance. His case is a flagrant one and, to quote the expression of one of his fellow-missionaries

he

"he has become so overbearing", that I may be forced to the necessity of placing his name before you.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton

Con. Bureau

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS. "BOLDT, NEW YORK."
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS. "BOLDT, PHILADELPHIA."




# The Waldorf-Astoria,

Fifth Avenue, 33rd and 34th Streets
and Astor Court,




WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK.
BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA.
STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUILDING RESTAURANT, PHILADELPHIA.
GEO. C. BOLDT, PROP.

To Shanghai
Dec. 22. 1900.

New York December 15th, 1900.

Consular Bureau, DEC 22 1900

DEC 17 1900

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of November 16th, 1900, enclosing copy of dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, and copy of a letter from T. C. Chung, formerly acting interpreter at Canton.

I beg to state in reply that Mr. Chung received his full salary up to the date of his suspension by Consul General Goodnow, in October, 1898, and the appointment of his temporary successor.

I do not infer from Mr. Chung's letter that he claims pay prior to the date of his suspension before my going on leave of absence, October 10th, 1898, but that he believes he is entitled to pay since that date.

As to the Chinese furniture now or at that time (October 1898) in the Consulate, the facts are as follows:

The furniture in question was sent to the Consulate by a

Office of the
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chilton
Copy to Mr Goodnow
referring to his despatch
A.A.Adee

I. W. C., -:2:-

Chinese dealer in the expectation that I would purchase it. I did not want and refused to buy the goods and so informed both Mr. Chung and the Chinese furniture dealer at that time. Some arrangement was, I believe, then entered into by the two men, and the Chinese furniture remained in the Consulate and was used by Mr. Chung.

I never made any claim to the furniture nor did I ever hold it as security in any way. Upon my departure from Canton, October 10th, 1898, I notified the Vice Consul, whom I left in charge, of the fact that both parties claimed the goods, and I advised him to be careful in regard to the same and to deliver the property only to the rightful owner on proof of ownership.

What disposition was made of the matter I do not know. It is scarely necessary to add that the advice to my successor at the time I turned the Consulate over to him, October 10th, 1898, was based entirely upon my desire to prevent the Consulate being involved in any dispute or litigation.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bedloe

Late Consul of the United States, Canton, China.

Cons. Bureau

Mr. Morrison

Ack & say dept awaits your final report



No. 67.

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, Decr 21st. 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Acknowledged February 28, 1901.



Subject:

Unpaid Expenses re trial of Richard Toulmin

Abstract of Contents.

re Having this day drawn a Draft on the Secretary of State for G$484.79



No. 67.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 21st 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's No. 15. of Nov 5. 1900 regarding certain unpaid expenses in the trial and conviction of Richard Toulmin, and instructing me to pay the claims referred to in my despatches to you Nos 17 and 38 of June 25 and August 21, 1900, amounting to $ 487.79 U. S. Gold, and to draw on the Secretary of State for the amount, supporting my draft with an account and vouchers for payment in full of all claims against the Government of the U. S. in this matter; I have the honor to report that, acting under the instructions above cited, I have this day drawn upon

upon the Department for the total amount, viz: $484.79 U.S. currency to pay the following accounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt: I. J. Lossius, | $15.00 |
| Mr. J. S. Murray, | 15.00 |
| Rev: E. B. Ward, | 15.00 |
| Rev: H. K. Shumaker, | 15.00 |
| Dr. R. J. J. Macdonald, | 88.50 |
| Mr. T. T. Woods, | 30.87 |
| Rev: B. C. Randall, | 31.04 |
| Mr. John Fraun, | 57.82 |
| " V. A. Rozario, | 42.00 |
| " A. Silva, | 74.70 |
| " F. Ukiah, | 31.00 |
| " H. R. Williams Jr, | 22.93 |
| Messrs Noronha & Co, | 36.38 |
| " Deacon & Hastings | 7.35 |
| for Seal & Oath | 2.20 |
| | $:484.79 |

487.79
484.79
3.00

I have notified the various parties named above of the receipt of said draft and have also begun to make payments. As soon as I have made all of the payments, which I will do as diligently

3.

diligently as possible, I will for=
ward full vouchers for same.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul

Cont Bureau
file

U.S. Consulate General
JAN. -2 1901
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

No. 68.

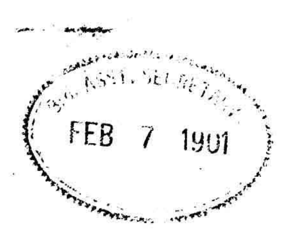
Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Decr 21st 1900.

FILE

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.




Subject:

re Death of Honorable John Sherman;

Abstract of Contents.

acknowledging receipt of Dept's instruction
re death of John Sherman, &c:



No. 68.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Decr 21st: 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of the Department's Circular Instruction of October 23, 1900, announcing the death of the Honorable John Sherman, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, and to say in reply that immediately upon receipt of the sad news the flag of this Consulate was placed at half-mast.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished dead and in token of sympathy for the Government and people of the United States in their loss, my Colleagues in Canton caused the flags of their respective Consulates to be placed at half-mast for two days, and during the day left cards at this office.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

Confdl.

No. 69.

Cons Russell

Ackn subject



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 23 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Ans. by form. Substance to Standard Oil Co. Feb 7 1901.



Subject:

Standard Oil Coy of N.Y.

Abstract of Contents.

re Infringement of Trade marks of Standard Oil Coy of N.Y.

# Memo.

From UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CANTON.

for Department of State.



6 proclamations referred to in Despatch No. 69 of Dec 23rd 1900.

No. 69

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, December 23rd 1900.

Honorable
David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that, on the complaint of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, U. S. A. that merchants of the Kerosene Oil Guild, of Canton, were infringing the trade marks of the Standard Oil Company and filling their tins and cases with Russian oil, said Russian oil being sold at a much lower rate than that of the complainants I instituted a searching investigation. Employing Chinese whom by experience I found trustworthy I was able to detect the guilty parties and to get possession of substantial evidences of their guilt. I thereupon notified the Standard Oil Co. and also the Nam Hoi Magistrate of the facts in the case. I requested him, according to Chinese law and custom, to have the culprits arrested and tried, an opportunity to be given to me, to be present at said trial with my witnesses and other evidence. The Nam Hoi under various

pretexts

pretexts not only attempted to delay or put off the proposed arrest and trial but to end the cases summarily by assuring me after the lapse of several weeks, that he had investigated the cases — there were ten cases in all — and had found that the accused were innocent of the offences charged against them. From circumstances which came to my knowledge I felt satisfied that he, or some official acting on his financial behalf, "had squeezed" the accused successfully, and, to carry out his end of a corrupt bargain had promised them immunity from arrest and punishment. I again wrote to the Nam Hoi Magistrate reiterating my charges and demanding a trial, etc. He was silent. I then promptly appealed, in writing, to H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak and also waited upon him personally. During our conversation I learned that I had been mistaken in my statement that H. E's predecessor Viceroy Tam had issued a proclamation protecting the Standard Oil Companie's products. Tam had not gone that length, but had merely instructed the Nam Hoi and Pun U Magistrates to issue ordinary protection proclamations in their respective districts. My error was the result of misinformation, caused largely by the faulty and defective manner in

which

which some of the Consulate's records had been kept and preserved. As I am fortunate enough to be esteemed and liked as highly by Viceroy Tak as by Li Hung Chang, his immediate predecessor, I am delighted to be able to report that I succeeded in inducing him not only to order the immediate arrest and trial of the accused but also to issue a strong proclamation extolling the Standard Oil Company's products and threatening with severe punishment all merchants and others guilty of infringing on said Company's trade marks etc. This "severe punishment" according to Chinese law is "sealing up the shop, confiscating the goods, chattels, etc. and imprisonment for an indefinite term of the delinquent." The proclamation was issued, according to promise and I enclose herewith six copies of it. I was notified within twenty four hours thereafter by the Nam Hoi Magistrate that the trial would be held at his Yamen on December 10th 1900.

Early on that morning I was amazed on finding that my witnesses refused to accompany me to the Yamen or even to appear against the accused. On inquiry I ascertained that they were afraid of being assassinated on the way to the Yamen, or afterwards, by some persons hired for that purpose by the Kerosene oil guild. I also found that the shops and godowns of the

the oil merchants are located on one of the exceedingly narrow streets which we had to traverse en route to the Yamen. As I had previously taken the precaution of having them make affidavit of their actual knowledge of the guilt of the accused and of their having purchased quantities of the fraudulent tins, cases etc. I dismissed them, telling them that I did not desire to place their lives in jeopardy. Preceded by a number of stout coolies carrying the fraudulent oil, in wide open baskets suspended from bamboo poles which they bore on their shoulders I went to the place of trial.

The Nam Hoi welcomed me effusively and seated me at his side at a table where in apparently generous hospitality he pressed me to partake of Champagne, cakes, and fruits; cigars and cigarettes were also provided. I had an animated conversation with him, lasting over half an hour, during which I produced my affidavits, the fraudulent tins of oil, etc. He finally said "Yes, Mr. Consul, I know these men are guilty. How do you want them punished?"

<u>Consul McWade</u>: According to the law of the land.

<u>Nam Hoi Magistrate</u>: The penalty is sealing up the shops, confiscating the merchandise and other goods and imprisonment.

<u>Consul McWade</u>: The punishment should be

commensurate

commensurate with the offence. But there are circumstances surrounding these cases that impel me to suggest milder treatment.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: What are they? I would like to know them.

Consul McWade: Would it not be better, — pardon my suggestion — to try the cases first and then determine the penalty immediately afterwards?

Nam Hoi Magistrate: You mean that I hear the prisoners first and then make my decision?

Consul McWade: Yes. That would appear to me to be the best course to pursue. All I want is justice.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: This is our method. I have the evidence. That is all that is necessary except the confession of guilt by the prisoners. What shall be done with them?

Consul McWade: If they frankly confess their offence and give ample security not only that they will never again be guilty of the charges laid against them but that they will continue to deal with the American firm and to trade solely in its products I will be satisfied. But they must give ample security.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: If I do not seal up their shops I will fine them.

Consul McWade: (quickly) no. no. Your Honor,

You

You have kindly asked me to name the punishment in these cases, and you will, I hope, pardon my urging the mild course. I do not want to estrange the Kerosene oil Guild from our American firm or its products. The members of the guild have hitherto been good customers of the Standard Oil Company, they recognize the value and the superior quality of American over Russian oils, and they have been led into buying the inferior and cheaper oils. We do not wish to lose their custom or their trade; we want to retain it, and we want friendly relations to exist between them and all American firms.

The Nam Hoi Magistrate: Well, let the fine go to the charitable institutions.

As I felt that the Nam Hoi would consider himself to be "the charitable institutions" and consequently the recipient of the fines I persisted in urging my views. He finally acceded to them and ordered the accused merchants to be brought before him.

As each merchant in response to the summons of the crier entered the court he prostrated himself on his knees and leaning forward on the palms of his hands, with his head inclined to the earth, stated his name, occupation, business address and residence, age, whether married or

single

single, and number of family if any. When all ten of the merchants had given these statements a bright looking young clerk, (about 20 years old) read them aloud to the Nam Hoi, each prisoner assenting as his answer was announced. The charges were then read and my evidence briefly adduced. All of the defendants frankly confessed. The Nam Hoi thereupon dilated on the magnitude of their offences, read the law thereon and the penalty on conviction, and wound up by informing them that, yielding unwillingly to my urgent representations, he had decided to remit their personal punishment, the confiscation of their goods, etc. "They must however, be concluded" give him the best of personal and property (real estate) security, first—that they will never again be guilty of the crimes charged against them, and second that they will continue to trade with the Standard Oil Company of New York."

The defendants who, during the entire trial had remained prostrate on their hands and knees and with bent heads, immediately arose and thanked me. They were evidently grateful. At a word from the Nam Hoi they again prostrated themselves before him whilst his decision and their agreement were written out in his Book of

of Records. As soon as the clerk had completed his work each defendant made an inked impression with his thumb immediately under his agreement. That ended the proceedings. The Nam Hoi Magistrate and I drank a small cup of tea together, a sign that my visit was over, and after he had, laughingly, declared that I was "too lenient" I thanked him for his courtesy, extolled his high sense of justice, and retired reaching the Consulate three quarters of an hour thereafter. The Yamen is a little over four miles distant from Shameen and the streets on the route are very narrow — about six to ten feet wide — and, as a rule, foul smelling. The humiliating attitude of the defendants is, I may add, the usual posture of prisoners when before the Courts of the civil or military mandarins. Here is the correspondence in the case:

Canton, China, November 3rd 1900

To His Honor Loy,

Nam Hoi Magistrate,

Your Honor:

I herewith present charges to you against

1. Yue Shing shop of Tang Hing St:
2. Kwong Chew Shing
3. Yue Tai, shop

4. Toong Kee, shop of Tang Hing St.
5. Hip Kee, " "
6. Hung Kee " "
7. Shuen Hing " "
8. Kuong Yick Chong " "
9. Kuong Tang Tye " "
10. Cheong Lee " "

who have been guilty of an infringement of the Trade Marks of The Standard Oil Company of New York, an American firm. I charge the said merchants or shop-keepers with buying up the tins and cases of the said Standard Oil Company, in which they are filling Russian and other brands of oil, not American oil, and selling it as "Comet" oil. This sale etc. of said false "Comet" oil, in addition to being a direct infringement of the Trade Mark of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is a palpable fraud on the public and is a material injury to the business of the Standard Oil Company of New York. I therefore formally request you to take immediate action to have the fraud and infringement stopped and to have the guilty parties punished and their fraudulent oils confiscated.

It is well-known in Canton and elsewhere that His Excellency Viceroy Tan issued the following proclamation to all the public and merchants, forbidding

forbidding any infringement of the Standard Oil Company's Trade Marks and threatening with punishment any and all parties guilty of said infringement.

It is also well known in Canton and elsewhere that your honored predecessor His Honor, the Nam Hoi Magistrate Tung, and His Honor, the Pun U Magistrate Lei issued the following proclamation forbidding any infringement of the Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Company of New York and threatening with punishment all parties guilty of said infringement:

Proclamation
issued by
Nam Hoi Magistrate Tung
Pun U Magistrate Lei

by order of His Excellency Tan, Viceroy for the two Kwangs. That his Excellency has received a despatch from the U.S. Consul General at Shanghai saying that the American Merchants owning the Kerosene Oil Brands known as "Comet" and "Tiger" and asking that any merchant here be forbidden to forge these Brands. Printed declaration and statement accompanied by an exact facsimile of Brands has been sent in and registered in the Courts. It is forbidden by law for any people to forge any Brands.

Therefore

Therefore we now concur with His Excellency's order and proclamation hereby issued and if any people shall forge the Kerosene Oil Brands as above described, the "Tiger" and "Camel" Mark, they shall be arrested and punished.

To all the public and merchants.

I have ready for Your Honor ample evidence of said infringements by the accused Yue Shing shop, Kwong Chew Shing, Tue Tai, Toong Kee, Hip Kee, Hung Kee, Shuen Hing, Cheong Lee, Kwong Yick Chong, Kwong Tong Tze, of Tong Hing street. I am prepared to present said evidence before you at any time and ask you therefore to order a speedy trial of the accused and to render full justice in the case.

Assuring you of my consideration.

I am, Your Honor
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul

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Canton, China, November 12th 1900

His Honor
The Nam Hoi Magistrate,

Your Honor:

November 3rd, 1900 I brought to your attention the cases of Yue Shing shop, Kwong Chew Shing.

Shing, Tue Tai, Toong Kee, Heip Kee, Hung Kee, Shuen Hing, Cheong Lee, Kwong Yick Chang, Kwong Tong Tye of Tong Hing street whom I then charged and do now again charge with willfully and deliberately infringing the Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American corporation. I told you then and I tell you now that the said infringement is a palpable fraud on the public and a source of material injury to a most reputable and highly influential concern the Standard Oil Co. of New York. I demanded then the prompt arrest trial, and punishment of the guilty parties, and at the same time I informed you of the fact that I had the necessary evidence in my possession to convict them of the crimes charged against them.

You have failed to answer my official letter preferring the formal charges against the accused.

Leaving out of the question, for the present, your discourtesy towards myself, I now again urge upon you the grave propriety and necessity, as a matter of justice, of the prompt arrest, trial, and punishment of the guilty parties. I also ask you for the date of said trial so that the evidence can be presented thereat. This is not a case where dilatoriness is unavoidable or will be permitted.

Awaiting your reply to the foregoing,

before

before taking further action.

I am, Your Honor
Your obedient servant
Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul

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From Nam Hoi Loy to Consul McWade

Your Honor:

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated Nov. 3rd 1900 regarding the infringement of the trade mark of the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American Corporation etc. etc. etc.

I have the honor to say that runners have been sent for the arrests of those concerned for trial.

With Compliments
23rd 9th 26th Yr. K.S.
14th Nov. 1900

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Canton, China, November 15th, 1900

His Honor Loy,
The Nam Hoi Magistrate,

Your Honor:

I have received your communication of the 23rd day of the 9th moon 26th year Kuang Sü stating that you have sent out runners

to

to arrest Yue Shing, Kwong Chew Shing, Yue Tai, Toong Kee, Hip Kee, Hung Kee, Shuen Hing, Cheong Lee, Kwong Yick Chong, Kwong Tong Tye of Tang Hing street on the charges of infringing the Trade Marks, etc. of the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American corporation, and of committing a fraud on the public as well as on the said Standard Oil Company of New York by the sale, in the said Standard Oil Company's tins of Russian and other inferior oils. As I have already notified you I desire these cases pressed at once for the punishment of the guilty parties and an effectual stop of all further infringements or attempts to infringe said Trade Marks. The laws must be obeyed. I therefore ask you to notify me promptly of the date and hour set aside by you for the trial, etc. of the guilty parties, so that I can attend said trial either in person or be represented by a competent American official.

With assurances of high consideration.

I am, Your Honor

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

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From Nam Hoi Foy to Consul McWade

Your Honor:

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated the 23rd 9th moon regarding the infringement of the trade marks of the Standard Oil Co: of New York, an American firm etc. etc. requesting to immediately have the guilty parties arrested for trial etc.

Referring to this matter I have already ordered runners to have the proprietors of the shops brought up for trial and the said proprietors were brought up namely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lam Hoi Chau | of | Yue Shing shop |
| Mark Sio Shek | " | Kuang Chew Shing shop |
| Mak Ching Hien | " | Yue Tai " |
| Mark Kum Mun | " | Toong Kee " |
| Kung Chuk Quan | " | Kuong Tong Tai " |
| Mark Lih Quan | " | Kuong Yick Cheong " |
| Li Nam | " | Chuong Lee " |

On trial they said that:

"We are dealers in foreign goods and kerosene oil in Tung Hing street and that we have always buying oil from Hongkong and sold them off just as they come and no fraud has been done by us, and we have our accounts with the shops of Hongkong viz:

viz: Yan Cheung, Sun Yuen, Chin Cheong and Yai Cheung for reference and that evidence could be obtained from the Lekin Department and also our shop books will show. All the old tins are shipped back to Hongkong. The Cantonese are unable to make such trade mark as the "Comet." The "Comet" oil is the best, always has been the most saleable, but now there are oil from Russia and its price is cheaper, consequently its sale is increasing daily and the sale of the "Comet" oil is daily decreasing. Now the foreigners suspect that we are forging the Brand but really the people are using the other oil because it is cheaper. Since we are brought up for trial, we can honestly say that we have not made any infringement of the said Standard Oil Company's trade mark."

As the infringement of trade mark is against the Chinese law, and the merchants also have there regulations to that effect, if the above shops are really forging the trade mark of the said Company I must have them severely punished and will not allow them to defraud the public. As to the using of the said Company's tins to fill up with inferior

oil

